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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 95. MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

JUST LIKE THE MEN.

Many Women in Illinois Will Cast Their Ballots.

FUROR AT BLOOMINGTON.

Two School Board Members to Be Selected.

THE LADIES MEAN BUSINESS.

They Will Work Hard to Bring Out the Full Vote.

WHAT OTHER TOWNS ARE DOING.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The women of this city are going to the polls tomorrow and vote just like the men. And the next day there will be another election at which the women will have another ballot. Tomorrow will be the first time the right of franchise will be exercised by the mothers, sisters, daughters, aunts, grandmothers, and sweethearts of this literary center.

The election tomorrow is for two members of the School Board. The election the day following will be for School Trustee of the township. It may not be generally known that an election for the latter office occurs in every township in the State of Illinois next Tuesday, and at such election the women of the State who are entitled to the ballot can vote for School Trustee. The township election in Bloomington Township, however, will be a mere annex as compared with the contest to take place tomorrow.

The election for members of the School Board in Bloomington has always been one of intense interest, even when the men did all the voting. Bloomington has tried to wear

COURTHOUSE WHERE BLOOMINGTON WOMEN WILL VOTE.

the blue ribbon in the matter of proficiency of public schools in the State, and it is natural that its voters should be exercised over the School Board, whose members have all to say about the government of the public schools.

There is more interest in the contest of tomorrow than there has ever been, for the reason which follow: The Superintendent of the Public Schools is a woman, Miss S. E. Raymond, and she has held that place for nearly twenty consecutive years. There are 300 teachers in the schools here and only one man, Prof. Manly, a graduate of Harvard. Heretofore the men only have cast ballots for members of the board. Tomorrow the vote is to be augmented by the suffrages of the women. And the women have been engaged on work that men would call electioneering for several days in order to show the world that they appreciate the privilege granted them by the Legislature of Illinois. A convention was held last Friday at which all necessary arrangements were made to bring out the vote "early and strong." Committees were appointed to go to the polls and stay there to look after the ticket which is supposed to represent the home interests. Another committee was named to hire carriages in order to bring out the timid or weak voters, but it is believed that the latter are so few that the faithful will have to rely on the men for support.

At the convention of Friday there were 300 women, and they represented all the classes in a city like Bloomington. The meeting was organized, and its work was done in a creditable manner. Mrs. H. D. Whitcomb was President. She is the wife of an old citizen, who is a literary genius and a man who is in the confidence of the best people. He and his wife are active in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the capital of "God's Country," as the country roundabout here is called. Mrs. Whitcomb told THE TRIBUNE correspondent that she believed there would be at least 600 votes polled by the women, and that they would be polled regardless of political coloring or race prejudice. She was confident that in this their first ballot the women of Bloomington would show themselves alive to the "issues of the hour," and that they would "rise above all questions, save the one that is for the best interests of the School Board."

MRS. H. D. WHITCOMB, (President of the Convention.)

The Candidates in the Field.

It is understood that the candidates who will be favored by a majority of the women are A. W. Quackenbush and J. L. Beath. The other candidates are Lewis B. Thomas and B. S. Green. The retiring candidate is J. Jacoby, who has been on the board twenty years and was its President. The reason of his retiracy is that he has been there long enough, and that his age precludes that activity which he feels is necessary to the business of the board. Mr. Thomas, who is again a candidate, has been a member of the board thirteen years and was Chairman of the Committee on Supplies. Against these candidates there is no charge which would prevent any voter from supporting any two they might select. The campaign thus far has been free from personalities, and wherever a man has dared to suggest politics he has been marked and sent to the rear.

The women have at least determined to have matters their own way to the extent of eliminating politics and race prejudice from the contest. But there would be no contest if there were no issues, and it is not to the discredit of the women in this their first chance to go to the polls that they do so with some opinions of their own. All the while admitting that Miss Raymond is a competent Superintendent and a woman above the atmosphere which ordinary mortals inhale, there is an opinion among some of them that a service of twenty years as the head of the public school system is sufficient for any man or woman, and especially in view of what is claimed as a fact that in that time Miss Raymond has laid by a competency which would enable her to spend the remainder of her days in Bloomington, where she is so much liked, without feeling that she had to toil. With the election of Quackenbush and Beath the prediction is made in some circles that Miss Raymond would be asked to step aside. It must not be inferred that this opinion is shared wholly by the element which will exercise its first right to suffrage tomorrow. Some of the men are in it. But, men-like, they say that the question has been raised by the women. This is not in accordance with the gallantry for which the wearers of trousers in Bloomington are noted. It is the duty of the chronicler to state the facts as he runs against them, or as they run against him.

"Issues of the Hour."

This is one issue. Then there is another: The section that believes it is time to make a change, not wishing to appear too aggressive, says that with the deposition of Miss Raymond there would be more men in the schools as teachers. Strange as it may seem some of those who thus argue are women. But they have as a reason that this is necessary in order to show that women in their right of suffrage can rise above their own sex; in addition to which they say that the average boy of Bloomington occasionally needs his jacket dusted, metaphorically, and that in some cases the women teachers have found that they were not constructed physically for work of that sort. Now all this is talk under the current. For it is a cold fact that neither Mr. Quackenbush nor Mr. Beath is known to be in favor of the deposition of Miss Raymond, and, if they are elected and that issue comes up, then those who voted for them believing they (Quackenbush and Beath) were in favor of a change will have an opportunity of showing what they can do as "log-rollers," a political compound of which many of the women are doubtless ignorant at the present time.

There is another question which the new suffragists are looking at with some apprehension. They hope it won't come up, but it may, and if it does they do not know what the effect may be, as there is a difference among lawyers as to the meaning of the language of the statute. There has been no registration of the women. Now, says one, suppose a woman presents herself at the polls with her ballot and is challenged as to her right to vote. Suppose she is married and it appears that her husband is a naturalized voter. Does she, in case she is foreign-born, have to become naturalized in order to become a voter; or does the law of marriage which makes man and wife one make her a voter, just because her husband is one? If the latter is the decision it will operate in favor of the hubsand to the extent of relieving him from taking out his papers, for he can send his wife to attend to that and thus save himself time which he can put in at the club. If the reply to this should be that it is trivial, it is answered that it is a question which the women of Bloomington are seriously discussing.

MRS. A. M. SANFORD. (A leader.)

A Question for the Lady Lawyers.

Miss Effie Henderson, a very bright young woman who is at the head of her class in the law department of the Wesleyan University, and who advised the convention of last Friday as to the law on the question of woman suffrage, will probably be called on to give an opinion on the question of naturalization should it come up. She is a young woman who will hang out her shingle as an attorney in Bloomington this summer. And in the election which will take place tomorrow Miss Henderson will be at the polls early to see that her sisters are given every right to which the law entitles them.

The election tomorrow will be on the old-fashioned plan of the fathers of the sex. That is, there will no Australian booth business, but just a plain ballot-box in the basement of the court-house, and there the women will go and drop in their little slip of paper.

"Will the young women of Bloomington endeavor to influence the young men in the latter choice of candidates?" was asked of one of the leaders.

The answer was that few of the young women would care to take any such active part in such a case, as they would thereby give to young men a pointer on their ages, for a woman to vote must be as old as a man. There are not many unmarried women in Bloomington who have yet reached the age of 21. Just what the mothers of the young women may try to do in this respect is not known, but THE TRIBUNE correspondent was told that a number of young men in the town had received invitations to call at certain houses Saturday night, and in such cases the young men found when they arrived that the young ladies were not at home, but their mammas did not let the opportunity to do a little electioneering slip. What the result of this will be no one can tell.

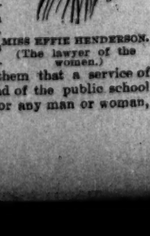
It must not be inferred from anything above stated that there is any nonsense in this movement by the women of Bloomington. Those who have the lead in the matter are women of high standing and character. Mrs. A. M. Sanford, who was an active participant in the meeting of last Friday, is a woman who was formerly a teacher in the Pontiac high school, and who was afterward for nine years a teacher in the public schools of Bloomington. For two years she was Superintendent of the public schools in Monticello, Ill. For four years she was Principal and Professor of Latin in the Adrian, Mich., school. She was the nominee of the Prohibition party in this county a year ago for Superintendent of Schools, and was indorsed by the Democrats. Although defeated she ran ahead of her ticket. She is a fluent and argumentative talker in public, and at the same time is a woman of domestic taste and popular in social circles.

MRS. B. S. POTTER. (One of the quick talkers.)

Mrs. B. S. Potter, who showed in the last Friday convention that she is smart and quick, is the wife of Prof. Potter of the faculty of Wesleyan University. She is one of the loveable women of Bloomington. The fact that she believes in women exercising to the fullest the rights guaranteed them by the law, and that she is active in all matters in which her sex is entitled, has not detracted from her nature that charm which makes woman a power in the drawing room and the home circle. Mrs. Potter is noted for her many social traits, and is, without the slightest effort on her part to establish such a reputation, one of the most attractive women in Bloomington.

MISS SARAH HENDERSON, (mother of Effie.)

Mrs. Sarah Henderson, the mother of Miss Effie, is the widow of a man who was one of Bloomington's prominent citizens. She was at the convention last Friday and was heard, and she is going to the polls tomorrow and will see to it that every woman in the town



MISS EFFIE HENDERSON. (The lawyer of the women.)

(Continued on seventh page.)

PLOTS IN ARGENTINA.

BLOODSHED IS FEARED IN BUENOS AYRES TODAY.

Some of the Radical Leaders Have Been Arrested and Others Are Being Closely Watched, but There Is Great Danger of a Rising of the Radicals—Dynamite Was the Weapon Which Was Intended to Be Used Against the Government—Bomb Thrown at President Palacio.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, April 3.—This city tonight is in a condition of excitement that is well nigh indescribable. The crisis in the political struggle that has been carried on for months past with so much bitterness has been nearly reached. Tomorrow may witness such scenes of violence as have not taken place in this city for a long time.

The conflict seems inevitable. The advertised meeting of the Radicals is only a pretext for a resort to arms against the authorities.

The government appreciates the gravity of the situation. It is thoroughly alarmed. It will not hesitate to shoot down every one who takes part in the revolt. All the troops are gathered in the central part of the city.

They are under arms. Their officers are at their head. They have received orders to act with promptness at the first note of warning. The police are all on duty. They also are under instructions. Thousands of desperate men, enemies of the administration, in all parts of the city are armed. They have long rebelled in private against great official scandals, frauds, and outrages. They only need leaders to come out openly and attack the troops and police.

Dynamite Is Feared.

According to the most reliable accounts dynamite will play a prominent part in any riot that may be started. It is known that a large quantity of bombs have been smuggled into the city. Nearly all the Radical clubs are said to have the bombs secreted, and some of their most daring spirits have been drilled in the use of these most deadly and destructive weapons.

Rumors of plots increase at a most alarming rate. The latest is about a conspiracy to murder President Pelegrini, ex-President Ricca, and ex-President Mitre, the two latter of whom had been prominently mentioned as candidates for the chief magistracy, but resigned in favor of Saenz Pena.

When this report reached the government the police chief was ordered to arrest every one who was suspected of complicity in the plot. They took some of the most prominent Radical leaders in the city into custody. Among them was Dr. Alem of the Union Civica, the organization that for years has been fighting the Celman, Pelegrini, and Ricca factions. Alem is charged with having planned to murder the President and to assume a dictatorship.

The arrest of himself and his associates has intensified the feeling of revenge among the Radicals. They now declare that they will teach the administration a fearful lesson tomorrow.

The police have raided several of the Radical clubs and discovered bombs. All the wires to the provinces have been cut, but reports reach here that the temper of the people outside of the capital is pretty much the same as in Buenos Ayres. A fight in this city will be followed by conflicts in all the other leading towns of this republic. It will be remarkable if tomorrow passes without the shedding of much blood.

Doubtful of the Military.

There is no telling how the military stand. It is said that the Radicals have many adherents among the officers. If they desert the ranks they will take many of the men with them over to the enemy. The police are heartily disliked by the populace. They are likely to prove loyal to the government, because they know that they will not receive much consideration at the hands of the people.

Further details of the murder plot have just been made public. The principal conspirators besides Dr. Alem were Señors Lilliedal, Torino, Lognigamon, and Castellano. They have all been arrested.

Dr. Irigoyen, the Radical candidate, has been sent under guard to his "estancia" by order of President Pelegrini.

The plot was discovered by the arrest of a messenger who was sent by Alem with the documents in his possession for delivery to a provincial Radical club. The plan was to attack Buenos Ayres at several points, and in the confusion arising to seize the residences of President Pelegrini and Gens. Mitre and Ricca and to assassinate them. Alem was then to be declared Dictator.

The Cabinet was in session all last night and the President today issued a decree declaring a state of siege in the entire republic. Many principal army officers have been removed temporarily from their commands under suspicion. The persons under arrest as ringleaders are under strong guard on board the ship Maipu.

Quiet Only on the Surface.

This city is quiet at this moment, but there is no telling how long the enemies of the administration will remain inactive. Only on the surface is it peaceful. In every part of Buenos Ayres friends and foes of the government are excitedly discussing, in their respective homes or resorts, the sensational events of the last twenty-four hours.

The Radical clubs are temporarily cowed by the prompt arrest of the leaders in the plot of assassination and revolt that was to have been carried out today when the big mass-meeting of the opponents of President Pelegrini was at its height. With the majority of their chiefs in custody and the Presidential candidate of their party banished to his country estate and under police espionage, the rank and file of the revolutionists do not know which way to turn.

Nearly all the details of their desperate conspiracy are now known to the police, and every precaution has been taken to prevent any further attempt to carry it out. The President is master of the situation just at present. At midnight every radical club in the city was guarded by the police, who, after driving out all the inmates, stationed themselves at the door and absolutely refused entrance to any one.

Arrests of suspected persons continue. They include not only Radicals, but military men who are supposed to sympathize with the cause of the opposition. Dr. Irigoyen, who was supported by the Radicals for the Presidency, is accused by the government of having provided a big sum of money for the purposes of revolution. It is said that a large quantity of gold was sold recently on his account by brokers, and that the money was distributed to Radicals throughout the city for arms and ammunition.

Guarded on Shipboard.

All of the prominent prisoners are on board the cruiser L'Argentina. Additional details of the plot against the government show that it was without doubt the intention of the rebels to freely use dynamite. They were to murder President Pelegrini first, then kill Gens. Ricca and Mitre, and afterward destroy the government house with bombs.

It is rumored that in the numerous conflicts in all parts of Buenos Ayres with the police some of the Radicals were killed. The rumor lacks confirmation, for the wildest stories are afloat. It is hard to distinguish which are true and which false.

In the Radical club houses the police found further proof of the elaborateness of the plot. Sticks were discovered hidden in corners, and each stick had a small head of Dr. Alem, who, according to the police account, was to have been proclaimed Dictator when Pelegrini, Ricca, and Mitre had been murdered.

Hundreds of cloaks with hoods or disguises were also found. The wearers of them would thus be enabled to conceal their identity from the police and soldiers, while the canes would inform their fellow conspirators that they were Radicals.

There is no doubt but that, except for the energy of Pelegrini and Chief of Police Donovan of Buenos Ayres, a general revolt would have been inaugurated today all over the republic. The plot has been hatching ever since the Sunday congressional elections in February last, when all the voters went to the polls armed, when soldiers were assembled at a central point ready for an emergency, and the police were stationed at all the street corners and around the polls with revolvers and rifles in plain view.

The telegraph lines were all embargoed yesterday, but in the evening the restriction was removed. All the troops are now in camp. They are under arms and prepared to march into Buenos Ayres at a moment's notice. The regiment at Zarate has also been ordered to be in readiness.

The government house was guarded all last night by an entire regiment of infantry. The utmost precautions have been taken to avoid surprise. All suspected parties who have not been placed under arrest are closely watched. The police have seized the offices of *Sud America* and *Argentino*, two of the leading Radical afternoon papers.

Radicals Say It Is Politics.

The Radicals claim that the arrest of Dr. Alem and the other leaders of their party was not because any plot had been discovered, but in reality to keep these men in custody until after the Presidential elections April 10. This, they allege, was done in the interests of the National party, so that it might ride roughshod over the popular will and maintain the present officials in power.

The citizens in general, however, seem inclined to applaud the government's action. La Prenza states that Dr. Alem has applied to the Federal Court for his release under a writ of habeas corpus.

Dr. Irigoyen, from his estancia, where he is virtually a prisoner, declares through the press that he is innocent of all complicity in the plot and protests hotly against his detention. Advices from other parts of the republic show that the spirit of revolt prevails everywhere.

Maj. Day, the Provincial Treasurer at Mendoza, has taken the alarm and has fled across the Andes into Chile. Juan Rosse, chief of the Radicals at Tucuman, has been put in jail. The Governors of the provinces have proclaimed all the cities under martial law.

The Radical agent at Meadoza, Señor Lencines, was arrested today and his house was searched. The police were rewarded by discovering a large quantity of arms, cartridges, and dynamite.

The military court is sitting today and hearing the cases of the army men implicated in the conspiracy. It is certain that the punishment of those found guilty will be immediate and severe. No appeal from the finding of the court will be allowed. All letters in the postoffice have been seized and examined. Numerous dispatches, alleged to have been sent by Dr. Alem to his adherents in the province, have been likewise seized. They are said to have contained instructions to begin a revolt today.

It is believed that the action of the police in Buenos Ayres and throughout the republic will prevent any outbreak tomorrow, but that the Radicals will regain courage and start an insurrection between now and election day seems certain. It will be remarkable, in the present excited state of the public, if a new President is elected without fierce fighting. A small band of desperate men can do immense mischief with dynamite bombs, and it appears improbable that the police have been able to discover and seize all of these terrible weapons of destruction.

DYNAMITE FOR PALACIO.

Revolutionists in Venezuela Use Bombs for Weapons—Critical Times.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 3.—President Palacio has had a narrow escape from death by dynamite. The other evening a bomb was thrown by some unknown person at the Casa Amarilla, or the President's Yellow House, which is one of the most notable edifices in Caracas, and corresponds to the White House at Washington.

If the real object of the dynamiter was to kill the President and not merely to destroy the building the time was well chosen, for Palacio was then in one of its rooms conferring with some of his leaders as to the plan of campaign against Gen. Crespo and his army of rebels. The bomb's tremendous destruction caused a fearful panic. Such citizens as had the temerity to be out of doors at that hour rushed to the nearest place of safety, fearing that the insurgents had entered Caracas and a scene of pillage and carnage was to ensue. In a short time the police dashed up to the Casa Amarilla. The troops also hurried to the scene. They drew up in front of the Yellow House and remained on guard throughout the night.

All the window panes in the building were smashed. Palacio was unhurt.

Gen. Crespo is with Menzano at Carlos, capital of the State of Cojedes, and 130 miles southwest of Caracas. They have a large army of lancers and 1,500 infantry. The surrounding country is level, and a fight there would be nearly all to the advantage of the lancers. It is hardly probable that the government troops will dare to give battle to the enemy in Cojedes. If they should advance Gen. Crespo undoubtedly will meet them in their own territory.

The withdrawal from all districts throughout the city of both the police and military to protect the President gave the revolutionists concerned in the plot every chance to escape. When search was made for them not a trace could be found. It would seem that the person who threw the bomb fled without waiting to see what would be the effect of the explosion.

It Is Quiet Enough in Chile.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, April 3.—A movement is on foot to endeavor to influence the calling of Congress at an early date in order to resume proceedings against Balmaceda's ex-Ministers. In an interview yesterday Joaquin and Jorge Edwards, partners in the Edwards' Bank, said that they had received data from Europe to the effect that capitalists were desirous of investing in Chilean concerns, but were holding off until some thing definite is known relative to the Baltimore indemnity and other United States' claims.

ESTATE LEFT TO MRS. HETHERINGTON.

Banker Robinson Wills His Property to the Wife of His Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—A passenger on the steamer Gaelic, speaking of the Hetherington-Robinson shooting affray, says that Robinson left a newly made will. In it he named Mrs. Bessie Hetherington as his heir. Before his death, however, he added a codicil making his business partner the legatee, but requesting him to carry out the original provision of the will by giving Mrs. Hetherington the proceeds of his estate, which is not a large one, amounting to only a few thousand dollars. It is safe to say she will never see a dollar of it.

Springer Is Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Chairman Springer of Ways and Means committee has so far regained his health that he was today able to attend church and afterward take a short drive through the city. Mr. Springer will appear in the House tomorrow for an hour or less and make the closing argument in favor of the Free-Wool bill.

MILLIONS BURNED UP.

HEAVY LOSS BY A COTTON FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Eighty Thousand Bales of the Southern Staple and Four Presses Are Consumed—Another Blaze Wipes Off Four Squares of Residence Property in the Same City—Twenty-three Firemen Are Disabled by Smoke at Quebec—Flames Do Damage in Other Places.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—[Special.]—The largest fires that have afflicted New Orleans in half a century started this forenoon and raged until millions of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed. The first consumed four cotton presses, occupying five squares, while the second devastated six squares of residences between First and Third and Magazine and Laurel streets.

The cotton press fire originated in some cotton lying on the sidewalk in front of the Fireproof press, it is thought from a lighted cigarette thrown aside by a careless passer-by. The cotton was dry and the flames had communicated to the bales in the press almost before the alarm had been given. Twenty or thirty thousand bales were in the press, and these were entirely consumed. This press is bounded by Race, Levee, Robin, and Front streets to the southward, and bounded by Henderson, Levee, Robin, and Front street was the Shippers' press. The fire spread to the cotton press, in which were 50,000 bales, three-fourths of which was destroyed, and continuing southward burned the Independent press, containing between 4,000 and 5,000 bales, all of which was lost. Occupying the two squares below was the Orleans press, the largest in New Orleans, which this morning held 38,000 to 40,000 bales, all of which was destroyed. Here under the united efforts of the local department and a company telegraphed for from Mobile the fire was checked.

The next building below was the Brooklyn Cooperage, an immense building filled with inflammable material. Had this caught the fire with the wind blowing a hurricane would have probably extended all the way down to Canal street, and the damage would have been incalculable, but the manager flooded the building and stopped the fire.

The Department Was Helpless.

The fire started at 10:30 a. m. The department responded promptly, but the wind was so high and the cotton so dry that it burned like tissue paper. The flames ran high and in an almost incredibly short space of time had communicated to the Fireproof press and were working their way along the woodwork of the roof. The firemen worked like demons to arrest the progress of the flames, but all their efforts were unavailing. Additional pipes were run out and extra streams of water pumped on the flames, but they had no effect whatever. The woodwork cracked and fell to the ground as it succumbed to the devouring element, and the bright flames leaped upward from every part of the compass.

After three repeated alarms, a general alarm was sent in, and all the engines in the city were called out. It would have been madness for firemen to enter the press. On every side the flames were raging, forming a formidable and impregnable wall. In half an hour after the flames had started the Fireproof press was totally consumed and the flames had communicated to the Shipper press. The destruction here was as great as at the other press. In a marvelously short space of time the flames had attacked the building from all sides, gutting the way through the woodwork with wonderful rapidity. In this press were stored 50,000 bales of cotton, some of which was taken out and brought to a place of safety. The major portion of the staple, however, was in flames in a short time and it was impossible to save it.

Other Presses Go Also.

It required but a short time with the high wind that was blowing to destroy this press. The walls soon looked like charred pillars tottering to and fro and endangering the lives of firemen. Several of them had narrow escapes. Suddenly a small flame was seen to leap skyward from the corner of the Independence press. In a second almost the entire square was ablaze and the flame formed a solid block of fire. The place was gutted and its contents, consisting of about 7,000 bales, were consumed.

The district burned over is bounded by Peters, Front, Thalia, and Robin streets and the presses destroyed are as follows:

Fireproof, Penrose Bros., managers; South Front street, southwest corner Robin.

Shippers, Boyd & Herrick, proprietors; South Peters street, between Henderson and Robin.

Independence, South Peters street.

Orleans, Adam Lorich, manager; South Peters, between Thalia and Terpischore.

The total amount of cotton burned as near as now can be ascertained is estimated at 80,000 bales held by factories and commission merchants and covered by their open policies. Much of this cotton will be sent to the pickeries and saved so that the total loss will probably not exceed $30 a bale, making the total on cotton of between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000. The loss on presses and sheds is estimated at $150,000.

While the firemen were working on the fireproof press at the corner of Terpischore and Peters streets the walls suddenly shook and in an instant came tumbling down, and, to the horror of the already excited crowd, three men were seen falling under the mass. Willing hands were soon working on the wall and shortly the unfortunate firemen were taken from the ruins, moaning and crying with pain. They were taken to a saloon, where they were cared for until the ambulance arrived, when they were moved to the hospital, where their injuries were dressed. The men all belonged to No. 13. Their names are Capt. Alfred Dupree, Lieut. Shay, and Fireman Bordeaux. Dupree was slightly injured, but the other two men were not badly hurt.

Another Fire Followed.

While the cotton-press fire was raging an alarm was sent in for a fire in the residence portion of the city, it being bounded by Laurel, Annunciation, Second, and Third streets. At the time the fire department, police, and the majority of residents of the burning districts were at the cotton-press fire. A gale was blowing and the flames were fanned in all directions. Chief O'Connor sent several engines to the scene, but before they could get down to active work a dozen houses were in flames. Alarms were sent in and every engine on both sides of the river was summoned to the scene. The heat was intense and for this reason it was almost impossible to get near the burning buildings, the wind in many instances blowing tongues of flame across the street.

The people who lived in the square bounded by Laurel, Magazine, Second, and Third streets began to feel alarmed at the encroaching flames. At first they packed up valuables, but as the element refused to be subdued they took fright and a wild scene ensued. Houses were dismantled of their contents and carried away. House after house went down, and the efforts of the firemen seemed in vain in the face of the overwhelming odds. Crowds gathered from far and near, and men and boys pitched in and assisted in removing furniture.

The flames spread in every direction, owing to varying winds. The fire swept across Laurel street with a rapidity that was at once alarming, and soon the section bounded by First, Third, Laurel, and Magazine streets, four squares, was ablaze and the wooden buildings were devoured as if they were much chaff. Magazine street staid the march of the destructive element westward, and acted as a barrier on the south. Every building in the four squares mentioned except four was destroyed. Most of the houses were small, but some handsome houses in Magazine street were destroyed.

Hundreds of people have been left homeless by the fire, and in many cases nothing will be saved from the burning buildings. The scene presented was truly one of desolation; nothing remains of the many handsome buildings embraced in the four squares but tall, gaunt-looking chimneys, like huge spectral forms, standing guard over the blackened ruins. The losses by the fire are estimated at $250,000. It is believed that the buildings were mostly insured.

FIREMEN SUFFOCATED BY SMOKE.

Twenty-three Men Succumb at a Montreal Blaze—Firebugs at Work.

MONTREAL, Que., April 3.—[Special.]—An exciting fire occurred here this afternoon in the Bonsecours Market, one of the oldest blocks of buildings in the city. When the firemen reached the spot they found dense smoke issuing from the lower part of the place, which is seven stories high. The firemen immediately entered the burning premises, but were driven back by the density of the smoke. When they found the fire gaining progress they evidently forgot their peril and rushed into the apartments used as butcher and provision stalls. There one by one the brave firemen succumbed to the smoke and had to be carried out senseless to the open air. No less than twenty-three firemen were suffocated. Ambulances were sent for and the men taken to the hospitals. Two or three of them received injuries, but not of a serious nature. The firemen were all able to leave the hospital tonight. The damage to the building is not heavy and was mostly caused by smoke. Five or six stores were gutted. This is the fourth fire that has occurred in the same building during the last three months. Within an hour this afternoon the fire brigade responded to six alarms. None of the fires were serious, but all, including the Bonsecours one, were incendiary. The police have got a clew to the guilty party and expect to have him behind the bars by the morning.

BURNED TO DEATH AT LEADVILLE

Destruction of a Large Boarding-House Before Daylight Yesterday.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 3.—[Special.]—A fire attended with fatal results occurred here this morning. The immense boarding-house owned by Mrs. Fitzgerald took fire shortly before daylight and was entirely consumed. The inmates were compelled to flee without any of their clothes. James Noble, one of the last to leave the burning building, returned to the house to awaken his partner, who was still sleeping. He was forced to retreat, however, and was terribly burned. John Kearney, his partner, was fatally burned. Total loss, $10,000; no insurance. The fire started by a miner leaving a candle burning, which set fire to the canvas in his room.

Fire Extinguished in a Hospital.

ASHLAND, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—New Rinehart Hospital caught fire this afternoon. About fifty inmates were there at the time. All were removed safely, but were nearly suffocated by smoke. The firemen saved the five-story building from burning, so that the damage will be slight. The hospital is valued at $20,000.

Heavy Loss Near Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., April 3.—Fire yesterday destroyed the hotel, saloon, and two dwellings in Pottsdam, a small village eight miles from here. The loss is heavy.

STEAMER IVANHOE DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Mysterious Blaze on the Vessel While in the Calumet River—Loss $5,000.

The pleasure steamer Ivanhoe, lying in slip No. 1, Calumet River, One Hundred and First street, was badly damaged by fire last night. The watchman, Thomas Dexten, left the boat at 6 o'clock to visit some friends, and at 10 o'clock fire was discovered on the upper deck of the vessel. The fire-boat Chicago and one fire-engine responded to the alarm, and, after an hour's fight, succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until the upper cabin and decks had been burned away.

The vessel is valued at $20,000 and is owned by Thomas Burns of No. 451 Winchester avenue. The loss is estimated at $5,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there was no fire in the vessel at the time the watchman left.

The Ivanhoe has been used as a pleasure boat from this port for several seasons past. Last season it plied between Van Buren street and Jackson Park. During nearly the entire summer there was a bitter war between the owner of the Ivanhoe and other pleasure boats landing at the Van Buren street docks. The fire will be investigated.

FOOTPADS' DISRESPECT FOR THE LAW.

They Attack Justice Blume, but Flee at the Sight of a Revolver.

Justice Blume had a narrow escape from footpads while passing along Ashland avenue with his wife late Saturday evening. Justice Blume and his wife had been spending the evening with Dr. and Mrs. O'Shea, No. 478 South Ashland avenue.

Passing the Illinois club shortly before midnight on his way home, the Justice noticed two well-dressed young men standing against the stone steps and apparently helping a drunken companion. As the Justice approached the group the man feigning intoxication came up behind the Justice, and while one of the trio pressed between the Judge and his wife the remaining footpad passed on the other side and all simultaneously halted. The Judge drew his revolver and faced about on the men approaching from behind.

Immediately the men took to their heels and separated, one continuing on down Ashland avenue and the other two turning down Monroe street. The matter was immediately reported to the police, but no arrests were made.

Mercier Has Got a Job.

MONTREAL, Que., April 3.—[Special.]—It is stated that ex-Premier Mercier is shortly to be appointed chief legal adviser to the Grand Trunk railway at an annual salary of $10,000.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892.

Weather for this vicinity:
Severe local storms, east gales.

Pages.

1 Illinois Women Who Will Vote Today.
Bloodshed Feared at Buenos Ayres.
Serious Fires in New Orleans.
Chicago's Streets Used for Private Gain.

3 Ex-Detective Duffy Arrested.
Sam Small on Sunday Closing at the Fair.
No Blame for the Building Collapse.

5 Views at Rome on Education in America.
Ravachol, the Anarchist, Has Confessed.
Minister Whitelaw Reid Interviewed.

6 Ninth Ward Politics on Sunday.
Hot Campaign in Rhode Island.

7 Dr. Hirsch Talks on Political Corruption.

9 Gossip in London Town.
It Was Bismarck's Big Day.
Navy Department Ready for New Ships.
Architects on Gen. Sooy Smith's Suggestions

10 Sports in Colleges.
Activity in Local Baseball Circles.
Racing Starts at Little Rock.

11 Andrew Young on the Value of Cleanness.
Smoke Nuisance and Possible Labor Trouble

LAST EDITION.

GIFTS OF STREETS.

How Public Property Is Used for Private Gain.

PRIVILEGES GIVEN FREE.

The Return in Nearly All Instances Inadequate.

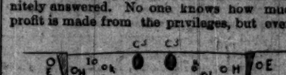
REVENUE ALMOST NOTHING.

C. C. Thompson Tells His Experience with Aldermen.

HOW ORDINANCES ARE SECURED.

What proportion of the profit made by individuals from privileges granted or taken, on, under, or above the streets of Chicago does the public get?

It is a broad question and cannot be definitely answered. No one knows how much profit is made from the privileges, but every

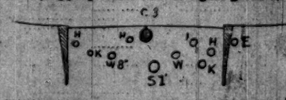


STATE STREET SOUTH OF JACKSON.

Key to sectional diagrams of streets showing how some of the space beneath them is occupied:
C—Cable lines.
E—City electric wires.
H—Chicago Gaslight and Coke company.
I—Equitable Gas company.
K—Consumers' Gas company.
S—Sewers.
W—Water mains.

one does know that the city does not begin to get the proportion that it should; that it does not get what an individual or a private corporation would if either stood in the place of the city. In many instances the city does not get one cent for the privileges that it has granted; the Aldermen may have received something at the time they gave the rights, but not the city.

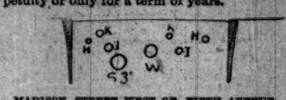
The streets being the property of the city should of course be utilized for the greatest good to the greatest number, instead of which they seem to be utilized for the greatest good to the favored few. They are torn up, built over, tunneled under, and in many instances wholly appropriated. If the rights given to a



WABASH AVENUE SOUTH OF WASHINGTON STREET.

few, proportionately, free were given to all free there would be no room left on or under them and nine-tenths of the population would be crowded out before they had a chance to make use of the rights granted.

This can be asserted on the strength of the investigations made by THE TRIBUNE, although it was impossible to learn exactly how many streets are occupied for private purposes. The city does not and cannot know without first making a long and searching investigation. It would take months for it to find out what it has given away, and still longer to find whether the gifts were in perpetuity or only for a term of years.



MADISON STREET WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.

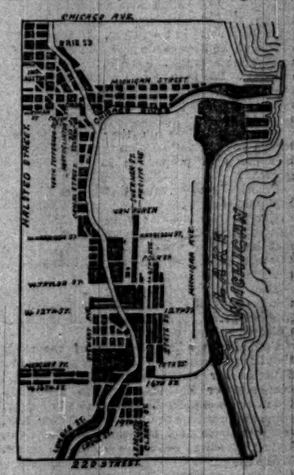
No complete record is kept in the City Hall, outside of the Council records, of the privileges given.

There is no map or complete set of maps or plats showing the streets occupied, and the City of Chicago has to rely to a large extent on the railroad companies that have been granted privileges for the information that it should have itself.

The map reproduced in THE TRIBUNE today although supplied by the Department of Public Works, is to be had only through the courtesy of the Northern Pacific railroad company, which furnished it to the city.

This is not the fault of the present city administration; it is not the fault of any single administration, but of them all. An attempt is now being made to secure maps and plats that the city should have had long ago.

In view of these circumstances it is as impossible for the city to know what the proportionate return is as it is for an individual citizen. Even an Alderman would have to search the Council records for a week or two to find out if one of his constituents was using a street without authority. Perhaps that is the reason so many have been able to go ahead



PROPERTY OWNED OR USED BY RAILROADS IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO.

without being "touched" or disturbed after their ordinances have expired.

Annual Return to the City.

The maps and plats at the City Hall are more nearly complete for the business district than any other, and a study of them is calculated to surprise one.

Something like 25 per cent of the streets between Division street, Twenty-second street, Halsted street, and the lake are occupied wholly or in part by railroad companies.

This is admitted at the Department of Public Works, but it is difficult to discover just what the return is. In estimating it franchises that extend to the city limits have to be taken into consideration.

As near as could be learned at the City Hall the annual income to the city from all these privileges combined does not exceed $250,000, and of this the gas companies pay, or did pay

last year, more than half. Most of the privileges given have been given free or for a consideration at the time of the grant that ended the whole matter as far as any return to the city is concerned. So the income can hardly be increased without the granting of further privileges and the diagrams accompanying this would seem to indicate that there were not many left to grant.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for one-fourth of the street space in the heart of the city!

From a real-estate point of view that is almost like giving it away. But it is not $250,000 for that alone; it is $250,000 a year for practically all the privileges on, under, and above all the streets within the city limits.

A rough estimate of the rights that have been granted on and under the streets of Chicago shows the following:

Private firms (switch track)	60
Railroads	35
Street and "L" roads	10
Electric light and gas companies	8
Telephone and telegraph companies	12
Miscellaneous	50
Total	175

This does not mean 175 streets; it means more occupied wholly or in part by individuals or corporations, and the return to the city is comparatively nothing. Some pay, or have paid, something for the privileges they enjoy, but more have paid nothing. Some have perpetual rights (strange as it may seem), and some only for a term of years. Some only cross the streets, some occupy them to the exclusion of all others, and some occupy wholly or in part a dozen or more streets.

Pay Nothing to the City.

The first item on the list represents no return to the city. In other words, something like sixty individuals, firms, or corporations have, by ordinance, been granted the right to lay tracks on or across one or more streets in Chicago without paying a cent for the privilege. The strongest stipulation made when any of the ordinances was passed was that the city should pay nothing for the repair of or damages on the street or that portion of it occupied for private purposes.

If the streets are worth something to the companies are they not to the city?

Would not the companies expect to pay something for the same privileges on land that did not belong to the city, and would they not be willing to do so?

"They certainly would," said a real-estate man who was asked about the matter. "The strongest plea that is made for the occupation of streets is where the company owns the property on both sides for some distance, but if a company owned the property on both sides and in the rear of a lot owned by you you wouldn't give it privileges on or under that lot without some compensation, even if it would be a good thing for the neighborhood. If you did you would suffer for some one else's gain. When the city suffers the public suffers."

The following shows some of the concerns that have been granted privileges in the way of switch-tracks on public property. In a few cases the names of the streets to be crossed (there being several) were not given in the ordinance, in others the date of the grant is not given, and in still others there is no limit of time. Most of the latter are subject to repeal, however, although some appear to be grants in perpetuity:

	Street.	Date of grant.	Time.
Barzynsky & Siedzianowski	Alley	July 9, '88	10
Brand & Co.	Snow		20
Ferdinand E. Canda	Stewart		10
Beigier, Eberthouser & Findeisen	Cherry	April 7, '88	10
South Branch Canal Co.	South	Jan. 5	...
Consolidated Ice Machine Co.	Stewart / Lumber	July 2, '88	20
Daniel Corkery	Stewart		10
Cooper & Nockin	Alley	Oct. 8, '88	10
Dowdle & McWhirter		May 13, '89	10
J. G. Dwen	Twentieth	Feb. 1, '86	10
J. S. Ford, Johnson & Co.	Indiana-av	June 17, '89	10
Zell, Burmiller & Unzicker	Hawthorne-av	May 20, '89	10
James B. Galloway	Fleetwood		10
Garden City Sand Co	Roxwell / Lexington	May 16, '85	10
M. Gottfried	Alexander	Nov. 20, '76	...
F. C. Hanford Oil Co	Sixteenth		...
Harpold & Sayers	Alley	Feb. 20, '88	10
Edwin S. Hartwell	Chester	May 28, '88	10
Ernst Heldheimer	Lumber	Mar. 10, '90	10
S. W. Hinckley & Co	Twenty-secc'd	Feb. 4, '87	...
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	Stewart	Oct. 17, '87	10
McCormick Harvester Mach. Co.	Western-av / Tw'y-sixth	April 30 '88	10
Mahla & Chappell	Stewart	Dec. 16, '87	10
Morier & Kindley	16th and 17th	April 5, '86	10
L. Newberry & Co.	North Market	Feb. 10, '62	...
O'Connor & Leeson	Rockwell	Mar. 18, '89	10
H. Paepcke & Co.	George	Oct. 8, '88	10
Paige Iron Works	Ontario	Sept. 24, '88	10
Elijah Peacock	Stewart-av	Jan. 14, '89	10
People's Gaslight & Coke Co.	Elston-av	Mar. 12, '86	...
R. Rasmussen	Bloomingdale	Oct. 24, '87	10
D. Reed	Grove	July 15, '86	10
Rend & Heidy	Hoyne-av	Nov. 19, '88	10
Steele Taylor		Sept. 7, '83	...
William F. Tucker	Egan-av	Sept. 23, '72	...
Tudor Buggy Co.	Stewart-av		10
Union I. & Steel Co.	Ashland-av. / 33d / Iron	Jan. 21, '84	20
Union Stock-Yards & Transit Co.	Ogden-av	Mar. 19, '77	...
Albert H. Veeder	Hawthorne-av	Jan. 14, '89	20
Ward & Gaennsien	Archer-av. / Waver-st.	Jan. 26, '85	...
John A. Yale	Ullman / Fox / Waterville / 32d / Benson	April 2, '80	...

Using Streets Without Authority.

These are only concerns that have secured ordinances, no attention being paid to permits for lesser concessions. Neither is any attention paid in the list to firms and corporations which have received grants that by the terms of the ordinances have expired, although many of them are still utilizing the streets without authority.

The city authorities have not been as vigilant in all cases as they were in the case of George Bullen & Co., whose switch tracks they tore up as soon as the firm's grant expired. It is unlikely that these would have been torn up then had not a mob undertaken to do it a few days before. Others whose grants have expired have not been troubled by mobs, and consequently not by the city. They have been in possession so long that the public has forgotten that it has any rights to the streets, and expects to go without them in the future. In fact, many of them have been made practically valueless to any one and every one except the one who occupies it. But they still belong to the city—at least they are supposed to—and one ordinarily expects to pay for what he uses, if only in taxes.

The second item on the list—railroads—brings some remuneration to the city, but how much in proportion to the privileges granted?

Practically every road that enters Chicago has paid something for the route given it, the major portion ordinarily to the Aldermen. But some of the most flagrant cases of this sort have been ventilated recently. Boodle Councils, of course, enter largely into the calculations.

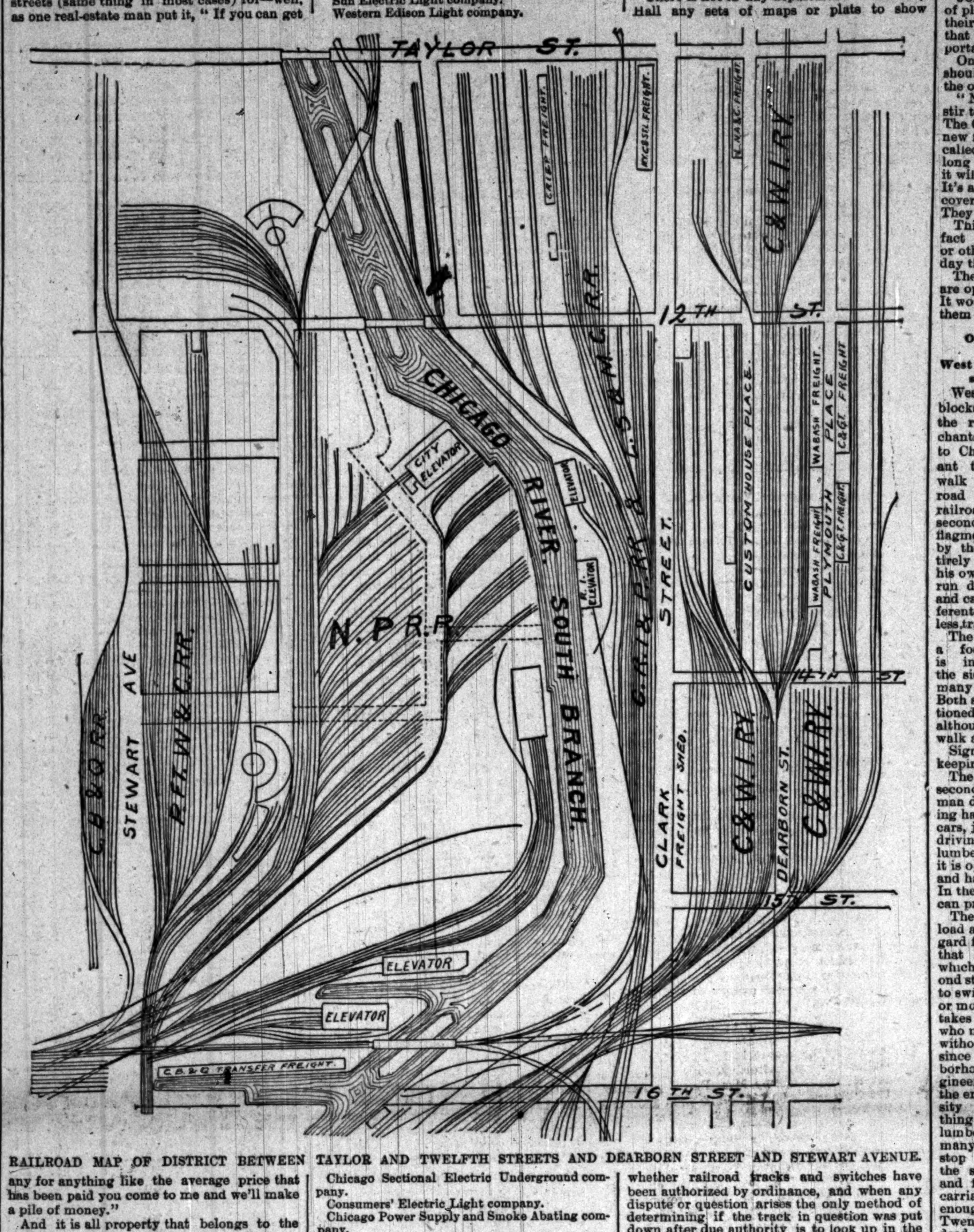
Still it may be interesting to know something about the railroads that have been granted privileges on and across the streets of Chicago.

Following is a list of some of the roads that have been granted privileges more or less valuable for which they pay or have paid sums more or less inadequate to the advantage they have gained. Some are trunk lines, some are branches or offshoots of trunk lines, and some have been merged into other lines, but all have been granted valuable privileges. While the privileges granted have been greater than those given to firms in the way of switch tracks, and the consequent inconvenience to the public is greater, the railroads have done more for the city and have made some return, although proportionately small, if one considers what they would have given for the streets if they had been forced to make reasonable terms.

Railroads Given Rights.

Here is the list:
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.
Baltimore and Ohio.
Chicago and Alton.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Chicago and Evanston.
Chicago and Great Eastern.
Chicago and Great Western.
Chicago and Indiana State Line.
Chicago and Lake Superior.
Chicago and Milwaukee.
Chicago and Mississippi.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Chicago and Pacific.
Chicago and Southern.
Chicago and Western Indiana.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.
Chicago, Madison and Northern.
Chicago, Millington and Western.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.
Chicago, St. Charles and Mississippi Air-Line.
Chicago, St. Louis and Pacific.
Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac.
Chicago, Columbus and Indiana Central.
Galena and Chicago Union.
Illinois and Wisconsin.
Illinois Central.
Joliet and Chicago.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana.
Northern.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago.
Northern Pacific.

Some of these roads may be unfamiliar to the public, but all have secured concessions from the city. Some roads that are well known come into the city under a name that is hardly ever heard of, but they all come in and they get the streets or privileges on the streets (same thing in most cases) for—well, as one real-estate man put it, "If you can get



RAILROAD MAP OF DISTRICT BETWEEN TAYLOR AND TWELFTH STREETS AND DEARBORN STREET AND STEWART AVENUE.

any for anything like the average price that has been paid you come to me and we'll make a pile of money."

And it is all property that belongs to the city—to the public, and that the public is entitled to get a good return for, either in cash, increased conveniences, or decreased taxes. Lawyers agree on that. Furthermore, it has been so held by several courts. At La Salle, Ill., it was held even that the city had a right to the value of the coal that was taken from under its streets.

The Northern Pacific case has been discussed pretty freely of late, especially by twenty-three men who have been holding sessions in the Criminal Court Building.

Street and "L" Roads.

Horse, cable, electric, and elevated roads have been given some privileges that they hardly pay an adequate sum for. Some of the earlier companies that got the rights granted them for nothing or almost nothing may have deserved them more than some of the later ones that secured them for almost nothing or a little more.

When Chicago was more sparsely settled and land was less valuable it was worth more to secure means of transit—that is, it was worth more to the residents in the outlying districts. Now such franchises are worth more to the companies. But they get the franchises just the same and get rich out of them, while the public—well, what does the public get out of them in proportion to the privileges granted? And what chance has it to get more?

Following is a list of some of the companies of this description that have been given privileges in the streets of Chicago:

Chicago and Englewood Horse and Dummy company.
Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company.
Chicago City railway company.
Chicago Passenger railway company.
Chicago West Division railway company.
Lake Street "L" road company.
Metropolitan City railway company.
West Chicago Street railway company.
West Chicago Rapid Transit company.
North Chicago City railway company.

The Chicago and Englewood Horse and Dummy railway secured its franchise on Wentworth avenue from Twentieth to Thirty-ninth streets July 31, 1876, for twenty years, subject to forfeiture. Either the incorporators must have been modest or the City Council was exceedingly strict that year, otherwise the rights would have been for a longer term. It is now a part of the South Side system. Among those first interested were Samuel W. Allerton, John R. Walsh, George Schneider, Peter Wolf, and Thomas Brennan.

The Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit company secured its franchise (which extends over 50 years) from the city March 26, 1888, and is of such recent date that there is no necessity of saying anything about it except that there is no apparent prospect of its having its road in operation in the immediate future.

The Chicago City railway company secured some of its privileges Aug. 16, 1858, when Henry Fuller, Franklin Parmalee, and Liberty Bigelow secured rights on the streets that if not particularly valuable then have since become so.

The Chicago Passenger railway company is of more recent date, its rights having been granted April 21, 1884.

The Chicago West Division railway company saw some profits in the streets before the war, and Feb. 21, 1861, an ordinance was secured by Edward P. Ward, William K. McAllister, S. B. Walker, James L. Wilson, C. P. Brown, and Nathaniel P. Wilder.

The Lake Street Elevated road—well, it is not yet built.

The Metropolitan City railway company secured its privileges April 30, 1875.

The others in the list hardly need mention. The rights that they have secured on the streets are fairly well known. The only question is: Is the return proportionately what it ought to be?

Beneath the Streets.

The principal rights beneath the streets are granted to big corporations. Every now and then an individual or a firm gets in ahead of them and appropriates most of the space, forcing the city to go around the block or through an alley with its sewers and water mains, but as a general thing the big corporations are first on, or rather under, the ground. When they get through there isn't much left for the city—that is, the public—and mighty little return in proportion to the profit made from the use of the space.

Following is a list of some of the big corporations that have been granted rights under the streets:

Chicago Gaslight and Coke company.
Consumers' Gas company.
Coöperative Electric Light company.
Equitable Gaslight and Fuel company.
People's Gaslight and Coke company.
Sun Electric Light company.
Western Edison Light company.
Chicago Sectional Electric Underground company.
Consumers' Electric Light company.
Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company.

The list is a sufficient indication of the amount of valuable space occupied. Every one has an idea as to how much space an able-bodied gas company occupies when it settles down to business beneath the streets, and the return, except to the companies, is principally in bills which the public has to pay. The companies charge well for gas but pay little for the streets, and the privileges granted have made them autocrats. There is no redress except in the courts, and while one is seeking that he will have to go without gas. And here are a few pertinent questions that the public occasionally asks:

Do they pay as much proportionately for what they get as they force the citizen to pay for what he gets? Do they pay for the autocratic attitude they assume, or even for the streets? It is the use of the one that gives them the power to assume the other. Would any individual or firm give them the same right, with no greater restrictions, on land belonging to it for the same compensation?

The Chicago Power Supply and Smoke Abating company perhaps does not belong in this list, but neither does it belong to any other. It is sui generis. Its operations have been pretty thoroughly discussed of late, but there is this to say of it: It does agree to pay something for the rights it has secured, which is more than some other corporations have done. The rights granted, however, seem to be startlingly unlimited.

Both Under and Above the Streets.

Other corporations that have been granted rights under the streets, and more above in most cases, are the telegraph and telephone companies. Following is a list of some of them. They have been granted rights to occupy a good deal of space belonging to the city, and the return is no greater than in most of the other cases:

Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph company.
Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph company.
Bell Telephone company.
Cushman Telephone company.
Mutual Union Telegraph company.
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph company.
Chicago and Western Indiana company.
Chicago City Telephone company.
Chicago Telephone company.
United States Telegraph company.

"Miscellaneous" covers so many privileges, for many of which there is no return, that it would be useless to attempt to make a list of them. It would require a search of the Council records that would be almost endless.

A few can be given as examples.

Nov. 21, 1887, the Keeley Brewing company secured rights not only over but under Twenty-eighth street, east of Groveland avenue. It was given the right to build a bridge over and a tunnel under the street, and so far as the records show the grant is in perpetuity.

July 2, 1886, Hartwig & Alswede were granted rights to lay electric conductors in the streets, but in a spasm of virtue the Council demanded some return for the city—5 per cent of the receipts—and got it.

Jan. 5, 1857, the South Branch Canal company was given the right to erect a railroad bridge over the South Branch of the Chicago River. It apparently paid nothing for the privilege.

Nov. 8, 1880, Tobey & Booth were given the right to put a bridge across Grove street, north of Eighteenth. It is not unlikely that they would have had to pay well for the privilege had it been over any property except the city's.

June 14, 1875, Wahl Bros. were given the right to erect a bridge over the South Branch between Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets.

May 3, 1886, the Chicago Metropolitan Theater company, whatever that may be, was given the right to erect a covered bridge over an alley between Ashland avenue and Croton court. No return to the city was asked.

Oct. 11, 1886, Marshall Field & Co. were given the privilege of constructing a passage under Quincy street, between Franklin street and Fifth avenue. There is nothing in the ordinance to show that the city ever received or expects to receive a cent for this, but the ordinance is subject to revocation.

Aug. 1, 1889, Rand, McNally & Co. "and others" were given the right to excavate under Quincy street and utilize the space with the exception of eight feet in the center of the street. The city gets nothing for this and the right is in perpetuity.

The Union Iron and Steel company has the right to maintain a railroad viaduct over Ashland avenue, Archer avenue, and Thirty-third and Iron streets.

NO TRACK KEPT OF SWITCHES.

Neither Maps Nor Plats in the Possession of the City.

There is not in any department of the City Hall any sets of maps or plats to show whether railroad tracks and switches have been authorized by ordinance, and when any dispute or question arises the only method of determining if the track in question was put down after due authority is to look up in the city ordinances the particular track in question.

This but goes to show the truth of the statement often made that any mercantile or other business-house run with as little system as the municipal government of Chicago would be bankrupt in three months.

The Commissioner of Public Works is the one person who suffers most from this lack of knowledge regarding the use of streets by railroads and other corporations. When Mr. Aldrich took charge of that office he found an entire absence of maps showing these important facts. There was not a map of a single railroad company's tracks to be had, positively nothing to show that there were such things as switches and crossings and side-tracks in the whole of Chicago. Mr. Aldrich made an attempt to rectify the extremely serious oversight of the previous incumbents, but so far his success has not been marked. Railroad officials when called upon for maps of the tracks of their companies have in many cases as good as denied the authority of the Commissioner of Public Works to ask for such information, and in other instances, while assenting to the request, have failed to furnish the maps asked for. To make maps of the various systems from surveys and measurements would require the services of an army of draftsmen for months, though to individual railroads the work of copying existing maps would be a comparatively easy task.

"The Northern Pacific has furnished this department with a map of its tracks together with the tracks of other roads from Harrison street south to Twenty-second street," said Assistant Commissioner Louis C. Kuehn, referring to the map which is in part reproduced in today's TRIBUNE. "This was merely an act of courtesy on the part of the Engineer, as we had no authority to demand it, though such authority should be vested in the Commissioner of Public Works. We work under great disadvantages through the absence of maps, and we are reduced to the necessity of hunting through the Council proceedings when a question comes up regarding any particular track."

"How can you determine if the life of a grant for a switch track across the streets of the city has expired?"

"The same course must be pursued. When such a question arises we hunt through the ordinances, and we may make the discovery that no authority has ever been granted. There are, without question, many switches now being operated the grants for which have expired by limitation."

THEIR ORDINANCES HAVE EXPIRED.

Some of the Concerns That Are Operating Switch Tracks Without Authority.

The Union Planing Mill company was granted a franchise by the City Council to lay a switch track across West Twenty-second street, in front of its yard at No. 309, which expired March 22, 1885. Notwithstanding this fact the company has used the privilege of blocking West Twenty-second street ever since. The franchise was granted for five years, and the company has used the street for twelve years, seven years of which time they had no right to do so lawfully.

The C. C. Thompson Lumber company was granted a franchise to place a switch track on Quarry street in front of its yard, which expired April 6, 1887. The company sold its yard in 1884 to the C. A. Paltzer Lumber company, and it is using the switch track, for which the franchise has long since expired.

The Chicago Dock and Canal company had a franchise granted to it to lay a switch track on North Water street, which expired Nov. 15, 1890. The franchise was not renewed or extended, but the company still continues to enjoy the privilege, for which the city did not receive a penny.

E. H. Fishburn, the secretary of the company, explained that the company owned the property on both sides of the street as far as the switch track extended, and that the street was kept in repair by it.

"I believe that the city should be paid for every franchise granted by the City Council, from which individual benefit is to be derived," Mr. Fishburn said. "In our case it is somewhat different. We did not pay anything for the franchise, but it costs the city nothing to look after the street where the track is laid."

The T. W. Harvey Lumber company obtained a franchise which expired March 15, 1885, to place a switch track on West Twenty-second street, in front of its yard. It still uses the track, the fact that the franchise had expired evidently having escaped the "vigilant" eyes of the city authorities. This switch track is one of the many which block West Twenty-second street.

E. L. Hedstrum & Co. received a franchise to place a switch track on Grove street, which expired May 8, 1885, and was never renewed. In 1887 the company sold its yard to the Excelsior Stove works, and, after it had used the privilege two years after it had a right to do so, the Excelsior company commenced to use it, and continues to do so.

The N. K. Fairbank company received a franchise which expired Feb. 10, 1890, and it still uses the privilege.

Jones & Laughlin were given the privilege of placing a track on Fulton street in front of their yards which expired Sept. 10, 1890, but that fact seemed to be of such little importance that it was overlooked.

One man, who requested that his name should not be mentioned, said when he learned the object of THE TRIBUNE man's visit:

"Now, what do you want to go to work and stir this thing up for? It won't do any good. The City Council will compel us to apply for new franchises, and when their attention is called to the matter they won't be long in doing it, either. Don't you see it will be boodle, in their pockets—boodle! It's a great wonder to me they have not discovered that some franchises had expired. They don't know what they have missed."

This statement is made evident from the fact that Bullen & Co. for some reason or other had their switch track torn up the day their franchise expired.

These are only a few of the companies that are operating switch tracks without authority. It would be an almost endless task to look them up.

OF LITTLE USE TO THE PUBLIC.

West Twenty-second Street Practically Presented to Firms and Corporations.

West Twenty-second street, for twelve blocks west of the river, is virtually owned by the railroad companies and lumber merchants. This part of the street is a disgrace to Chicago and is neither safe nor pleasant to walk upon. It is impossible to walk 100 feet without crossing a railroad track. The main tracks of the railroad companies crossing West Twenty-second street have gates on either side, and flagmen, but the many switch tracks operated by the different lumber merchants are entirely unprotected. A pedestrian has to be his own flagman, and is in danger of being run down at any moment. Switch engines and cars are going back and forth to the different yards all day, and every half hour or less traffic is blocked.

The street in front of these places is nearly a foot deep with mud, the pavement is in exceedingly bad condition and the sidewalks are broken, uneven, and in many places have been torn away altogether. Both sides of the portion of the street mentioned are occupied by lumber merchants, and although no one resides there people have to walk and drive through the thoroughfare.

Signs of "No Thoroughfare" would be in keeping with the condition of the street.

The bridge across the river at West Twenty-second street seems to be the last straw for a man driving through the street. After spending half an hour dodging switch engines and cars, jolting over tracks, into mud holes, and driving through narrow passages between lumber wagons he reaches the bridge just as it is opening to allow a four-masted schooner and half a dozen tug boats to pass through. In the course of thirty minutes or more he can proceed.

The men employed in the lumber-yards to load and unload the cars display a lack of regard for the safety of pedestrians and teams that is born of long practice and a feeling which they acquired that West Twenty-second street was cut through especially for them to switch cars on. When an engine drawing one or more cars starts out or into a yard no one takes the trouble to run ahead and warn those who may be about and the engine puffs ahead without even the usual signal. It is so long since whistles have been used in that neighborhood—except at 5 o'clock—that the engineers are not absolutely positive whether the engines are provided with that necessity or not. It is not an unusual thing to see half a dozen trucks loaded with lumber standing about the streets, and in many cases when noon arrives the drivers stop where they happen to be, whether near the sidewalk or in the middle of the street, and feed their horses. If a person with a carriage or a light vehicle is unfortunate enough to get into that portion of West Twenty-second street he is in a bad fix indeed, and if he succeeds in running the gantlet in safety he takes a solemn oath right then and there never to drive anything but a brewery wagon with four horses attached through the street again.

This portion of West Twenty-second street is not the only place in Chicago ruined by franchises granted by the City Council. It is a sample merely of many other streets, all as bad, if not worse.

RIGHTS OF THE CITY AND PUBLIC.

James M. Flower Briefly Defines What They Are Under the Laws.

Perhaps it may be interesting to know just what the rights of a city are to its streets, especially in this State, in order that the magnitude of the gifts made in many instances may be better understood.

"The city has the absolute control of the streets," said James M. Flower of Flower, Smith & Musgrave, "subject to the easement of the public. It has been held that it is the agent or representative of the public and has, in that capacity, all the rights of a trustee to protect the title and to maintain an action for trespass. But it must not interfere with the use of streets as streets.

"The fee rests in the city, and it is entitled to an adequate return for any privileges granted on or under them. The full extent of this ownership was illustrated in a decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Union Coal Mining company vs. The City of La Salle in 1891. It was held that the city had a right of action for the mining of coal under its streets, although the use of the street for a thoroughfare was in no way affected. Furthermore, it was held that it was entitled to recover, not merely nominal damages, but the full value of the coal mined.

"In a somewhat similar case at Des Moines, Ia., where the heirs of the original grantors of the streets had been paid for coal taken from under the streets it was held that the city had a right to recover from the heirs.

"In Kentucky it has been held that owners of lots abutting on the streets have no title to the fee in the streets, but have merely an easement permitting ingress and egress. They have no rights above or beneath the streets other than those that may be enjoyed by the general public. All that their abutting property gives them ends at the curb line.

"There are decisions of similar import in many other States showing the city's absolute right to the streets, subject only to the right of way of the public over them. Outside of that it has the right to charge for their use what the representatives of any other corporation would after considering the benefit to the corporation and the benefit to the one asking the privileges. In some instances the City of Chicago has required some compensation for the right to the use of its streets, but in most cases these grants, of great value, both present and prospective, have been made wholly without consideration."

RESULT OF "ALDERMANIC COURTESY."

Responsible for the Gift of Many Streets to Firms and Individuals.

"'Aldermanic courtesy' is responsible for the passage of the majority of the ordinances granting the lesser privileges," explained an Alderman when asked about it. "By lesser privileges I mean cases where not more than one or two streets are asked for.

"'Aldermanic courtesy' is, briefly, reciprocity; it's you help me and I'll help you. A firm, in one ward, wants some special privileges on some street or streets, and one of the Aldermen in the ward finds it to his interest to see that it gets them. It may be to his financial interest, or it may be merely to his political interest. That cuts no figure with the other Aldermen. It may be a good thing for the ward, or it may be an outright gift of the city's property. That cuts no figure either. It is a comparatively small matter anyway, and if they don't help him he won't help them when they have some little measure that they want put through.

"So they vote for it without asking any questions except as to whether the courtesy will be returned when they want to give away a street or two for political or pecuniary gain, or perhaps really for the benefit of the ward if not for the city. By no means all of them are bad measures, but owing to the 'Aldermanic courtesy' the good have to go with the bad, and the latter of course far outnumber the former.

"An Alderman may have an honest measure that would be of incalculable benefit to the citizens of his ward; that his constituents really desire and that will stand the closest investigation; but if he is not willing to shut his eyes and go it blind when some other Alderman wants something put through for the next ward he hasn't one chance in 1,000 of getting his ordinance through. The others will make his services valueless to his ward and his constituents.

"There are men in the Council today who cannot get the smallest and most insignificant measure through because they have refused to enter into the reciprocity arrangement and vote without question for any minor ordinance that another member of the Council may bring up. In other words, they want to know too much about the privileges that the city gives free.

"This 'Aldermanic courtesy' is the first stumbling block that a reformer encounters when he gets into the Council. It looks like a small matter, but it is not. He must agree to it or he is tied hand and foot. He may guard the interests of his constituents as zealously as he chooses; he may be as honest as he pleases in his dealings with them; but if he will not vote almost unquestioningly for the gift of city property in other wards he becomes practically a nonentity. He can do nothing for his ward.

"This 'Aldermanic courtesy' does not, of course, extend to big franchises; a man may vote as he sees fit on those without violating 'courtesy'; it is only the minor ward ordinances that call for it."

But those "minor ward ordinances" have given away a great many streets—in fact, nearly all that have been given with absolutely no return to the city. "Aldermanic courtesy" costs the city a great deal of money, and perhaps has made quite a little for some Aldermen.

VISITED BY THE ALDERMEN.

Callers C. C. Thompson Had When He Asked for an Ordinance.

C. C. Thompson has an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. He explained that his company had sold its Quarry street yard, and he was not backward in telling what a time he had in getting the franchise for the switch track from the City Council.

"I think it is perfectly right to grant every lumber firm the privilege of laying a switching track into its yards, and I do not think it should be asked to pay a penny for it, either," Mr. Thompson said. "You see, all of the land occupied by the lumber firms is out of the heart of the city, and before they purchased it its value was exceedingly small. As soon as the lumber firms bought the ground and improved it by bringing their business there the ground became ten times as valuable, and of course the taxes were increased proportionately. In this way the lumbermen pay the city well for all the privileges granted to them.

"The lumbermen receive less from the city than men in any other kind of business. They really get no police protection, while it requires the services of half a dozen officers to watch one of the large dry goods houses. Every lumber firm is compelled to hire at least three men to watch its yards day and night; yet they pay taxes for police protection they do not get. I remember when I had a yard on West Twenty-second street. Why, a policeman was a curiosity to me except when they were going to give a ball or hold an entertainment to raise funds for their benevolent association. Then policemen changed from curiosities to frequent and, I might say, unwelcome visitors. They fairly besieged us to buy tickets, and I might say we had to do it. At any rate we did it, and after a separation had been brought about between us and several of our dollars, the policemen disappeared, and we would see no more of them until another ball or entertainment was on the program. They're a queer lot, anyway.

"When I was trying to get a franchise from the City Council to lay a switch track across Quarry street in front of my yards I had an experience that I never will forget. For three years I fought to get the franchise. I never offered the Aldermen any 'boodle,' as they call it, and that was the reason it took so long to get it. When the Aldermen found out I wanted to obtain such a franchise they dropped around to see me one by one. It was the funniest performance you ever heard of. An Alderman would come in, you know, and sit down, and questioned me about the franchise, asking what it was for, and so on. When I told him he would look serious, shake his head, and say something about the city streets being injured. He would linger awhile, in hopes, I presume, that the conversation would drift to 'boodle.' I never let the conversation reach that point, but, although none of the Aldermen ever mentioned such a thing, I understood perfectly well by their actions what was necessary to have the ordinance passed?

"If you want to get anything out of the City Council the quickest way to get it is to pay for it—not to the city, but to the Aldermen. Why, that's what they're there for.

"If the city does not grant such franchises to the lumbermen for switching tracks and other things it would be impossible for them to carry on their business. In that case they would have to carry it on in some other city. See the money and the great number of men the firm would take away from Chicago. The lumber firms of Chicago have improved and made valuable property, which now, if it had not been for them, would be unimproved and not worth much more than it was originally. They must have switch tracks to carry on their business, and the firm amply pays the city in many ways for the privileges."

IT WAS PRACTICALLY A GIFT.

Terms on Which the City Gave Up the Washington Street Tunnel—Other Franchises.

The Washington tunnel is wholly occupied by the West Chicago Street railway to the exclusion of the citizens whose money, in the way of taxes, went to pay for its construction. True, if a man cares to take his life in his hands he may drive through, or walk through for that matter, but any one who would do so would be taking more foolhardy risks than the man who attempts to walk to the crib on blocks of ice. When Carter Harrison was Mayor the use of the tunnel was given the Chicago Passenger railway, which in turn disposed of it to Mr. Yerkes' company. Under the provisions of the ordinance the street-car company was to move the Madison street bridge to Washington street, which it did, and it now enjoys the tunnel in usufruct without the payment of one cent of revenue. The same company is now constructing a tunnel on Van Buren street at a cost running well up towards a million dollars, a sum that would have had to be expended in a tunnel for the West Madison street and Milwaukee avenue lines had it not been for an obliging City Council.

The North Chicago Street railway company has the use of the La Salle street tunnel under authority of an ordinance passed July 19, 1886, and amended Oct. 5, 1888. This gives the railway company the use of the tunnel for twenty years from the time of the passage of the ordinance at a yearly rental of $25,000. There were two or three strings to the $25,000 annual tax, however, and as has been customary with this corporation when any strings were in sight they have been pulled and the result is the city receives no revenue from the tunnel. The ordinance contained the stipulation that if the North Chicago Street railway company should put up a bridge similar to the Rush street bridge at Clark street, the rent for the tunnel should be reduced to $10,000 a year. Then by constructing a bridge at Wells street payment for the use of the tunnel was to cease entirely. Both bridges were built and the street car company now pays nothing for the tunnel.

Under the terms of the contract with the city the company must keep the tunnel in thorough repair, both the roadway and the footway well lighted and the walls painted. Every person who lives on the North Side and who has occasion to go through it knows how well this part of the agreement is maintained.

The various street-car companies are taxed on the number of cars used in the carrying of passengers, but again the city gets the bag to hold. The Chicago City railway company, the North Chicago Street railway company, and the West Chicago Street railway company are requested by ordinance to pay a tax of $50 a year on the cars in service. Thirteen round trips constitute a day's service, and those cars put on for the morning and evening rush must run six and one-half days to constitute a day, or six years and-a-half before they bring in a return of $50 to the city. A car purchased now and put in service on the lines in question, for the rush hours would bring into the City Treasury the full $50 in the neighborhood of Oct. 4, 1898. Of course summer cars don't pay tax in winter or winter cars in summer, so the time when the payment of the $50 is completed might be extended to April, 1900, this counting on honest and truthful returns from car officials whose memories have been known to fail in times gone by. During the year 1891 there was paid into the City Treasury by the three companies the modest sum of $45,848.55.

There is a more advantageous clause in the Alley "L" and the Lake Street "L" roads regarding the payment of tax on cars in service. Instead of a clause providing for thirteen round trips constituting a day's run the ordinances in each case provide for a payment of $50 a year for every car in service.

"When the recent omnibus ordinances for the West and South Sides were introduced," said Controller May, in discussing this feature of municipal revenue, "I tried to have the tax made so much for each car in service, as is the case with the two elevated roads, but my efforts were without success. The thirteen-trips-a-day clause is of great benefit to the street-car companies." There are certain other minor obligations imposed upon the street-car lines. The North Chicago Street railway company pays $250 a year towards the maintenance of the North avenue bridge and the same amount towards the Division street bridge.

The Chicago Passenger railway company pays $1,000 towards maintaining the Adams street bridge.

The West Chicago Street railway company pays $1,000 a year for repairs on the Lake street bridge for its use of the same.

The Chicago Telephone company was given permission by the City Council to put electrical conduits under the streets and alleys of the city. For this and the right to string wires on poles the company paid into the City Treasury during 1891 the sum of $20,255.67, being 3 per cent on the gross receipts.

The gas companies comprising the gas trust pay into the treasury of the city a moiety of their vast earnings for the right to tear up each and every street and alley in the City of Chicago and to lay as many and big gas mains, pipes, and feeders as the companies may deem necessary. The companies are required by ordinance to pay 3½ per cent of the gross income from the sale of illuminating and fuel gas. The returns for the year 1891 are interesting in two ways, first, that the gross income of the several companies, as figured out by the officers, is given with the amount paid by each company into the City Treasury. The table is as follows:

	Gross receipts.	Three and a half per cent paid to city.
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co.	$1,834,534.13	$ 64,208.69
Consumers' Gas Co.	572,283.81	20,029.93
Equitable Gas Co.	148,370.81	5,192.98
People's Gaslight and Coke Co.	335,823.77	11,773.83
Lake Gas Co.	159,111.27	5,568.89
Hyde Park Gas Co.	181,739.33	6,360.81
Suburban Gas Co.	135,105.65	4,728.70
Total	$4,366,968.77	$152,843.90

Of the $152,843.90 due the city under this contract $131,300 has been paid, leaving a balance yet due of $21,543.90. The gas trust will no doubt make good its reputation and pay this sum the first bright, sunshiny day that Mr. Billings has nothing else to do.

WAS THE MOST DAMAGING STORM OF ALL.

Great Destruction from Thursday's Cyclone Around Salina, Kas.

SALINA, Kas., April 3.—[Special.]—Further investigation has proved that the storm which passed over here Thursday night was the most damaging of any in the history of this section of the State. In the western part of the city about twenty residences are unroofed or completely destroyed. The large German Lutheran Church is badly demolished. In the country the damage is appalling. At the farm of Mr. Bratton the house was blown to the ground and Mrs. Bratton and two daughters were dangerously injured. One of the daughters will probably die. Fully fifteen farm houses were badly damaged within a range of five or six miles. The most disastrous report is from Smolan, a little Swede village nine miles west. The rumors were not overstated. Of the some dozen substantial buildings the village contained, only one house now remains standing. As far as four miles out from the village are articles of hardware and household furniture which had been blown from the town, while every hedge fence and telegraph wire contains some article of dry goods from the general store of the town. The Missouri Pacific depot was literally blown away. Mr. Beck, owner of the general store, is the heaviest loser, as his stock was all ruined. His loss is $5,000. The suffering of the families at night was intense. A cold rain continued for hours after the cyclone, and at 3 in the morning another heavy wind visited the scene of desolation. A Mr. Nolberg was seriously injured by some falling lumber. The farmers around Smolan are also badly damaged. Twenty farm houses in that part of the county are either blown down or unroofed. It would be impossible now to estimate the damage correctly.

Mr. Cravers of the German Insurance company has had already twenty reports of serious losses. He estimates that the German alone will pay over $10,000 in losses to the farmers of this vicinity. The damage to the farmers of Saline County in buildings, grain, and implements, is fully $40,000, to say nothing of the injury to live stock and the damage to fruit orchards. Three large school houses are blown down in the county.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN POPULATION.

In This Respect It Leads All American Colleges—Illinois Students.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—The figures which will appear in the Michigan University calendar for 1891-92 were given out today. The total actual attendance is 2,692, which is thirty-four more than Harvard. The Literary department has 133 undergraduates, 49 resident graduates, 37 studying in absentia, 6 students in other departments, and 1 holder of Elisha Jones' classical fellowship.

The totals in the other departments are: Medical 370, law 658, pharmacy 81, homeopathic 79, dental 188, total enrollment 2,706, which leaves 2,692 actual students after deducting fourteen who are twice enrolled.

The students come from every State and Territory in the Union except Georgia, New Mexico, and Nevada; fifteen foreign countries are represented, Japan, Syria, Bulgaria, and South Africa being included. Michigan leads with 1,322 students, Illinois second with 322, Ohio third, 214; Indiana fourth, 118. The Illinois students are entered as follows: Literary 219, medical 18, law 68, pharmacy 3, homeopathic 1, dental 7.

INDIANS AFRAID TO AID THE SEALERS.

They Have Been Threatened with Gunboats—One Thousand Skins Delivered.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.—The steamer Mystery arrived yesterday from the west coast. It reports that the sealer Minnie has been waiting at San Juan over a month for the Indians, who are too scared to go about, having been threatened with American gunboats if they go north. They are also afraid even to assist in shipping stores on sealers. The Mystery has taken 800 skins to Victoria and the Pioneer 200. The Captains of the sealers are dissatisfied with the customs authorities as to their claims for compensation. Their papers lie at the custom-house here and they cannot get them. Two Captains came down tonight to act for the rest and endeavor to get the papers, so as to comply with the fresh demands for information as to details and nature of the claims. All are disposed to take no notice of the warning that any action is at their own risk.

FRANK FINLEY STABBED BY HIS FRIEND.

Eleven Years Was the Age of Each—The Youthful Murderer Escapes.

LIMA, O., April 3.—[Special.]—George Saunders, aged 11 years, stabbed Frank Finley, aged the same, to death today. Finley was flying a kite when Saunders came up and took it away from him and ran. Finley took after him. Just as he caught up with him Saunders suddenly turned and plunged a long bladed pocket knife into his left lung. Young Finley walked a few feet and fell dead. The youthful murderer then took to his heels and has not been found.

Escape of Three New Mexico Toughs.

PHOENIX, Ari., April 3.—A telegram to the Sheriff's office announces the escape of Red Owens, Sandy McFarlane, and a man named McKinsie from the New Mexican authorities across the Arizona line. Deputy Sheriff Bach of Grant County, N. M., is in pursuit. The parties are all around bad men, and are wanted especially for a shooting scrape at Pyramid, near Lordsburg. They managed to cross the Arizona line ahead of the pursuing party.

Closed Sundays.

By an act just passed in South Australia, all hotels are to be altogether closed on Sundays.

DUFFY UNDER ARREST

THE EX-DETECTIVE GIVES BONDS FOR APPEARANCE TODAY.

"Micky" Conlan Acts as Surety for the Alleged Colonization Expert—A Woman's Confession Leads to the Arrest of a Notorious Crook—Queer Story Told by Young Ida Path Before Her Mysterious Disappearance—Mrs. Stebbins Cheerful in Her Cell at the Armory.

James W. Duffy, the ex-detective, whose operations were detailed in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, was arrested yesterday on the charge of colonizing voters in the Eighteenth Ward. He was taken to the Desplaines Street Station, where he gave bond for his appearance today in the sum of $500, "Micky" Conlon acting as bondsman.

The offense charged against him on the station blotter is a violation of Sec. 251 of Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes. This relates to fraudulent registration. Evidences of Duffy's alleged fraudulent methods were discovered by William Lorimer of the West Town Republican Campaign committee and by M. R. Mandlebaum, Secretary of the same body. Duffy is charged with resorting to illegal work in the Eighteenth Ward, and affidavits were prepared covering the charges. These were made public yesterday morning. Saturday evening warrants were sworn out for Duffy's arrest.

Duffy is now conducting a private detective business of his own, he claims. He was a city detective under ex-Mayor Harrison, and was discharged by ex-Mayor Roche. Again under Cregier he was made a member of the force, but was discharged by Mayor Washburne.

One of the affidavits secured was made by Edward Price. He said he formerly lived at No. 139 South Halsted street, and that about March 10 Duffy asked him to take a room at the Grand Central Hotel, corner Canal and Madison streets. He says he afterwards met Duffy in the House of David on Clark street, when Duffy told him a month's room rent was paid at the Grand Central, and asking him again to go there and register from that number, promising to fix him. He went to the hotel and remained until April 2, with three other men, in one room. March 22 he registered at Precinct 1, Ward Eighteen.

The other affidavit was made by Robert Crawford. He lived at No. 232 Wells street. March 28 he met Duffy, he says, at the House of David, and the latter arranged for him to go to the Grand Central Hotel. He claims he was asked to register but says he refused to do so, although he was promised money for so doing.

Shortly after his arrest on the warrants, which were secured Saturday evening from Justice Blume's court, Duffy was released, his bondsman being Michael Conlon of No. 19 South Desplaines street.

The portion of the section under which Duffy was arrested provides a penalty of not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment for:

Any one who shall knowingly, willfully, or fraudulently compel or induce or attempt or offer to compel or induce by any unlawful means any judge of election or other officer of registration in any election precinct to register or to admit to registration any person unlawfully residing in the precinct in which said judge or officer is acting.

CAPTURED A DANGEROUS THIEF.

Officers Succeed in Arresting a Burglar Through a Woman's Confession.

The Cottage Grove avenue police have under arrest a dangerous gang of house workers in the persons of Charles Copeland, alias Porter, Mamie Porter, and Cooper Reading, a negro. Mamie Porter has been employed as a domestic in the house of Mrs. May Lewis, No. 2527 Wabash avenue, for some time. Among the boarders in the house are F. W. Zingsen and his wife, who occupy rooms on the second floor. Saturday night Mr. Zingsen and his wife spent the evening away from home. When they returned home about midnight they found that Mrs. Zingsen's jewel case, containing three brooches, a gold watch, one pair of diamond earrings, four pairs of gold earrings, a diamond stud, and a note for $175, was missing. The jewelry was valued at several hundred dollars.

As soon as the loss was discovered, Mr. Zingsen hastened to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station and reported the matter to the police. Lieut. Healy with Officers Kehoe and Sherwin went to the house and had the servant, Mamie Porter, called out of bed. She acted so strangely that the Lieutenant had her taken to the station. Upon her arrival there she broke down and confessed the truth to the Lieutenant.

She said she had been living with Charles Copeland at No. 2429 State street. She came to Chicago from Topeka, Kas., about a year ago in company with him and last Saturday she told him about Mrs. Zingsen's jewelry, and he proposed that she let him know when Zingsen and his wife were away from home and he would come and steal the jewelry. Later in the day she learned that Mr. Zingsen and his wife intended to spend the evening out. She communicated with Copeland and told him that when everything was all right she would open the blinds in the basement windows. When Mr. and Mrs. Zingsen left the house she opened the blinds and a few minutes later the doorbell rang. She opened the door and Copeland entered. She directed him to Mr. Zingsen's room, and he went up-stairs. In a few minutes he returned with the jewel case and left the house.

After hearing the girl's statement Lieut. Healey, with two officers, went to Copeland's room, but did not find him. He was found a little later, however, at Scott & Johnson's saloon on State street and placed under arrest. The officers returned with him to his room, No. 2429 State street, and just after they had entered the colored man, Cooper Reading, came in. He walked up to the stove and looked in it. The officers also looked in, and saw the steel and brass trimmings of the jewel box in the stove, the balance having been burned. When Copeland was searched at the station most of the stolen jewelry was found in his possession. The negro was also placed under arrest.

Copeland has a hard reputation. He is known to be a thief, and three years ago he killed a man named Deming in Denver, but was acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

STRANGE EXPERIENCE OF A GIRL.

Ida Path, Once Lured from Home, Disappears Again.

The police are using every means to ascertain the whereabouts of Ida Path. Up to Friday last the girl, who is 16 years old, was living with her aged grandmother, Mrs. A. S. Allen, at No. 178 West Jackson street. This is the second time that Ida has disappeared, and Mrs. Allen says she believes that she has been kidnaped. Last Friday Ida left her home and started to the Hammond School, which she had been attending. She has not been seen by her friends since that time.

No. 178 Jackson street is a dilapidated one-story frame building. In two little rooms lives Mrs. Allen. She is old and feeble and has only means enough to maintain herself and two grandchildren. When asked about Ida's disappearance she told the following story:

"I have not seen my little girl since Friday noon when she kissed me good-by and left for school. I am sure some one has taken her away. On St. Patrick's day Ida was on her way to school when she met a woman carrying a baby in her arms. As Ida came near her the woman stumbled and apparently sprained her ankle. She asked Ida to take the baby and carry it a little way for her. She did so and when she reached the Adams street bridge told the woman she would have to go back. She was urged, however, to go a little farther, and carried the baby to State street. Again she asked the woman to take the child. She refused and compelled the girl to go with her to a house on La Salle avenue. Once inside she locked the door and refused to let Ida out. She cried and pleaded to no effect. 'You can tell your grandmother all about it when you go home,' said the woman. That night a man came there and asked the woman, whom he called Alice, who she had this time. He was a one-armed man and had red hair. Ida begged him to let her out, but he only laughed at her. That night the woman tried to cut Ida's hair off. The girl has a beautiful head of brown hair. During the next afternoon the woman left the key in the door for a moment, and Ida sprang out before she could catch her. She came home without any wrap or hat, and told me the story I have told you. I have every reason to think she told me the truth. She is a good girl and is my only comfort in old age. I have been sick and intended to go as soon as able with her and locate the house and inform the police. Ida said it was a flat on the east side of La Salle avenue and that she could identify the place. I am afraid the same woman has her again."

Ida's mother lives in Oakland, Cal. The girl has been living with her grandmother since her father died five years ago. The police are trying to locate the woman Alice.

MRS. STEBBINS DOES NOT DESPOND.

She is Cheerful in Her Cell—What the States-Attorney Says.

Mrs. R. L. Stebbins, the Christian Scientist, who was held by the Coroner's jury in connection with the death of Mrs. Jennie Nichols at No. 1823 Wabash avenue, has not yet secured bail. She says she does not wish to have bail. She was singing a hymn softly to herself when she was visited by a reporter in her cell at the Harrison Street Police Station last night. All around her were drunken and disorderly prisoners. When asked how she liked her quarters she said:

"All this is strange to me and I have seen more evil than I ever saw before, but it only makes me work the harder to deny evil. I can work here as well as elsewhere. I have a number of patients whose cases I am carrying on at this minute. I believe I am the happiest woman in Chicago. If I had been put in a cell five years ago I never could have lived through it. Since I have learned to understand Christian Science I am happy all the time, here or anywhere."

"Will you retain a lawyer to handle your case?"

"A lawyer? What do I want of a lawyer? Was that the way my Lord and Master did? No, I need no lawyer. My Heavenly Father will take care of me as he takes care of the sparrows. Not one hair of my head will be willingly injure. God will defend me before any judge or jury. With me every horror of material sense is removed. It is immaterial to me if I am indicted or even convicted. I should take it as God's will and will say: 'Though he slay me, yet will I trust him.' If I am to be the sacrifice for Christian Science I am willing and even glad to stand it in Christ's name. They cannot shut up or destroy my mind. I am not in the hands of the police, but in the hands of God."

"Are you satisfied with the way you treated Mrs. Nichols' case to such an extent that you do not think the law can hold you?"

"Perfectly satisfied so far as Christian Science is concerned. Jennie's death was caused by the malice of the people at the boarding-house. If I had been allowed to carry on my treatment undisturbed I could have saved her. As it was they kept her in a state of excitement. Those people at the boarding-house have said untrue things about me. I want it distinctly understood that I am not a 'faith cure' adherent. I do not believe in it. I do not believe in hypnotism, but in the higher science of which God is the giver. Truth is our basis, hate our enemy. Mrs. Nichols died through hate and malice, I repeat, and her death in no way discourages me."

In regard to this case State's-Attorney Longenecker yesterday said:

"It is one of those peculiar cases which the law finds hard to handle. You can't find a law to fit it. Besides, it is almost impossible to prove anything. How are you going to prove that Mrs. Nichols would have lived if she had been attended by a physician? I must look up the case and see what there is in it before I can give an intelligent opinion."

READY FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

Capt. Shippy Says He Was Entitled to a Ten-Day Furlough.

Capt. Shippy is ready and willing for an investigation of his connection with the transfer of ex-Lockup-Keeper Palmer from the armory to the Cottage Grove Avenue Station. He made out his formal report to Chief McClaughry yesterday, which will be submitted today.

"A patrolman is on duty from two to eight hours every day, and a Lieutenant the same length of time," he said yesterday. "I am on duty every hour of the twenty-four. By a provision of the municipal code, sanctioned by an order of the Council, every member of the Police Department is allowed ten days' furlough every year. Feb. 29 I asked for and was granted a furlough to go to New Orleans. We are required to state what we wish time for, and I filled out my blank as 'for health and pleasure.' Now a word in regard to the Palmer matter. Inspector Lewis and I were going over the pay-rolls recently and my name happened to come first. 'You will draw full pay,' said the Inspector, and I was so checked off. The same was done in the case of Sergt. Brown, who went to New Orleans with me. Desk Sergt. Tom Murphy's name was next on the roll and he was granted full pay, although he was called to New York to bury his brother. Officer Arado, who was with us in New Orleans, was next disposed of in the same way. When we footed up the totals we found that we had allowed $100 in excess of our limit. We decided to cut down wherever we could consistently and we did.

"The Inspector and Assistant Chief of Police Hubbard checked off the pay-roll, and they not only sanctioned what I had done in transferring Palmer and reducing expenses but they cut down the pay of a half-dozen other men who had laid off because of colds. I never knowingly wronged a man in my life. I would give them all full pay if I could. If the City of Chicago thinks I am not entitled to a ten days' furlough then I am content, but all I desire is to be fair."

TRIED TO RELEASE THE PRISONERS.

Two Police Officers Attacked and Beaten by Unknown Men.

Early yesterday morning Officers O'Donnell and McLaughlin of the Maxwell Street Station were standing at Polk and Desplaines streets with three prisoners awaiting the arrival of a patrol wagon when they were both assaulted by two unknown men who attempted to release the prisoners. The prisoners were William Scully, alias 'Scully, de Robber,' William Murphy, and Thomas Murtang. The young fellows had been arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct at a dance.

Officer O'Donnell had hold of Scully and McLaughlin had the other two prisoners. While standing at the patrol box an unknown man crept up behind O'Donnell and pinioned his arms in such a manner that he released his hold on Scully. As he did so Scully turned and pulled the club out of the officer's belt and struck him two blows over the head, knocking him down. When the officer fell both the unknown man and Scully ran away. The officer regained his feet and gave chase. He fired, but it did not stop them, and they made their escape.

While O'Donnell was tussling with the two men another unknown man struck Officer McLaughlin a blow on the head with a club, after which he ran away. McLaughlin, however, managed to retain his hold on his prisoners and they were locked up at the Maxwell Street Station.

DEATH UNDER LOCOMOTIVE WHEELS.

Lives Crushed Out by the Cars—Three Accidents.

George Sunderland, 23 years old, living at Aurora, Ill., attempted to board a moving Burlington freight train at Western avenue and Eighteenth street last night. He was struck by a hanging spout from a water tank and thrown to the ground, receiving injuries which may prove fatal. He was taken to the County Hospital.

George Herr, 14 years old, living with his parents at No. 740 Englewood avenue, attempted to jump on a Louisville and New Albany train at Sixty-fifth street last night. He fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

Bruno Janeski, the 8-year-old boy living at No. 70 George street who was run over by a Northwestern train at May street Saturday night, died last night.

SAY A STRIKE IS NOT PROBABLE.

West Side Street Car Men Checked by There Being Two Unions.

Conductors on the West Side deny the probability of a strike on the lines of the West Chicago Street railway because of differences between the men and Mr. Yerkes in the matter of pay for service on the "trippers," the cars put on during the rush hours morning and evening.

"There can be no strike so long as the two rival organizations are in the field," said an Ogden avenue conductor, "for the reason that one acts as a check upon the other, just as Yerkes anticipated when he arranged for the organization of the new union—the one known as No. 2. The agreement regarding 'trippers' was made by the new union, and however willing we who belong to the old union would be to go out, we could not hope for success without the aid of those who are in the other organization."

SMALL AND THE FAIR.

HIS REASONS WHY IT SHOULD BE CLOSED SUNDAYS.

The Evangelist Talks to an Enthusiastic Gathering in the First Methodist Episcopal Church—Efforts to Keep the Exposition Open Severely Criticised—An Attempt to Make America Godless—The Subject Also Discussed by Colored Residents at Quinn Chapel.

The Rev. Sam Small, who has lately affected a full beard and patent-leather gaiters, preached a sermon of the political stump-speech sort to a fair audience in the First M. E. Church last evening. Mr. Small's theme was "Close the World's Fair Sundays."

He referred to the eulogy upon Jefferson lately given in Chicago, and said that the only authority that Jefferson could have found for his declaration, "All men are created free and equal," was in the statement of Paul that God had made of one blood all nations of the earth. From this he argued that if the American people could observe what he called "the Sabbath" the foreign visitors who were "of the same blood" could do the same. Then he scored Chicago by saying:

This Fair should be strictly a World's Fair and not a local one. Chicago is simply an attachment of the Fair instead of the Fair being simply an incident of Chicago, and it is about time that Chicago people learn this fact. It was proclaimed a national affair by a President who, thank God, was not elected by the people of Chicago. [Applause, amens, and hisses.] When the invitation was sent out to the nations of the earth to participate in the Fair they were not sent by the Chicago City Council [laughter, applause, and amens], but by the President of the United States. I doubt if the seal of Cullerton & Co. would have had any recognition. [More applause and amens.]

This is an American Fair and should be conducted in harmony with the sentiment of the American people. It should be closed on God's holy Sabbath day. [Great applause.] Those who wish to open the Fair say that this is not a Christain nation. I hope it is not a heathen nation yet. [Laughter.] You can't think of the Declaration of Independence outside of the justice and teaching of the Bible. The Articles of Confederation are sealed with "Done in the year of our Lord." Which lord? King George? They had given him a leave of absence. Any other lord? They had decided to have no lords on this soil. And yet people say that this is not a Christian nation. The brilliant First Lieutenant of Lucifer, Robert G. Ingersoll, said at one time that the expression "All governments derive their just power from the consent of all of the governed" had overthrown or would overthrow every altar in the world. Has it done so? In the face of the known facts of the case all the structure of evidence to prove that this was not a Christian nation falls to the ground.

In 1888 the Republican party in its convention in Chicago placed in the first paragraph of its platform a recognition of almighty God in thanking him for what he had done for the country in general and the Republican party in particular. And the 5,000,000 people who voted that ticket voted for that clause as well as the rest. Submit the question whether or not this is a Christian people to a general vote and it will carry by an immense and overwhelming majority. [Applause and amens.]

Down in that God-forsaken country in Georgia where we are supposed to do nothing but drink bad whisky and kill niggers before breakfast we do not allow trains to run on the Sabbath day. We do not attempt to compel a man to be religious Sunday. No, we tell him that he can stay at home and be as mean and feel as mean as he wants to; but we do mean to make him get out of the way and let us be religious if we want to. They say Sunday is a day of rest. Do you call drinking beer in the gardens, swinging on park swings, fishing on the piers, or sitting on the bleaching boards to see a ball game resting? At the police stations every Monday morning you can see how these people rested. [Laughter and applause.]

At the Paris Exposition America, England, and Canada had their exhibits closed Sunday and had marines stationed to enforce the national respect to God's law. And yet America carried off more prizes than any country except France. [Applause and amens]. England is going to close its exhibit. [Applause.] Canada will have its hermetically sealed. [Applause.] Austria will be closed up and not a wheel running. Woe betide the man who will sign his name to eternal infamy to a petition which will say that the desecration of the Sabbath is one of America's distinctive features.

Here are the reasons why people tell us we should have the Fair open Sundays:

1. To evidence to the world that the Nation has repudiated the wisdom and counsel of God.
2. To witness that the government disclaims any responsibility in the matter of preserving the ancient and accepted safeguard to popular morals.
3. To sanction the reversal of the national customs of the country for nearly three centuries.
4. To give secularism, which is the technical name for infidelity and godlessness, a decisive triumph over the rights and processes of Christianity.
5. To surrender a characteristic American sentiment to the corrupting practices of Old World continentalism.
6. To subject the rest and religious uses of the American Sunday to the labors and lusts of the foreign contingent, with its license of liberalism and practices of profanation.
7. To cater to the greed which is scheming for profits from gate fees, traffic, and pleasure-pandering.
8. To help the saloon element to larger sales and profits.
9. To augment the receipts of railways.
10. To enslave labor in the professed interest of workingmen.

REPORTED LOST IN THE CITY.

Eddie and Freddie Stevens Have Not Been Seen Since Yesterday Afternoon.

A neat-looking little woman rushed into the Desplaines Street Station last evening and between her sobs told a story of the loss of her two boys. The woman was Mrs. Jennie Stevens, a widow living at No. 183 West Jackson street. Four years ago, while living in Galveston, Tex., her husband died, leaving her with two boys, Eddie and Freddie, aged 8 and 9 years respectively. She placed the children in a sisters' school and came to Chicago to make a living for herself and them. This she succeeded in doing. The school closed a few days ago.

Last night she was looking for the boys, whom she had not seen for four years, when there was a rap at the door. She opened it and saw an expressman with a basket and a sachel which she recognized. The boys, however, were not there. The expressman, whose name was Moriarity, and who lives at No. 3225 Wentworth avenue, said he was at the Twenty-second Street Station of the Illinois Central road yesterday afternoon when he saw two boys about 12 or 13 years of age with the basket and sachel. They evidently did not know which way to go, and he offered to direct them. They said they wanted to find their mother, who lived at No. 183 West Jackson street. Moriarity directed them which car to take and how to find the place when they left the car. That was the last he saw of the boys, but a short time afterward he returned to the depot and saw the basket and sachel in the waiting-room. The boys were nowhere to be seen. He took possession of the baggage, and remembering the address given by the boys took it to Mrs. Stevens' home last night.

Mrs. Stevens is nearly distracted over the loss of her boys and implored the police to find them for her. They must have been sent on without any notice to the mother, or the letter, if one was sent, miscarried. The police will make diligent search for the boys, and will if possible restore them to their mother.

AN OFFICER, A STRUGGLE, A WATCH.

The Experience Which Fell to the Lot of Officer Mulcahy.

Officer Mulcahy of the armory was called to Clark and Polk streets yesterday morning, where Hanna McAndrews, a colored woman, was creating a disturbance. She was under the influence of liquor and refused to accompany Mulcahy to the station.

"I guess you will go if I say so," said the officer, as he seized her by the arm and started toward a patrol-box.

"I guess I won't, and you can't make me, neither," was her reply as she jerked away. A scuffle ensued and Mulcahy finally allowed the woman to go on promise to leave the neighborhood, but when he reached the station and straightened himself out he regretted he had. His gold watch was missing and only half of the chain dangled from his vest. Officer Mulcahy hastened back to where he had scuffled with the McAndrews woman, but she had disappeared. He was gratified, however, to find later in the day the missing watch on the floor of the station dormitory, where it had been torn from his clothing by being caught on the station locker door.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Arrested for Stealing Furniture.

Albert Smith, a cigarmaker, was locked up at the Hyde Park Police Station yesterday charged with the larceny of $200 worth of furniture. Last Tuesday Morris B. Chandler, living at No. 2 Oakland Crescent, Forty-first street and Ellis avenue, reported at the Hyde Park Police Station that some parlor furniture stored in the basement of a house at No. 5112 Lake avenue had been stolen. An expressman had driven up to the house and told Mrs. Watts, the occupant of the second flat, that Mr. Chandler wanted the furniture. Inspector Hunt detailed Officers Kehoe and Mullin on the case. They found that Frank Lindsay, stationed at Van Buren street and Third avenue, had hauled the goods to the Chicago Second-Hand Store, at No. 354 Milwaukee avenue, for a man named Stafford. Here the furniture was found. It had been sold for $50. The description given of the man who had ordered the goods hauled described perfectly the man Smith, who occupied the first flat over the basement where the furniture was. His arrest followed and his identification by both storekeeper and expressman. He will be arraigned before Justice Porter this morning.

Serious Cutting Affray.

A number of colored men were playing cards in Henry Senglestock's saloon, No. 357 Clark street, last evening when a dispute arose between Abe Walker and Vincent Grantforth. They went out on the sidewalk to fight it out and in the fight Walker stabbed Grantforth five times with a pocket-knife and also knocked him down. Officers who saw the fight arrested Walker and locked him up at the Harrison Street Station, charged with assault. Grantforth was sent to the County Hospital. By the time the hospital was reached Grantforth was unconscious. The physicians found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull and said that his chances for recovery were slight.

Forced to Pay a Doctor's Fee.

Henry Callaghan, a news agent on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, fell against a stove yesterday afternoon at No. 152 Sherman street and cut a deep gash three inches long in the back of his head. Dr. T. H. Wetzel of Polk and Clark streets was called and was assured by Callaghan that he would be paid for putting several stitches in the wound. This was done, but the news agent walked out of the house and started east on Polk street. Dr. Wetzel gathered up his implements and followed him, overtaking him near the Armory. He was turned over to the police, and Capt. Shippy gave him the alternative of paying the bill or being locked up on a disorderly charge. Callaghan confessed that he had no money, but sent for Dan Coughlin, a policeman, and the account was paid.

Used Force as an Argument.

Thomas Cottrell is a boarder at the house of Mrs. Lizzie Vine, No. 703 Fulton street, and after dinner yesterday he engaged in an animated discussion with the landlady. He was rather better posted on the subject under debate than his opponent, and was getting much the better of her when Mrs. Ida M. Le Fevre, Mrs. Vine's daughter, thought to help her mother out of a tight place and joined in the debate. This angered Cottrell and he seized Mrs. Le Fevre, picked her up bodily, and threw her with great force upon the floor. Her right elbow was fractured and she sustained numerous bruises by the fall. Cottrell was arrested and locked up at the West Lake Street Station charged with assault.

Athenæum's Wood Carving Exhibit.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays from 10 to 12 a. m., are the visiting hours at the Athenæum's wood-carving department, where the work of the pupils is on exhibition. Queerly enough the men and women from another State seem to take the most interest in the department. Two young women from Madison, Wis., who took their first lessons while visiting in Denmark, have just finished a special course, and several students from other parts of the State are enthusiastic students.

Has Not Employed Detectives.

State's-Attorney Longenecker denies the report that he has employed detectives to look for evidence against the indicted Aldermen in Wall street stock markets. He said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday that he could not see what evidence could be gained in New York.

Body Found in an Attic.

The body of a 3-months-old child was discovered in the attic of Mrs. Paine, No. 2301 Wabash avenue, yesterday. The police were notified of the fact by Mrs. Paine yesterday. The child had been dead some time and it is the theory of the officers that it was murdered.

To Receive the Belated Guests.

An informal reception will be given at the Iroquois club between 12 and 3 o'clock p. m., Monday, April 4, to the Greystone club delegation of Denver, which was prevented by railroad delays from reaching the city in time to attend the banquet Saturday evening.

Burns Monument Design Prizes.

The Burns Monument Association, William Gardner Chairman, yesterday decided to offer $200 and $100 as first and second premiums, respectively, for designs for a monument costing $12,000.

Entertained by Cornell Alumni.

The members of the University Glee and Banjo Clubs arrived yesterday at the Grand Pacific and spent the afternoon as guests of the Chicago Alumni at the World's Fair grounds.

Items.

Edward Pares of 1633 West Ohio street was found dead on Chicago avenue, near Homan avenue, yesterday. He was 62 years old and demented. No marks of violence were found on the body.

Magnus Calen died yesterday at his home on Buffalo avenue near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, in Hegewisch, from injuries received Saturday while walking on the Nickel-Plate tracks near Hammond, Ind.

Kittie Conwell of No. 40 South Franklin street was severely injured Saturday while attempting to board a cable train at Desplaines and Washington streets. She sustained a fracture of the jaw and internal injuries and was taken to the County Hospital.

GOV. ABBETT WILL NOT SIGN THE BILL.

What Is Thought at Newark of the Fate of the Reading Measure.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—[Special.]—Everybody around the State House is excited over the future of the Reading bill. Gov. Abbett did not consider it until yesterday. His son came over and got the measure yesterday morning and took it to Jersey City, where the Governor resides. Young Abbett said his father would probably return the bill last night. Consequently Executive Clerk Fox remained on hand until midnight, but no message arrived. It is probable that the Governor is considering the bill at his home today and will announce his decision tomorrow. It is now generally believed that the Governor will not sign the bill and that he will refuse to make it a law on the ground that the Reading company has not agreed to keep down the price of coal in New Jersey. It is asserted that the company was prepared to make the agreement, but has found that the act was not necessary to make the lease stand.

WILL BUILD A RAILWAY ACROSS MEXICO.

Engineer Corthell of Chicago One of the Contractors for the Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Government of Mexico has made a contract with E. L. Corthell, the engineer, of Chicago; Mr. Hampson, formerly of Fairfield, Iowa; and Mr. Stanhope, an English resident of the City of Mexico, to complete the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which was begun by an English company some time ago. The government has already $2,000,000 in hand for this work, which will be given to Mr. Corthell and his associates as a subsidy, together with the right to organize a company, issue securities, and build the terminals and the two harbors for the largest class of vessels. The construction of this road will open an interoceanic route regarded as the most important now under consideration, with the exception perhaps of the Nicaraguan Canal. Mr. Corthell has been in the employ of the Mexican Government for several years and is just completing the extensive jetties at the harbor of Tampico.

She Was Once the Cause of a Duel.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—Mrs. Philip Haxall, formerly Miss Mary Triplette, died this morning of an attack of apoplexy of the lungs which only lasted eighteen minutes. She was a noted society belle and beauty and was remotely the innocent cause of the famous Mordecai-McCarty duel, which occurred in 1873. Her husband, Capt. Haxall, belongs to the flour-milling firm of that name in this city.

A RARE bed bargain—Andrews' "Rugby" folding bed at about *half price*. 215 Wabash avenue.

NO ONE IS TO BLAME.

CITY OFFICIALS ON THE PEARCE STREET COLLAPSE.

Building Commissioner O'Neill Says the Structure Was Put Up in Conformity with the Ordinances—The Work of Removing the Debris Stopped—All the Missing Accounted For—The Scene of the Wreck Visited by a Great Crowd—Statement of Owner Young.

Representatives of the Building Department said yesterday that no one could be blamed for the collapse of the Pearce street building. They say that though a proper permit was not taken out the error was a trifling one, and the structure as erected filled every requirement as to safety.

The owner of the building, Samuel E. Young, made a detailed statement in which he said that he felt in nowise responsible for the accident—that it was due to the elements and beyond human control.

A statement was also made yesterday that the building was struck by lightning just before the collapse.

The work of removing the fallen bricks, timbers, and débris, which now cover the site of the seven-story brick building on Pearce street, was stopped Saturday after the bodies of Mrs. Gowan, Willie Gowan, Samuel J. Barsdale, and May Walsh had been recovered. It was not resumed yesterday as all the missing have been accounted for and no more bodies are known to be in the ruins. A detail of twelve policemen was stationed about the great pile of bricks, timbers, and broken iron columns, but it was insufficient to keep back the crowd of people who were on the scene early yesterday and increased rapidly in numbers as the day wore on. Worshipers at St. Patrick's Cathedral at Adams and Desplaines streets found it convenient to go home from mass by way of Pearce street. Every street-car that went by on Halsted street, Desplaines street, or Van Buren street dropped half its passengers at Pearce street. Even the rain did not drive the ever-changing crowd away.

Early in the morning the families yet living at Nos. 18 and 20 Pearce street became alarmed at the condition of the buildings and word was sent to Building Commissioner O'Neill that the two structures were in danger of falling. No. 18 had been forced across a ten-foot alley by the falling of the west wall of the seven-story building and had fallen against No. 20, almost wrecking it. No. 20 leaned to the west, No. 18 to the east, and both seemed about to fall. A collection of bricks and splinters of wood had formed between them and seemed to be gradually settling and forcing the two buildings apart. The action of this "wedge" would ultimately complete the wreckage of the two structures. At 9 o'clock Chief Swenie and Mr. O'Neill made a thorough inspection of the buildings and Chief Swenie quieted the fears of those yet living in them by telling them that the two buildings wouldn't fall in 100 years.

Little Alice Hughlett, who was so badly crushed, was not expected to live through Saturday night. Brain fever had set in. But yesterday morning she was much improved and it is now thought she will recover. The funeral of her brother will be held this morning from No. 20 Pearce street, although arrangements for it have not been completed. The funeral of Edward and Horace Mott will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the residence of their grandparents, No. 126 West Jackson street. The remains of Mrs. Gowan, her son Willie, Samuel J. Barsdale, and May Walsh will be taken to Braidwood, Ill., for burial today, services being held at the home of Mrs. Gowan's brother, Frank Evans, No. 717 South Jefferson street.

Statement by Owner Young.

Samuel E. Young, owner of the wrecked building, yesterday gave out the following statement in writing:

As there seems to be considerable misapprehension regarding the building permit of the building at Nos. 14 and 16 Pearce street, I regard it as a duty to myself and friends to make explanations. I want to state most emphatically that the plans for the building were submitted to the Building Department and approved by them, and the structure was erected strictly according to those plans, and the walls in the plans as erected were four inches thicker than required by the ordinance and by direction of the officers of the Building Department. The material was of the best, and no money was spared to make the building the best of its kind.

The building was to be occupied in part by the Street, Young & Kent company, in which I was interested. In its erection I secured the services of E. J. Mills, who formerly did work for me and whom I found to be a careful and competent man, and he proceeded to get up the plans of the building. We had the plans made for a seven-story structure, but as I did not have money enough at the time to finish such a building we concluded to begin the building large enough for our business and to lay the foundation and walls for a seven-story building. In two or three years, when our business demanded, we intended to remove the roof and finish the building. We therefore went to the Building Department and took out our permit for the building as we then intended to build it, and submitted our plans to the Department of Public Works for a seven-story structure and related our intentions as stated. The plans were approved by the Board of Public Works, and I can prove by every man working in the building and also by disinterested contractors that the walls were put in in accordance with the building rules of the City of Chicago. Our mistake was in not notifying the Department of Public Works when we changed our ideas of finishing the structure. This was a matter that unfortunately slipped my mind. For the little difference in the expense there would have been no question at all if I had thought of it. Of course I would have had to pay this difference when we came to apply for a water permit. Friday, before the disaster, I paid the Water Department for a two-inch meter. Of course, in a few days the Water Department would call for the difference, and of course it would have been paid as soon as my attention was called to it. This entirely escaped my memory and also Mr. Mills', as he never said anything to me on the subject. The reason why I concluded to finish the building was this: My friends advised me that it would be very expensive to fit up the factory required for the Street, Young & Kent company, and in two or three years tear off the roof and remove the foundry up-stairs. My friends very kindly loaned me sufficient money to enable me to secure a loan to finish the structure, and advised me to do this and occupy what we wanted for our own business and rent the part of the building not required by the company, which would make me in this way a very fair investment. Under the other investment it would not pay me, as the principal expense was in the lower stories, which had to be built very heavily, and I would also have to put in machinery, and it would cost me as much to run this machinery for our business as it would if I had part of the building to rent out.

Work of the Elements.

No one can regret more than I do the terrible disaster, but as I know and can prove that the building was as strong as it could be made for the purpose, I hold myself neither criminally nor morally responsible for the loss, which was an act of the elements beyond my control. I wish to say that there are numerous statements which have been made regarding the wall. Now I made a personal and thorough examination of every part of the wall only two or three days before the disaster, and there was not a crack in the building. My architect, Mr. Mills, was exceedingly careful, and took as much pride in his work as he would in erecting a building for himself. As an illustration: Mr. Mills made an allowance of three inches for settlement after the walls were completed. Last week, after the roof was on, we made an investigation and found that the walls had settled an inch and a half. Both walls had settled evenly, and I can bring every workman who worked on the building to prove that there was not a crack in the wall in any place. I think it only justice that the newspapers give me a hearing, as numerous people have misrepresented the matter.

I called last week on the Board of Underwriters and requested them to send a man to examine the building. He made a thorough examination and approved of the building, and had no complaints to make in any way regarding the construction. The brick and carpenter work was done by the day. The bricklayers and carpenters were union men and were all first-class workmen. The foreman, Harry McPherson, is a well and favorably known brickmason, a member in good standing of the Bricklayers' Union, and a competent foreman. The brick was laid by first-class bricklayers who received $4 a day. The foreman was careful and would not allow his men to work on such days as there was any danger of the mortar freezing. During some of our cold days in March I noticed that the bricklayers were working on some of the large structures on the South Side and my bricklayers were not working. On inquiring why, I was told by the foreman that he was afraid the mortar would freeze and he did not consider it advisable to take the risk. As I knew he was working for my best interests I did not object.

I request my friends and the public to withhold their opinions until I get an opportunity to prove everything was done to make this a first-class building for the purpose for which it was erected.

It stands to reason that I would not erect an insecure building when I intended to occupy it myself, and to place in it a business in which I am interested and in which building I placed every dollar I was worth, and more than every dollar. For the disaster not only ruined me financially but leaves debts upon my shoulders which will require more than half an ordinary lifetime to discharge. I had too much at stake to take any chances in the matter. I took every precaution to erect a safe building. Whether its destruction was due to lightning as some reports indicate, or to the fury of the wind striking a new building in an exposed place, I can only say that it was beyond my power, and so far as I can learn, beyond the power of any of my employés, to use more care than was used in the erection of the building.

Mr. Young has in his possession the plans of the building, which were taken from the wreck Saturday. They bear two stamps. One reads as follows:

The construction of this building must conform in all respects to the city ordinances.
LOUIS O'NEILL, Commissioner of Buildings.

The other reads:

Charles H. George, Dec. 9, 1891, Chief Inspector, Health Department.

What Mr. O'Neill Says.

Commissioner O'Neill said last night that he had been at the scene of the wrecked building yesterday and from observation had come to the conclusion that the structure was built in conformity with the building ordinances.

"From what I saw today," said Mr. O'Neill, "I do not think that the builders were at fault. The building was well put together and the dimensions of the walls were in some instances three and four inches thicker than legally required. I do not see that any one can be held criminally liable for the disaster. The only thing the contractor can be held for is for not obtaining a permit for the four upper stories, and in that case all that could be demanded from him would be the payment of the amount of the permit. As a rule contractors break the ground for the foundations of buildings and take their permits out in the course of a week or two after operations have been commenced. I do not think that Mills, the contractor of the destroyed building, can be held criminally liable for his oversight in not taking out a permit."

Saw Lightning Strike.

Harry De Kendred, who lives at No. 18 Pearce street, said yesterday that he had no doubt the demolished building was struck by lightning. He says that shortly before the structure was blown over he saw lightning strike in the vicinity, and he thought that it struck the demolished building.

When asked for his opinion as to what could be done with the owners of the ruined Pearce street building State's-Attorney Longenecker said that he had not inquired into the legal aspects of the case yet, and knew nothing about it except what little he had read in the papers. He declined to express an opinion till he had investigated all the facts.

CARRIED TO AN OUTLAWS' CAMP.

Sad Condition of Miss Laura Brooks, Who Eloped with Her Lover.

FORT GAINES, Ga., April 3.—[Special.]—The story of the abduction of Miss Laura Brooks, who was spirited to a swamp and kept there for weeks, has just been told. Her father is R. W. Brooks of Coleman, Ga. Miss Laura Brooks had a sweetheart whose name is Archie Bigbie. He appeared to be a respectable young fellow, but the girl's father did not approve of their marriage. An elopement was arranged, he promising to bring her to Fort Gaines, get married, and then return home. They started, as the poor girl thought, to this city to wed, but before reaching here Bigbie manufactured a plausible lie to the effect that he could not come here. Finally they left the public highway and took their way through a plantation road until the rushing waters of the Chattahoochee began to dance before them in the starlight. A campfire glimmered among the tangled wildwood, and a dirty, dilapidated tent stood in the background. Bigbie drove up and assisted his fair and helpless victim to alight, when they were met by a couple of outlaws—Bill Carlisle and John Moore—and a rough-looking woman. Such was Bigbie's introduction of the confiding girl to her future home and associates. She begged to be permitted to return home, but was promptly informed that such a request could not even be entertained. She was placed under the closest possible espionage and not allowed to absent herself at any time from the secluded camp rendezvous of the outlaw trio. The following night they embarked in their batteau and skulked away in the darkness down the river.

The grief-stricken father only succeeded a few days since in securing information regarding their whereabouts, and immediately, in company with Allen White of Fort Gaines, left in pursuit. Just below the Florida line they heard of the fugitives. Before they reached the camp Carlisle intercepted them. He said the arrest of any or all of the party was impossible, especially by only two persons, as they were all heavily armed, but that for $10 he would agree to carry one of them to camp in his boat if he would go unarmed. White embarked with him. The poor girl was rapturously glad to see White, when Bigbie appeared with his Winchester and had it not been for the interference of Carlisle and the prayers of the girl would, as he said, "have made catfish bait out of him."

White exercised all his powers of argument, persuasion, and cunning in attempting to get possession of the girl, but all to no purpose, and finally, after remaining all night at the camp, came away, leaving her under the protection of Carlisle and his Winchester.

A reward of $500 in Columbus hangs over Carlisle, and Mr. Brooks has put out one of $200 for Bigbie. The sympathy of every one goes out to the unfortunate girl and her family, and if Bigbie is caught, as no doubt he will be, to stand in his shoes would be cheap at any price.

HALF RATES TO HOT SPRINGS,

Via the Wabash Railroad.

The Wabash line will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Hot Springs and return at one fare ($18.75) on the following dates:
April 7 and 8, good to return until May 10.
May 6 and 7, good to return until June 10.
May 16 and 17, good to return until June 15.
Two daily trains from Chicago with coaches, reclining chair cars, parlor cars, and compartment sleepers. Railroad and sleeping-car tickets through to Hot Springs at ticket office, 201 Clark street.

The Skill and Knowledge

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

G. A. R. Encampment, Springfield, Ill.

The following posts have arranged for a special train to leave Chicago at 11 p. m., April 6, via the Wabash line from Dearborn and Polk streets. Regular trains leave Chicago at 9:05 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and 9:20 p. m. All comrades are requested to purchase their tickets via the Wabash, 201 Clark street, or at depot office, Dearborn Station. Sleeping car accommodations and free chair cars provided for all. Whittier, Lincoln, Custer, and Hancock Posts.

Half Rates to Hot Springs.

Parties who wish to take advantage of the Wabash railroad's half-rate excursions to Hot Springs, Ark., April 7 and 8 are assured that ample sleeping-car accommodations have been provided through from Chicago to Hot Springs. Ticket office 201 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BECKER—April 2, 1892, Gustave F. Becker, aged 67 years and 5 months. Funeral Tuesday, April 5, at 10:30 a. m., from his late residence, 340 63d-st., Englewood, by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. Pittsburg and Cincinnati papers please copy.

COLLINS—Mary Collins, widow of the late Richard and mother of Cornelius J., Richard J., John W., and Kitty Collins, and Mrs. J. R. Carver. Funeral Wednesday, April 6, at 9 o'clock sharp from her late residence, No. 30 Winthrop-place, to Jesuit Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. M. and St. P. R. R.

HOOLEY—John Hooley, beloved son of John and Alice Hooley, aged 1 year 7 months and 17 days. Funeral from his parents' residence, 34 Cypress-st., April 4, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

KIRCHNER—Bertha Agnes Kerchner, daughter of Charles and Anna Kirchner, nee Wuest, aged 7 years 10 months 20 days. Funeral Tuesday, April 5, at 11 o'clock, to Northwestern depot, from 4935 State-st., thence by cars to Rosehill by 1 o'clock train.

NACEY—April 3, at his residence, 752 Ogden-av., John Nacey, aged 66 years. Funeral Tuesday, April 5, at 9 a. m., to St. Charles' Church, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Mount Olivet Cemetery via C. and G. T. R. R. Buffalo papers please copy.

OLSON—Oliver Olson, at the Emergency Hospital, April 2, at 11:30 a. m., beloved husband of Sophia Olson, aged 41 years 10 months. Funeral from the family residence, 1546 N. Clark-st., Wednesday, April 6, at 1:30 p. m.

SMITH—April 3, Sarah A. Smith (nee Reid), aged 35 years and 23 days, beloved wife of H. A. Smith. Funeral from California-av. Congregational Church Tuesday, April 5, at 12:30, by carriages to Forest Home. Chesterton (Ind.) papers please copy.

STARKWEATHER—At Ridgeland, Ill., April 2, Arthur C. Starkweather, eldest son of Leonard B. and Imogene Starkweather, aged 24 years. Funeral Monday from Ridgeland Church at 2:45 p. m.

STEBBINS—April 2, at the residence of her son, G. M. Barber, 1854 Wellington-st., Mrs. Lucinda G. Stebbins. Funeral private.

SWINERTON—John Swinerton, at his residence, 3383 Indiana-av., Sunday, April 3, aged 56 years and 22 days. Sacramento papers please copy.

SMITH—Mrs. John Smith (nee Mooney), at residence, 15 Gold-st. Funeral notice hereafter.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 8 p. m.—Forecast for Monday:

For Indiana and Illinois, severe local storms, east gales.

For Lower Michigan, showers, east gales, warmer at Manistee, cooler at Grand Haven, east gales.

For Wisconsin, rain at stationary temperature, except slightly warmer at Milwaukee, east gales.

For Upper Michigan, increasing cloudiness and showers in the afternoon, slightly warmer, variable winds.

Signals are displayed on the gulf coast from Pensacola to Brownsville and at all stations on Lake Michigan.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex	29.30	84	86	S.	Cl'udy	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.78	38	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Boston, Mass	29.92	66	76	W.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y	29.98	58	58	S.	Rain	Trace
Cairo, Ill	29.74	60	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	.01
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	66	76	S.	Fair	......
Cheyenne, Wyo	......	...	...	......	......	......
Chicago	29.78	52	56	S. E.	Fog	......
Cincinnati, O	29.90	66	74	E.	Rain	.96
Cleveland, O	29.92	56	68	N.	Rain	.66
Davenport, Ia	29.66	58	60	E.	Rain	.16
Denver, Colo	29.58	36	50	N.	Rain	.04
Des Moines, Ia	29.42	56	56	E.	Cl'udy	.56
Detroit, Mich	29.90	56	62	N. E.	Cl'udy	.12
Dodge City, Kas	......	...	...	......	......	......
Dubuque, Ia	29.66	52	56	S. E.	Rain	.08
Duluth, Minn	29.88	38	42	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Erie, Pa	29.92	56	62	E.	Rain	.16
Galveston, Tex	29.68	68	70	S.	Cl'udy	......
Gr'd Haven, Mich	29.80	54	60	E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Green Bay, Wis	29.86	42	50	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont	29.76	42	44	S. W.	Fair	Trace
Huron, S. D	29.52	40	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	.58
Indianapolis, Ind	29.86	62	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	1.92
Jacksonville, Fla	30.20	70	80	S. E.	Fair	......
Kansas City, Mo	29.36	62	78	S. W.	Rain	.12
Keokuk, Ia	29.54	62	62	E.	Cl'udy	.58
Knoxville, Tenn	30.00	74	80	S. W.	Fair	......
La Crosse, Wis	29.74	52	54	E.	Cl'udy	......
Louisville, Ky	29.88	72	80	S.	Fair	......
Manistee, Mich	29.88	46	48	Calm.	Cl'udy	......
Marquette, Mich	29.94	34	42	N. E.	Fair	......
Memphis, Tenn	29.70	74	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Miles City	29.66	44	48	N. W.	Rain	.02
Milwaukee, Wis	29.82	40	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Minnedosa	29.94	38	......	N. E.	Fair	......
Montreal	......	...	...	......	......	......
Montrose	29.54	36	46	N. W.	Snow	.01
Moorhead	29.80	42	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	......
New Orleans, La	29.94	72	78	E.	Cl'udy	......
New York City	30.02	66	74	S. W.	Clear	Trace
Norfolk, Va	......	...	...	......	......	......
Omaha, Neb	29.32	54	56	E.	Cl'udy	1.10
Oswego, N. Y	30.00	52	56	S.	Cl'udy	......
Pensacola, Fla	......	...	...	......	......	......
Pierre, S. D	29.52	38	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	.44
Philadelphia, Pa	......	...	...	......	......	......
Port Huron, Mich	29.92	56	62	S.	Rain	.08
Pueblo, Colo	29.38	44	62	S.	Cl'udy	......
Rapid City, S. D	......	...	...	......	......	......
St. Louis, Mo	29.68	66	74	S.	Rain	.94
St. Paul, Minn	29.74	46	48	N. E.	Rain	Trace
Salt Lake City, Ut	29.84	38	40	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Sioux City, Ia	29.38	52	58	E.	Cl'udy	.24
Springfield, Ill	29.66	66	66	S.	Rain	.84
Springfield, Mo	29.52	62	72	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Toledo, O	29.90	56	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	.84
Vicksburg, Miss	......	...	...	......	......	......
Portland, Ore	......	...	...	......	......	......
San Francisco	......	...	...	......	......	......

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

London—Sighted—Edam, from Baltimore; Wieland, from New York.
Havre—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.
New York—Arrived—Anchoria, from Glasgow.
The steamer Maine (British), from New Orleans March 1 for Liverpool, whose loss was reported yesterday, was burned March 25 off Fayal.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE AN ENTERTAINMENT in the Union Park Congregational Church, Thursday evening, April 7. George Riddle will give "The Boat Race," Mrs. Genevra Johnston Bishop will give several numbers, including "Salve Regina," and Prof. Louis Falk will play the organ.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING OF THE TOWN of West Chicago will be held Tuesday, April 5, A. D. 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m., in Princess Hall, 560 W. Madison-st. MORTIMER J. SCANLAN, Town Clerk.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—"Niobe."
NO DOUBT OF IT.
NIOBE
HAS CAUGHT CHICAGO.
PRESENTED BY
Abbott & Teal's Comedy Company,
FIRST MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

THE HAYMARKET—*Will J. Davis.*
Benefit Railway Brotherhood Hospital Association.
DAN'L SULLY —IN— THE MILLIONAIRE
Sunday—BOBBY GAYLOR in "Sport McAllister."
Coming—The Incomparable Bostonians.

THE COLUMBIA.
AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS........Proprietors
—LAST 6 NIGHTS—
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY.
Lillian Russell Opera Comique Company
In Audran's Greatest Success,
LA CIGALE.
GOOD-BY NIGHT SAT., APRIL 9.
Monday, April 11—Charles Frohman's Comedians, presenting Mr. Wilkinson's Widows.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON..............Manager.
Tonight again as usual. Matinee Saturday.
THE KINGS OF FUN
There Never Was Such Laughter And Applause.
REED AND COLLIER
In their Howling, Hilarious Hit,
HOSS AND HOSS
Next Sunday—THE LILIPUTIANS in "CANDY."

McVICKER'S THEATER.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD
30TH PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
DENMAN THOMPSON
—AS—
Joshua Whitcomb
AND THE ORIGINAL COMP'Y.
Mat. Sat. Only.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
A POSITIVE HIT!
The Young Romantic Actor, ALEXANDER
SALVINI
TONIGHT, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee,
—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—
Tuesday and Friday Evn'gs and Wednesday Matinee,
—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN—
Elaborate Special Scenery and Costumes.
Next week—FRANK DANIELS.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127.
The Home Theater of the South Side.
Matinees Thursday and Saturday, the Laughing Success and Craze,
The Two Johns | And the Serpentine Dance.
Next Sunday—THE POLICE PATROL.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—H. R. Leavitt,
North Clark and Division-sts. Tel. 3832.
Tonight, Wed. and Sat. Mats., Sweet Singer,
CHAS. A. GARDNER In His New Play,
CAPTAIN KARL.
Next Sunday Evening—JAMES O'NEILL.

MADISON-ST. Opera-House, bet. State and Dearborn
Tel. 2198 | SAM T. JACK...Prop. and Manager.
TODAY, 2——TONIGHT, 8
Beauty Bright. Gay Music. Splendid Scenery.
SAM T. JACK'S GAIETY CO.
Biggest Burlesque Company ever seen in Chicago.
Two Big Performances Every Day.
PRICES: Matinee—25, 50. Night—25, 50, 75.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
TONIGHT—APRIL 4,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY Glee, Banjo Clubs.

CLARK STREET THEATER.
Cor. Clark and Kinzie-sts.
H. R. JACOBS..............................Manager
Fun All This Week. | J. C. Stewart in The Fat Men's Club | Matinees Sunday, Thursday, Saturday.
Next Sunday—THE PAYMASTER.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
A Wonderful Exhibition of Historic Relics.
Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays included.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES..................Proprietor and Manager
TONIGHT AT 8,
The Thrilling Irish Melodrama,
The Paymaster.
Mats. Sun., Wed., and Sat. at 2.
Next Week—De Laur and Debrimont's Spectacular Operatic Burlesque Co. in "Carmencitada."

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
—J. W. KELLY'S—
RECIPE FOR LA GRIPPE.
Every Afternoon and Night.
DICK CROLINS..............as..............Paddy Miles
10c—ADMISSION—10c

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages....3 cents
22 to 28 pages....4 cents
Over 28 pages....5 cents

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1892.

THE silver question will come up in the Senate today and it is expected that there will be a flood of talk. No harm will be done, for from present appearances no free coinage measure can be put through that body, but much good will be accomplished if a few reticent gentlemen, Senator Hill included, can be smoked out and made to say what their ideas are on the most important subject of the day. Senator Morgan's resolution, which will bring on this discussion, was introduced for the special purpose of forcing these dumb Democratic Presidential candidates to say where they stand. An opportunity will be given Senator Palmer to state whether he is opposed to the illimitable coinage of light-weight silver dollars as well as to the illimitable issue of coin notes provided for in Mr. Bland's bill. Senator Morgan's thirst for information as to the sentiments of his eminent Democratic colleagues ought to be appeased and the candidates forced to define their positions before the convention meets.

THE New Orleans *Times-Democrat* may be respectfully informed that it errs in making the statement that THE TRIBUNE "pooh-poohed the idea that this city [New Orleans] should ever handle any amount of grain worth mentioning." THE TRIBUNE simply replied to a lot of bombastic stuff printed by the paper in question and intimated it to be foolish to print such rubbish in the expectation that anybody would believe it. The statements made in reference to the port of New Orleans were not intended to intimate that "no grain shippers who knew their business would ever dream of forwarding their corn and wheat via the Crescent City," but in reply to vain brags, the effect of which was that the grain trade of Chicago, Baltimore, and other places would soon be a thing of the past because all the grain surplus of the Mississippi Valley would within a year or two be found going down the river that runs through it. The *Times-Democrat* slopped over then and is doing the same thing again in "crowing over Chicago on the loss of her business" and taking "another opportunity of felicitating New Orleans" on having been a recent gainer. It may be reminded that a falling off in the volume of rail shipments of grain from this city just before the opening of lake navigation is not by any means a new thing. On the contrary it occurs every year unless there be some special reason for activity by rail.

TAXING THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY TO DEATH.

Some weeks ago THE TRIBUNE called attention to the fact that a bill had been introduced in Congress to impose so heavy a tax on the Louisiana lottery as to make it impossible for it to carry on its business, and also gave the substance of an article by Mr. Horace White on the same subject, in which the writer pointed out that lotteries had been taxed for revenue during the war, and that the power of the government to tax to destroy had been asserted when the currency of State banks was taxed, an act which was sustained by the Supreme Court.

In the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there is an article by Judge Cooley on this question, in which he expresses himself strongly in favor of the plan of destroying the Louisiana lottery by taxation, and regards it as the only effectual one. He does not think the denial of the use of the mails to the company will crush it out, because it will devise other agencies for carrying on its profitable business. Judge Cooley shares the doubts of this paper as to the sincerity of John Morris' assertion that he means to go out of business because the Supreme Court sustained the anti-lottery law.

Judge Cooley says the objections which will be made to the plan of taxation for destruction are that it is not a demand for revenue, which is the underlying principle of taxation, and that it does not have in view the protection of the article taxed. And as taxation is generally held to imply an obligation to protect the thing which is taxed some people with tender consciences may insist that to tax lotteries is to recognize them, and the money which the government might receive would be drawn from an impure source.

The answer made is, that if the practice of governments is to be the guide, an examination of revenue laws will show that none of them look to revenue exclusively, but that the effect which a tax may have on the general good is also considered. Some forms of property are taxed, others are not. One article pays a nominal tax, and another is taxed up to its full value if it is thought that the general good of the country will be best promoted by dealing thus differently with different things. Some impost duties are imposed to produce revenue and others to prevent importations. Complaint may be made that this practice violates the true principles of government, but its constitutionality cannot be attacked in the courts. "The motives of those who make our laws, if the laws themselves appear upon their face to be within the constitutional power of the law-making body, must be presumed to have been constitutional, and to have had regard to the general good of the people."

In discussing the proposition that the payment of taxes involves an implied promise that the subject of taxation shall receive the protection of the State, Judge Cooley says that if the question of consideration is to be accepted as an element in taxation, then the question of the mischief likely to be a consequence of a given business and the cost to the State of its regulation must be considered as fully as any promise of protection which the State may be supposed to give. He cites an instance which came under his own immediate observation. The Michigan Constitution of 1850 prohibited the granting of liquor licenses, those who framed and adopted it believing that that would end the liquor business. It did not, and whisky shops sprang up everywhere. Powerless to deal with the evil, especially in communities where the majority wanted to drink, the Legislature called the taxing power to its aid and imposed a burdensome tax on the business for the collection of revenue and also for the purpose of partial destruction by keeping down the number of saloons. The payment of the tax was resisted on the ground that it was imposed for destruction. The court held in substance that—

> Protection of the subject taxed was not a necessary consideration for imposing the taxation. It did not by any means follow that the State must give protection to all subjects it taxed. The general benefits to society at large and to individual citizens might be greater in the aggregate if as to some of them it should refuse the protection altogether. A business which was condemned by the State because it was found to be productive of many and very serious evils to society, and from which the good of society required the State for that reason to withhold all protection, was just as much a subject of taxation as any other. Indeed, if persons persisted in carrying on the business in defiance of the positive prohibition then it would be more reasonable to tax the business according to its demerits, making the burden upon it higher than was imposed upon other kinds of business, because, from its demoralizing nature and the hostile attitude it assumed towards the law and the State, it necessarily added more largely to the burdens of government and demanded more constantly the attention of all branches of the public authority.

The taxation of State currency is also commented on by the Judge. As for the objection that if the State taxes an immorality it becomes a participant in it, he looks upon it as a question of ethics rather than of law. As a matter of fact, if the contemplated tax were imposed, it would be so heavy that the lottery people would see the impossibility of paying it and would go out of the business.

Judge Cooley admits that there are limits to this Federal power to tax to destroy. It could not be exerted against municipal corporations created by a State, or against the State itself. But it can be against a private corporation created by a State, such as the Louisiana lottery. He says in conclusion:

> The taxation, if it is to be imposed, cannot be laid too soon; it need not await the recharter of the Louisiana leviathan or the expiration of the charter it now has. Nobody will be wronged and many will be saved by quick action, and the time to tax is *now*.

That is so. There is a bill on this subject before some House committee. It should be reported back, passed, and sent to the Senate for its prompt and favorable action. If any Congressmen have constitutional scruples on the subject they will be dispelled by a perusal of Judge Cooley's logical argument.

ALLEGED SPELLING REFORM.

Another request is made to Congress to order the expenditure of a lot of money belonging to the people in teaching them how to spell. The scheme is to have $50,000 paid over to a self-constituted apostle of "fonetic" spelling, to be by him expended in conducting a school in this city, where a lot of children shall be taught and trained in the ability to determine or enable others to determine "the true merits and real value of the said science of spelling with a view to its further and general introduction" into all the public and private schools of the United States. Then there is to be a further sum of $50,000 for the organizing of a similar school in ninety-nine other cities of the country. That is a total of $5,000,000, with the probability of further sums to be asked in case the first draft on the Treasury be allowed.

The whole of this sum is to be expended under the direction of one man, and practically by him, except the small amount of ten per cent which he is to be allowed to take out and retain for himself as pay for personal service in the great work of teaching the young idea how to spell. A round half million dollars is to be the avowed compensation of the philanthropist, without counting any incidental advantages of a pecuniary character to be gained by him out of a patronage measured by nine times that amount. This is alleged to be justified by the fact that Congress once appropriated $320,000 to help Robert Fulton complete his first war steamboat, and Samuel F. B. Morse $30,000 to construct his first telegraph line; also that the government is now similarly expending money in the development of agriculture, and in providing for national defense by land and sea. The sequence to all this preamble is that whereas a certain person "has discovered, arranged, and completed, as the result of great research and great private and personal expense, a revised and simplified method of spelling the English language, etc.," therefore he is duly entitled to the aid and compensation demanded, and to the great fame that would result to him from being so recognized and employed as the great original and only Jacobs of the spelling reform movement.

Unfortunately for the claims and aspirations of this worthy man, the argument is a non sequitur. He has "invented" a method of spelling words as they are sounded which was ably and broadly advocated in England nearly half a century ago, and later in this country by Isaac Pitman and his school of disciples. There is absolutely nothing new in the idea, nothing new that is valuable in the plan. The weekly paper called the *Fonetic News*, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," the King James version of the New Testament, and several other works were all printed on the plan of spelling words strictly as they are sounded while this now great inventor was yet in his swaddling-clothes. The simple sounds not provided for by the ordinary alphabet were represented by new characters, modifications of those already in use. That is the method now proposed, and the changes from the old "fonetic" alphabet are not in the line of improvement. For instance, the third letter of the present alphabet is twisted away to denote the sound of "eye," or that usually given to the ninth letter in the list. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more awkward or misleading, yet it is far from being the only bad feature. The proposal to represent the word *guide* by the combination qcd may be well meant, but ought to be sufficient to cause the abortive scheme to be laughed down wherever offered for consideration.

The fixing of spelling for a language is not a governmental function. It is a matter in which Congress has no right to interfere further than it has done to aid a reform in the standards of measurement and weight. It might declare that the "fonetic" spelling of words in documents and books shall be legal in all matters that come or may come under its jurisdiction, but it has no business to do even that until a respectable minority of the people have shown that they recognize the new as having a practical value compared with the old. On this principle the metric measurement has been adopted in the United States, but is nowhere made obligatory, nor is it attempted to teach it at the public expense. The government could properly accede to the request to appoint a committee to investigate the subject of a proposed spelling reform, as it has been asked to, and then, some years in the future, after the public has become educated up to its value, might order the printing of public documents on the new plan. It ought not to do more than this. And it may be taken for granted that if a committee of intelligent men (or women) were so appointed, it would not indorse as valuable the crazy-quilt scheme for which Congress is now asked to appropriate $5,000,000. Still less would that committee yield to its "author" the palm as a discoverer or inventor of any idea, type-character, or process that is at the same time new and worthy of adoption.

WHAT TO DO WITH SILVER.

The *Economist* of this city makes the point that it is now in order to stop the issue of silver money. It says the friends of a sound currency ought not to be content with the weakness of support shown to the Bland measure. They should go forward and win a positive success. "A bill should immediately be submitted to the House for the suspension of the act of 1890 providing for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and the issue of notes against that silver. A vigorous campaign should be prosecuted and the members of both Houses of Congress forced to place themselves on record respecting this vital question." It adds that "there is enough in the present (silver) policy of the government, let alone free coinage, to bring great disaster in time."

The *Economist* takes the sensible ground that a suspension of the act of 1890 would not only dispel the distrust which pervades business affairs, but place the very champions of silver in a stronger position than the one they now occupy. Bimetallists think it highly desirable that some agreement in regard to the use of silver be adopted by the leading commercial nations of the world. But so long as the governments of Europe see this country willing to take 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and pile it up into a standing menace to the integrity of a stable currency they will not trouble themselves to lend that kind of money any form of support. If they were once given the assurance that the United States had abandoned its position of special guardian of the metal they might bethink themselves of some method of protecting their own silver money. In such case they might even be glad to take the initiative in calling a conference. But they cannot be expected to do so while we occupy our present position, which is as unsuccessful in practice as it is logically weak. This country has certainly done as much as could have been hoped in the direction of experimenting with silver in the hope of restoring the old parity and has accomplished nothing. The price of the metal today is lower than when the agitation in its favor began, and the lowest point ever known in the history of its quotations was reported within a few hours of the time when Bland's chances seemed the strongest. By the consensus of opinion in the commercial world last week twenty-four ounces of silver, instead of the much vaunted sixteen, were barely equal in value to a single ounce of gold.

THE TRIBUNE has previously pointed out the fact that the present attitude of the United States in regard to silver is anomalous and grossly artificial. It now buys silver at its bullion value current at the time of purchase and holds itself ready to redeem with only about two-thirds actual value certificates issued against that silver. The difference between the theoretical and the real is too wide to be maintained much longer. The silver coin of present weight, and fineness is only a token of value, being receivable for its face so long as it is guaranteed by gold behind it, and not good for more than two-thirds its face a moment longer than that gold support is accorded. It is not right that the government should cater to a false sentiment so far as to take advantage of the holders of its certificates by avowing it as a right to pay them with two-thirds and keep the other third part in the Treasury. The Government of the United States ought at once to adopt the policy of paying out a full dollar's worth of silver in redemption of each dollar named on the certificates. If it then chose to keep on buying silver at the current market price the people as a whole would stand the loss on any subsequent shrinkage in value that might occur, and perhaps would ere long arrive at the conclusion that it is no more sound policy to provide a steady market for silver than for wheat or pork. But whether the buying section be repealed or not the policy should at once be adopted of paying out value for value received, in the case of silver as in that of all other material.

COUNTY BOND SWINDLERS.

A remarkable state of affairs is reported from Cass County, Mo. Three of the Judges of that county are in jail for contempt of the United States Court at Kansas City. They were fined $500 each and committed to jail till they should obey instructions. They were ordered to issue a tax levy for the payment of certain railroad bonds and refused to do so, holding that they were acting in accord with the wishes of the people. The case is a peculiar one, and this is not the first time the County Judges have been in jail for taking the same position in regard to it. In 1870 the Counties of Cass and St. Clair voted and issued bonds respectively for $750,000 and $1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Tebo and Neosho railroad. The scheme was a swindle of the most pronounced sort. Under the terms of the contract bonds to a certain amount were issued for each six miles of road as fast as the grading was performed. The grading was all that was ever done towards building the line. The projectors skipped out after selling or otherwise disposing of the bonds to presumably innocent parties, though it is supposed the men taking those bonds "were in the deal." Of course the people were indignant and under the pressure of a strong public opinion the Judges refused to levy taxes or make appropriations for paying either principal or interest on the bonds. As the taxes could not be legally levied without such action by the Judges the money was not collected.

Then the bondholders brought suit in the United States Court, and obtained judgment and an order on the County Judges to levy the taxes. They refused to do this, and for several years past have been nominally prisoners for contempt. In 1883 the gentlemen who then held the office were imprisoned for three months, and were then released on an agreement that they should go home and endeavor to negotiate a compromise. A meeting was held between representatives of the people and the bondholders, and it was agreed to issue new bonds to cover 57½ per cent of the accrued indebtedness and 50 per cent of the bonds. But a number of the bondholders refused to agree to this, and only about one-third of the debt was refunded. Since then the matter has dragged along in the courts. The Judges go to jail in Kansas City whenever summoned to do so, but they soon walk out and resume their accustomed places on the bench. When their terms of office expire they are reëlected, again refuse to levy taxes, and are once more arraigned and sentenced. The latest phase in this compound of comedy and tragedy is more serious than any recent one. It is understood that the imprisoned Judges stand a good chance of remaining in limbo till the expiration of their terms of office unless they sooner yield to the majesty of the higher law. But they are not suffering much. The jailer sympathizes with them, they fare well, sleep easily in the upper rooms of the building, see their friends often, go out occasionally, and have assurances from their constituents that no other business of the county shall suffer from their absence.

It may seem strange that the bonds which are the cause of all this trouble cannot be declared void for lack of consideration. No one disputes the claim that the people have not received value for them, not one of the workers in the steal dares to show his face in the county for fear of being mobbed, and not one of the County Judges dares to pass the order to levy taxes for money with which to pay those bonds lest he should be mobbed also. Indeed, it appears to be one of the conditions on which the Judges are elected to office that they shall take the responsibility of refusing to aid in the perpetration of what all the people feel to be a grievous wrong.

The names and probable whereabouts of the swindlers ought to be published to the world. Let the people of other counties besides those of Cass and St. Clair, Mo., know who and where are the fellows that have profited by this outrageous steal. The people of this State may be congratulated on the fact that their Constitution of 1870 put a stop to this bond-issuing business in Illinois and the protection was afforded not a moment too soon. It is not now possible to perpetrate steals that will necessitate the jailing of Judges to compel them to levy taxes for the payment of bond swindles. Ever since then speculators and promoters have been chafing over the prohibition and in late years some of them have hounded the Legislature to help in overturning the State Constitution and adopt a free and easy one which will allow taxpayers to be robbed under cover of the law and municipalties to be plunged into heavy mortgage indebtedness. Perhaps the Missouri experiences will be of use to the people of Illinois in warning them to avoid the snares thus attempted to be set for their feet by would-be plunderers.

RAILROADS MUST NOT POOL.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* agrees in substance with THE TRIBUNE in regard to the Inter-State Commerce law and its workings. It says that in view of the fact that any law will be a failure if not enforced it is well to maintain the distinction between the failure which results from non-enforcement and that inherent in the provisions of the act. It also notes as a singular example of the way in which the human mind will sometimes work the argument in corporate circles that because of the showing made in THE TRIBUNE pooling must be admitted. One of the provisions of the act that has been notoriously violated is the section against pooling; and the giving of rebates in violation of the act has been contemporary with the traffic pools organized in violation of the same statute. "The fact that favoritism in rates always has and always will accompany pools and combinations is a minor consideration to which the advocates of pools always rise superior."

Exactly so. And it may be added that the proposition to solve the difficulty by permitting the railroads to "pool their issues" promises about as well as did the offer of the wolf to relieve the shepherd of the trouble of guarding the sheepfold. It is precisely the thing that must be avoided, whatever may be the outcome of the struggle. The railroads have shown too much of what they can and will do in that direction if the power be placed in their hands, and the country has had too much of it. The railroad man must be educated to a new code of ethics before he can be trusted to boss the system by means of combinations with his fellows. At the same time it may not be denied that he has sinned under great temptation. Commissioner Blanchard stated the case correctly when he wrote to the effect that rebates would not be given unless under strong pressure from shippers, and one point he omitted to state is that the pressure is not seldom on the person as well as on the official. Rebates have been given in the past with a secondary motive, and that a strong one. It was a distinct gain to the individual granting it, over and above any advantage that might be secured to the transportation company. In other words, it has too often meant what in political circles would be called "boodle." But for this the railroad officials, who in the eyes of the public have badly blundered in trying to maintain agreements and prevent unfair discriminations, might have found it comparatively easy to do what they seemed to want to do.

The average railroad official has sadly mistaken his duty to the public. He has magnified his office in his own eyes up to the function of caring for the interests of individuals in business and different classes and places. He has acted too much as if he supposed he were intrusted by Providence and the public with the task of rubbing out inequalities existing in nature and establishing others by his own hand for the benefit of such interests as he saw fit to take under his fostering care, not forgetting his own, but often ignoring those of the company he professed to serve as well as the rights of the people. Hence he has not infrequently allowed himself to be made a catspaw for the furtherance of schemes for personal aggrandizement, professedly laid before him in the shape of a claim for the abolishing of some inequality alleged to exist, but with which it was none of his business to interfere. In all this he has been oblivious to his duty as a common carrier to treat all the patrons of his line on precisely the same terms in proportion to the amount of service actually rendered. The fact that he has done so under pressure does not help his case. There is no active virtue in the absence of temptation to do wrong, no credit due to the man who walks in the right path when it is the only one open to him.

If the time ever arrives when the railroad official can prove that he understands his duty to the public and may be trusted to perform it there may then be some show of reason for asking that he be allowed to "pool" with his brethren for the common good. We are not just now enjoying that kind of a millennium, nor is it even in sight except to the eye of faith. Only when the wolf has been thoroughly trained and reformed by cross-breeding as well as education can he be trusted to lie down with the lamb. Till then the only possible condition of such a case is that the lamb shall be inside the wolf, and that lamblike attitude is likely to be the fate of the dear public if the pooling power asked by the railroads be conceded to them at any time in the near future.

THE recent grain investigation at St. Paul has resulted in nothing more than that the taxpayers will have to foot the bills of the men engaged in it. The summary of testimony, as reported by Mr. Childs, is to the effect that no abuses of great magnitude are proven to exist. There was plenty of talk about what used to be done up to a few years ago. Several irregularities and grievances of the Auld Lang Syne were freely aired and effectually exposed to the light of day. But there was no proof furnished of any present conspiracies against the grain-grower, unless it be that of the speculators, and evidently their influence on the market may be looked at from two different sides. But there is no room for question as to the character of the demagogy that led up to the investigation. It showed itself in a lot of reckless assertions in reference to the way in which the farmers were alleged to be trampled upon by most if not all other classes in the community, and the necessity of their rising as one man to repudiate all existing obligations as a mild way of getting even with their alleged oppressors. It was the same ranting rot that incited the demand for a cheap silver dollar with which to pay debts incurred in dollars worth 100 cents each and for the issue of untold billions of scrip to be loaned to the farmer on the security of his farm and produce. It was the very same kind of humbugging nonsense that incited some of their number to demand that the government seize all the railroad and telegraph lines in the country and run them in the interest of a special class. The orators who demanded that investigation were the fellows who wanted to ride into power by telling a pack of lies about the great things that would be done for the farmers if they could only get to the top of the heap, their promises being about as impossible of fulfillment as were those made by Jack Cade to his followers. It is to be hoped the outcome of the investigation will be first distrust of these blatherskites and then their suppression. The farmer would be much better off without them.

WE feel sorry for Bre'r Dana, but he is gnawing a file. The Stuffed Prophet bids fair to be the nominee.

AUSTRIA and Germany have closed their frontiers against Jewish refugees from Russia, and England is quietly considering the expediency of doing something similar. If other countries in general take steps in the same direction it is not unlikely that the next great boom town will be old Jerusalem.

THERE is something incomprehensible, even yet, in the extinction of that once well-known bird the dodo. The grasping Canadian poacher and the deadly modus vivendi were unknown in the days when it flourished.

THE managers of the "80,000 miles of railway" excluded from the World's Fair grounds are lacking in resources. If they will put their case into the hands of some Standard Oil official and give him power to act he will find a way to grease a passage through all the difficulties.

THE Hon. Bill Neece has not yet written a letter withdrawing from the race for the Governorship. As the favorite son of McDonough County the Hon. Bill feels that it is his duty to hang on till the last suspender button goes.

THE owners of pretty heads that cannot afford an Easter bonnet are observing Lent with a mortification of spirit in whose genuineness there is no alloy.

THE Mississippi Legislature is a queer mixture. It passes a law excluding lottery advertisements from newspapers, it turns up its nose at the World's Fair, and it worships Dave Hill.

ALD. CULLERTON is a shining example of what a man who pays strict attention to business and lets no opportunity escape him may become in the Aldermanic line of trade.

JAY GOULD seems to be enjoying himself pretty well down in Texas. What his designs on the State are nobody knows. If it were merely climate he is after he would come to Chicago.

NEW YORK Methodists have gone on record as opposed to anti-Chinese laws on the ground that they are wrong and unjust. When the Emperor of China begins to drive the Americans out of his kingdom Methodist missionaries from New York may fairly claim the imperial clemency.

PERSONALS.

The Empress of Russia is the first lady to answer from a European throne to the invitation to take part in the women's work of the Columbian Exposition.

Lady Somerset assisted at the liquor-spilling in Portland Wednesday afternoon. "Here goes!" she said, as her neatly gloved hands upset a brown jug the Sheriffs assigned to her.

Senator Stanford's bill to determine the value of the legal-tender dollar may serve some useful end, but the only way to really find out the value of a dollar is to need one badly.

Of the Confederate commanders only one full General survives—P. G. T. Beauregard—but there are upward of 130 surviving Brigadier-Generals, and, as for Colonels, the Southern woods are full of them.

The Hon. A. G. Wakefield, a veteran lawyer of Bangor, Me., is still wearing a pair of boots that were made for him in 1861. When you want to get up a good sole-harrowing story there's nothing like leather.

It is now officially understood that Henry M. Stanley will go out to the Congo, in the interest of the Independent State, and remain there for a long term, with almost absolute power of control and operation. He will start in the autumn.

It is now denied that Mlle. Vacaresco is once more in love and getting ready to be married. Her friends say that she is still nursing her grief, and has so much of it on hand that she has neither time nor inclination for more frivolous pleasures.

Juliette Dodu, a creole, whose bravery during the Franco-Prussian war gained for her one of the few blue crosses of the Legion of Honor bestowed upon women—of whom she was one of the youngest—is now an inspector of schools in Paris, a sort of supervising principal.

Maggie Donagher, of Shelbyville, Ind., who lived several months on dog flesh, in the hope that it would cure her of pulmonary consumption, was buried April 1. For a time the diet seemed to benefit her and the believers in the remedy claim she did not begin [illegible] soon enough. She ate seven dogs.

People rarely hear nowadays of Emerson Bennett, yet he was widely known twenty years ago as a novelist, his "Prairie Flower" having reached a sale of 100,000 copies. He is a veteran of 70 and lives in Philadelphia. Mr. Bennett is still a prolific maker of manuscript. He writes all night and sleeps all day, as Georges Sand was fond of doing.

Mrs. Delia Farnsworth, who died at Jonesboro, Me., the other day at an advanced age, was the youngest daughter of Samuel Watts, a Revolutionary soldier who helped to capture the schooner Marguerette at Machias; and she was also a niece of Hannah Watson, who melted her pewter spoons, molded them into bullets for the patriots, and carried these missiles seven miles to Machias for the use of the army.

The great Austrian millionaire, Maurice Hirsch, lives in true baronial style in his castle on the Danube, in Moravia. There is a drawbridge, portcullis, and all the medieval accessories of a once impregnable fortress. Here the Baron hunts and shoots to his heart's content, but he is very fond of his billiard-room, which contains every conceivable game of chance or skill. Mme. Hirsch, who speaks four languages fluently, is a model hostess, and the Baron's hospitality is unbounded.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Rockford *Star* (Dem.): Gen. Black is blooming up, and his nomination is now highly probable.

Joliet *Republic:* What has become of Long Jones? Was he not spoken of some months ago as a candidate for Governor?

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* Harrison and Fifer are running about even in Illinois and carrying everything before them.

Ottawa *Times:* Republicans of Illinois will think more of the Senator than ever for this just tribute to our Chief Magistrate.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* Senator Cullom withdraws from the Presidential race, a circumstance which will convince the country that he was sincere in believing he was in it.

Springfield *News:* It does not require much depth of political thought to understand the wishes of the people. Every day Gov. Fifer grows stronger. That is apparent to all.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): The State press is much more enthusiastic for Cleveland now than it has been at any time since Hill claimed to have declared the sentiment of New York.

Carlinville *Democrat:* Gen. Rinaker is making a most active and successful canvass. He now has instructions, or pledges, written and verbal, from 135 of the delegates now chosen.

Streator *Free Press:* It is the people rather than the politicians who favor Harrison. He is specially strong with the masses—so strong it is useless for the politicians to attempt his defeat.

Springfield *Journal:* It would be greatly to the interest of the Republican party if other Republicans in Illinois would imitate the example of Senator Cullom in demonstrating his loyalty to the party.

Quincy *Whig:* With Illinois' favorite out of the field, the Republicans of this State will heartily and enthusiastically join with the Republicans of the Nation in renominating President Harrison by acclamation.

Bushnell *Record:* The Hon. A. J. Streeter has been refused admission to membership in the Farmers' Alliance in Mercer County. The Alliance seems to draw the line at men who do banking for business and farm only for fun.

Paris *Beacon:* Hunt has no opposition in his own party and would be the best man upon whom the convention could agree. His ability, purity of character, long and valued service to the people should place him foremost in the convention.

Wisconsin State Journal: Senator Cullom of Illinois is better Presidential timber than was generally supposed. He has good common sense. He shows this by calling in his Presidential boom, declining to be a candidate and expressing the wish that President Harrison be renominated because the people want Harrison, and the present Republican administration should be indorsed. Senator Cullom is right.

Bloomington *Leader:* The favorite son of Illinois, of whom she is justly proud, has offered an example of patriotism that will be commended by Republicans everywhere, and which should be followed by other favorite sons.

Rockford *Register:* It has been expected that Senator Cullom would declare his position as he has, which in no way detracts from the respect felt for him by the people of Illinois, and accords with the evident popular sentiment for Harrison.

St. Louis *Chronicle:* Shelby M. Cullom has written a letter withdrawing from the contest for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party in favor of Harrison. If Blair of New Hampshire would go and do likewise the situation might be simplified.

Danville *Commercial:* Some of the best friends the Republican party has had in the past were alienated from the party because of the Compulsory School law. It moots not to say that their action is unwarranted by the facts. They are aggrieved, and perhaps justly so.

Bloomington *Leader:* John M. Palmer resigned his commission in the army because an Eastern man was placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee. Will he resign his position as Senator and leave the Democratic party if an Eastern man is nominated for President?

Peoria *Herald* (Dem.): The Altgeld canvass has been one of falsehood. That is characteristic of the managers of his canvass. The *Herald* does not believe that the Democrats of Illinois will submit to such methods or nominate the candidate of a man who made his money behind a faro layout.

Peoria *Herald* (Dem.): Thousands of Democrats in this State have been deceived in regard to John P. Altgeld, and the deception practiced was intentional. His candidacy represents nothing except the low ambition and impudent greed of the gambler behind the Cook County machine.

Rockford *Register:* Altgeld will probably be nominated in any event. He may be a good Socialist, but is secretly declared in his own party not to be a good Democrat, having gone out of his way to defeat an Irishman who was running on the Democratic ticket in Chicago. The Irish have not forgotten him.

Peoria *Transcript:* Several Democratic papers have come out in favor of Adlai Stevenson for Governor. Mr. Stevenson is undoubtedly the ablest man yet named by the Democrats for the position.——The Hon. Shelby M. Cullom has made himself many friends in Illinois by withdrawing from the Presidential contest.

Quincy *Herald* (Dem.): It is now suggested in the press that it was Judge Altgeld, instead of Col. Morrison, who kept Bob Wilbanks laboring so long at Springfield to beat Palmer in the Senatorial campaign. It is known that Altgeld's complete ambition is to be a United States Senator, and the Gubernatorial canvass was but to be another step in the journey.

Springfield *Journal:* The so-called Independent Colored club organized in this city Thursday night was engineered by a Democrat, the meeting was held in the office of a Democrat, and the Secretary kept his minutes on paper furnished by Senator Palmer's law firm, with the heading of the same emblazoned thereon. The cat under the meal is so lightly covered that the ears and claws protrude.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"And is Miss Spinsterre so very old?" She—"Well, she has got past her declining years."—*Life.*

There are some people who think the music never amounts to much except when they play first fiddle.—*Ram's Horn.*

No one but a successful man can truly pose as a cynic. He alone knows of how little value what men desire is.—*Puck.*

Patient—"Then, doctor, you do not feel any anxiety regarding my case?" "Not at all! If I did I would ask you to settle the bill at once."—*Le Figaro.*

As spring has been duly initiated by the calendar, Secretary Rusk might proceed to confer a few degrees on the temperature.—*Washington Star.*

Charlie—"It's funny, isn't it? We never hear of labor unions south of the equator." Johnnie—"Well, you know, you're not allowed to strike below the belt."—*Yale Record.*

Professor—"Please give an example of actions speaking louder than words." Adlet—"When a man calls for soda water and accompanies his order with a wink, sir."—*Brooklyn Life.*

The best way to make a dry goods clerk of your boy is to give him a choice lot of seasoned elm chucks to split, with a splintered axe-helve, on the first warm day in spring.—*American Farmer.*

Jeweler—"If you think this jewelry is too expensive for your friend let me show you something else." Student—"Ah! There's where you don't know my friend. It's all the same to him whether he owes one hundred marks or five hundred."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Tommy—"Maw, teacher wants to know the difference between 'effects' and consequences." Mrs. Figg—"I think I can answer that. When your father came home from that banquet last night he felt the effects of it, and today he is suffering the consequences."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CLEVELAND.

St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.): It is palpably true—in fact, we have no doubt that it is true—that Mr. Cleveland is now the first choice of a majority of the Democrats of the Mississippi Valley.

Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.): Unquestionably the great majority of the Democratic voters of Indiana are for Cleveland for President against the field. The question is whether they shall be misrepresented at Chicago through the manipulations of a machine. If they are, there is trouble ahead.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): It is the people who are behind Mr. Cleveland. The late demonstration in Indiana sweeps in upon the towns from the backwoods. The politicians who are watchful of the signs of the times are beginning to drift with the current, and other candidates for the Presidency will find it safer to preserve a friendly than an unfriendly attitude toward the favorite of the masses.

Boston *Herald* (Dem.): The people of the country have been heard from. Their voice will probably have the effect to bury this [silver] bill; it will certainly succeed in putting an extinguisher upon that disgrace of the Democratic party, David B. Hill, and in making him an object of derision where he had aspired to be a hero. Thus the way to Grover Cleveland's nomination seems to be clear.

New York *Evening Post* (Mug.): The idea of Hill's getting any support from the West in the National convention was always absurd to any close student of public opinion in that part of the country, and there is now no politician who affects to believe that he will secure any delegates. As for the South his recent trip has done more to destroy his prospects of securing strength in that quarter than anything which had previously happened.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette* (Rep.): The signs of the times begin to point to Grover Cleveland as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, with Gov. Boies of Iowa for Vice. Hill hasn't caught on. He has not got his second wind. We cannot see any more than Watterson can how either Cleveland or Hill can carry New York. Hill will not be strong enough to stand against the stampede that is prepared for Cleveland. There will be one great comfort in Cleveland's nomination. His reputation will be divested of the plenitude of pretensions that now swell it.

BOOMS.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* The "good Western man" boom has moved too far West to suit Mr. Isaac Pusey Gray.

Washington *Post:* Gov. Pattison still sticks to the Pennsylvania Cleveland boom for masquerading purposes.

New York *Recorder:* Isaac Pusey Gray is anxiously awaiting the time for the Presidential office to begin its Indiana man hunt.

Philadelphia *Record:* Bois' boom must be turning things topsy-turvy, as an inverted rainbow has recently been seen in Iowa.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The Gorman boom is getting hungry, and if the Hill boom is not careful it will find itself swallowed.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* This sudden boom for the Gorman fox ought to make Cleveland and Hill both take their chickens in at night.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Holman's Presidential boom may be likened to a gob of dough that hasn't a bit of yeast within a thousand miles of it.

Columbus *Journal:* The refusal of Iowa Republicans to touch the prohibition question in their State platform pricks the boom of Gov. Boies.

Indianapolis *News:* Ex-Senator Blair's little boom still goes buzzing along, unnoticed except when he occasionally calls the attention of the reporters to it.

Milwaukee *News:* In Chicago the Palmer boom is gaining volume and force. It can be heard above the boodling Aldermen's protestations of innocence.

Omaha *Bee:* It is very generally remarked that the Holman Presidential boom went out of sight when Uncle Bill Hatch exposed to view his inconsistencies both as an objector and an economist.

St. Louis *Republic:* The pale Gray boom which has been sweeping over Indiana has collided with the Shanklin boom for Governor. Both, it seems, were ditched, and the track is now open for the accommodation train which stops at every station for favorite sons and Presidential possibilities.

Washington *Star:* If Senator Hill had known that his Southern tour would cause a Cleveland revival in that section he might have contented himself with sending down a [illegible] agent.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The notion of a statue miraculously endowed with life is one of the oldest ideas of fiction. The story of Pygmalion and Galatea has been served up in all forms and has been repeatedly varied by writers who have fancied themselves original. The sculptor and his vivified image are seen in comedy, opera, and burlesque, while "The Tinted Venus," in the novelette, and "Adonis" in burlesque are familiar examples that illustrate the ductility and malleability of an idea. The fancy of a statue brought to life is one that has been long drawn out and has been hammered very thin, but it is still serviceable. It has been given a new twist by Harry and Edward Paulton, and has received the name of "Niobe."

This comedy was presented at Hooley's Theater last evening. It is in reality a paraphrase of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's delightful "Pygmalion and Galatea." The name of the statue is Niobe instead of Galatea. The sculptor whose wife is jealous becomes a respectable business man of nowadays. The principal situations arise from a relationship of characters similar to that provided by Mr. Gilbert. Thus the Paultons have merely written a burlesque of a classic legend, and the writing of such a travesty is not a new idea. Mr. Anstey's clever "Tinted Venus" also parodies the Pygmalion and Galatea fancy by modernization. It is understood that the authors of "Niobe" have been commended for originality; but they are entitled to no such credit, for both in material and treatment they are copyists.

The public, however, cares little for originality. Playgoers are quite willing that authors should deal with old fables if they treat the same in a diverting fashion and with no lack of animation. That the authors of "Niobe" have written an amusing farce was attested by the laughter with which the piece was greeted by last evening's audience. It is understood that the dialogue is mainly the work of Edward Paulton, son of Harry Paulton, the comedian. The dialogue is exceedingly clever. Mr. Paulton has the English farce-writer's habit of inventing a joke and then finding a place for it; but his lines are always bright, generally humorous, and sometimes display flashes of real wit. No farce presented of late contains so many pointed and effective lines. Many of the best of these speeches are those in which the animated statue contrasts modern customs and institutions with those of antiquity.

The construction of "Niobe" is excellent. Well-devised scenes appear in each act, and the climaxes of the first and second acts have great comic possibilities. Particularly good are the scenes between Peter Amos Dunn and Niobe and the interview in which the statuesque dame is examined as to her qualifications as a nursery governess.

The company engaged in presenting this merry and mirthful little play is capable of developing all its good points. Miss Isabelle Coe, whose former appearances here have been identified with musical comedy, is most pleasing in the title part. Her poses and gestures are well studied and suggestive of an antique statue. Her reading of the bright lines given her displays a keen appreciation of their humor, and her work in this part proves her to be a talented actress of comedy. Her voice is not the sort one can imagine belonging to a Niobe, but in other respects a better impersonation of the character could not reasonably be desired. George R. Edeson plays Peter Amos Dunn with bustling and unctuous humor. Charles Coote's dry drollery is an excellent foil to the boisterous manner of Mr. Edeson. Jessie Story played a conventional ingenue part with considerable piquancy. The support given by Margaret Fitzpatrick, Revel Germain, Mabel Burt, and C. J. Burbidge is acceptable.

"Niobe" is a bright and entertaining farcical caprice, cleverly acted and staged with good taste.

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With much dash and with genuine Gascon humor the Younger Salvini repeated at the Grand his impersonation of D'Artagnan, which he gave a few months ago at the Auditorium. He entered fully into the spirit of Dumas' romance, and he lifted the members of his company, as well as a fairly large audience, to the plane of his own enthusiasm. Of the foreigners now on the American stage Mr. Salvini is one of the few who seem to think in the language which he tries to speak; hence he is clearly intelligible. He has shaken the dust from Dumas' old story, and his youth and talent have given to it a dewy freshness. He is adequately supported. Miss Selena Fetter is earnest and imposing as Anne of Austria. Mr. William Redmond is traditionally correct as Athos. Mr. Lucius Henderson, a Chicago actor, appeared to much advantage as the Duke of Buckingham. "The Three Guardsmen" will be the bill again tonight, and tomorrow evening will be changed to "Don Cæsar de Bazan."

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An overflowing audience of the typical Sunday night character welcomed "Hoss and Hoss" at the Chicago Opera-House. Messrs. Reed and Collier exerted themselves to please their demonstrative patrons, and apparently succeeded, judging from the uproarious laughter.

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NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—The new week may be eventful. It cannot fail to be at least interesting. Three new plays will be acted for the first time in town, and of these two come from American pens, while in the other an American actor is chiefly concerned. At the Star, engagement of William H. Crane continues, but it will gain fresh importance tomorrow night when there will be performed a comedy by Paul M. Potter entitled "The American Minister," written to Crane's order and intended to fit that comedian and his admirable company with a companion play to "The Senator." Judgment will be passed on Mr. Potter's work—the most ambitious one yet offered from his pen—by a brilliant audience, for any test of fresh material by Crane is worth encouragement and study. He is among the main reliances of the American comedy stage of this day, with plenty of time ahead of him and with high aims constantly governing his work. The new piece is in four acts, all the scenes occurring in Rome within three days. Crane's rôle is that of the Hon. Benjamin Franklin Lawton, Minister to Rome from the American Government. The cast also names James Neill, Adolph Jackson, Joseph Shannon, George F. Devere, J. C. Padgett, William Herbert, Annie O'Neill, Augusta Foster, Hattie Russell, Gladys Wallis, and the others of Crane's competent company. There will be new scenery, of course. With this play it is expected Crane will be provided profitably for the remaining weeks of his Star engagement.

Edwin F. Thorne's first appearance in New York in half a dozen years will be made at the Park tomorrow night. He will make the occasion interesting by producing for the first time in America a romantic melodrama, "The Golden Ladder," by George R. Sims, and the company which will help Thorne will contain good actors, Nestor Lennon, W. T. Melville, Lizzie May Ulmer, Grace Huntington, and William Lee, and so the drama can hardly go amiss in its performance. Thorne first played "The Golden Ladder" in Australia during one of his recent periods of prolonged travels. Its acceptance abroad seems to have been genuine; at any rate Thorne has not been content until he could secure the piece for this country.

A newly formed firm of collaborateurs in the playmaking world consists of Hattie Starr and H. Grattan Donnelly. Miss Starr is probably better known as an actress and musician than as the wife of Charles L. Harris, Palmer's admirable comedian. She and Mr. Donnelly are to write an American opera, he contributing the libretto and Mrs. Harris the music. In Philadelphia on Easter Monday "The Voodoo" will be acted for the first time on any stage. Its author is F. S. Gibbs, a Michigan man not yet 30, but already the writer of four accepted plays. A second novelty in Philadelphia will be a variety farce, "A Tin Napoleon." The trial of it is to be by the "Aunt Bridget's Baby" star, Monroe. William Haworth, who wrote the "Ensign" and has since ceased to act, preferring the life of a dramatist, has finished the new play in which Annie Lewis will star and it will be tested in June. If it shall prove to possess staying qualities, Miss Lewis will use it all next season. John Harrison, the Philadelphian, who has been commissioned to dramatize "Cagliostro" for Richard Mansfield, has hitherto been unfortunate in his plays. He is the author of "Other Men's Shoes," in which George Barrett met failure, and he has also written a farce or two. Mansfield continues to order plays centering around historical personages, and by and by his repertoire will be both educational and varied. Charles Frohman, having engaged Augustus Thomas to write an American play for him, may now be said to control the work of all of the first grade dramatists in this country. The new Thomas drama, it is stipulated, will differ in the theme and characters from any prior work by this author.

Tomorrow night the rewritten play "Spooks," in which the wreckage of "Cynthia's Lover" is hidden, will set about its reorganized tour, opening in Albany. Bronson Howard's war drama, "Shenandoah," has been played continuously five years and the long tour is to end with one celebratory performance at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

VIEWS ON EDUCATION.

SHALL IT CONCERN CHURCH OR STATE IN AMERICA?

This Is the Question Which Has Divided the Church at Rome Into Two Parties—One in Favor of Parochial Schools Entirely—The Holy Father and Cardinal Rampolla More Liberal—Truth as to the Situation in Berlin Is Midway Between Extreme Reports.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, April 3.—Shall education in the United States concern the Church or State? On that point Rome is now divided into two great camps. The first says it is wrong to take taxes from Roman Catholics for schools in which religion is not taught; that the State has no right, considered merely as the State, to compel parents to send their children to secular schools; that the matter of education is one that concerns parents alone; that indiscriminate association of Catholic children in public schools with atheists, infidels, and Protestants destroys the foundation of their faith; that children in American schools are compelled to learn lessons in English, and when a child forgets its language it is apt to forget its faith. They urge the appointment of Italian, French, and German prelates as Bishops in American dioceses where their nationalities are strongly represented.

This view is supported here by powerful personages. The Jesuits are its friends, the German wing is its advocate, and some of the best known diplomatists are accredited here as favoring it. Deputies of the German Reichstag have been here in its interests.

The powerful Propagandist Association of St. Raphael proposes that each branch of a Catholic community in the States should be counted in parishes whenever numbers are admitted, each division to have a school of its own, where both religious and secular instruction is given children in their own language. The Society of St. Raphael is founded on the protection of immigrants in North and South America, and is eminently Catholic.

The Holy Father, however, takes a modern liberal view of the question. Cardinal Rampolla takes the same view, as do the largest portion of the American Roman Catholic clergy, who believe that the Roman Catholic Church in America is an American institution and would benefit the church at large by so remaining.

SITUATION NOT YET DANGEROUS.

Truth Is Midway Between the Reports Which Have Come from Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 3.—To understand the true significance of the latest political developments in Germany candor and coolness are necessary. It is easy to exaggerate and underestimate the importance of the recent riots, of the reverses of the government, of the withdrawal of the Education bill. If we believe the reports published, we might suppose that a revolution was waiting at the gates of the Reichstag. If we listened to the optimistic talk of the Ministerialists we might fancy that all was well. Both conclusions are foolish. Truth lies midway. The situation, though disquieting, has not yet become dangerous. Prussia has been affected by the events of the last few weeks unquestionably, but is not yet on the brink of a political catastrophe. Socialism may have to wait some time before it will unsettle the foundation of the empire. On the surface all is peaceful. The Kaiser takes his drives as usual, politicians wrangle, streets are filled with life and bustling business, but if we look below the surface there is more than one cause of uneasiness. The growing strength of the Social Democrats, the uncertainty resulting from the personal peculiarities of the young Kaiser, the increasing cost of food, the prevailing distress of the working classes, and the ominous revival of the Jewish question are significant facts which would tax the resources of even stronger statesmen than Caprivi or the new Premier, Eulenberg. It is impossible not to be struck by the amazing change that has come over talk in Berlin since the accession of Wilhelm.

The irreverence with which people discuss the public speeches of the sovereign, the boldness with which even the Reichstag men like Liebknecht and Bebel express views and aspirations, are examples of these new and startling symptoms. Book-stalls are flooded with socialistic literature and satirical political pamphlets.

Law for the Protection of Working People.

The so-called Arbeiter Schutzesitz law for the protection of working people is sneered at by Social Democrats and most of the workingmen, and yet it is a useful Liberal measure, which a few years ago would have been hailed with joy and gratitude. It provides a compulsory rest on the Sabbath, prohibits female night labor, forbids the employment of young children, and orders strict supervision over workshops which were formerly death-traps. Liberals frankly admit the value of the law. Not so the greater mass, which swears by Bebel. German Socialists reject reforms in principle. They aim at more sweeping changes. The Orthodox Social Democrats, trained in the school of Bebel and Liebknecht, still believe in the efficacy of the electoral methods. The young Independent Socialists, inspired by Dr. Bruno Wille, repudiate parliamentary methods, advocate strikes and boycotts, and advise abstention from voting. Eulenberg will have his hands full dealing with the various problems awaiting solution. According to Bismarck's *Nachrichten*, he has inclined to Liberalism lately.

The Kaiser's change of front on the Education bill is due, not to a fear of the bill, but to a knowledge of public opinion strongly hostile.

Dr. Von Bulow Excites Berlin.

Dr. Hans Von Bulow gave a humorous turn to politics this week. Berlin is still foaming over the speech. He began innocently enough with a few remarks on music in general, thence drifted into politics, contrasting Beethoven's dreams of equality, liberty, and fraternity with modern realities. Beethoven originally meant to dedicate his Eroica symphony to Napoleon, but changed his mind when he saw his hero was transformed into a tyrant. He wound up to the amazement of his hearers by suggesting that the symphony henceforth be played in honor of the German political Beethoven, Bismarck, whose birthday is more holy than Sedan anniversaries, which stirred up unfraternal strife and hatred. Some parties hissed and hooted the eccentric doctor, who had left the platform, returned, took his handkerchief out of his pocket, and carefully dusted his boots at the audience. Having thus shown his contempt for Berlin he put his handkerchief back in his pocket and retired to get his speech printed. It is not unlikely that Bulow, who by the way was once a fierce detractor of Bismarck, will cut a prominent figure in Berlin hereafter.

Swindlers Are Sentenced.

Franz Leiftuchter and Johann Paulus have been sentenced respectively to four years' and two years' imprisonment at Treves for swindling. This is the result of the effort of the authorities to break up a gang of sharpers who have for a long time thrived by cheating German emigrants waiting at the various ports on the eve of embarking for America. The principal operations of Leiftuchter and Paulus were carried on at Antwerp and Rotterdam. Their victims were numerous and many emigrants arrived in New York penniless in consequence of having encountered the crooks before leaving port. The swindling was generally done by sharp practice at cards. In addition to the imprisonment which they must undergo the men are condemned to lose their civil rights for five years.

Bismarck Still Strong.

Bismarck is apparently none the worse for the pleasurable excitement of his birthday celebration. The anxiety of his physician, Schweninger, who did his utmost to prevent the Prince from making a speech, proved groundless. Bismarck wears well, with a strong speech which must have stirred his admirers to the core. One phrase, particularly vigorous, is as follows: "If you are satisfied with me, foes may come from all sides, from east and west; we will thrash them, we will not provoke or attack them, but if they worry us, beware."

Jews Will Be Turned Back or Shot.

One of the most interesting features of German news in the near future seems likely to be the Jewish question. There are said to be hundreds of thousands of Russian Polish Jews tramping wearily towards the German frontier in the hope of emigrating. They will be turned back or shot at the frontier. What will become of the survivors, who, poor wretches, will not know they are not allowed to cross the frontier till they get there? Many must perish.

The German authorities at Eydekuhmen have recently sent back to Russia eighty Jewish emigrant families. Gen. Gouorke, the Governor of Russian Poland, ordered them either to recross the frontier or to return to the interior. Fever and diphtheria are causing ravages among the Jews on both sides of the frontier.

Woman Found Strangled.

This city was agitated today by the announcement of a supposed "Jack the Ripper" murder. The body of a woman named Amalie was found strangled on the staircase of a house near the police bureau in Kaiser Wilhelm's strasse. The murderer had apparently been disturbed while at work and compelled to escape before he had time to mangle the woman.

Commercial Agreement with Russia.

Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, has arrived here to consult with Chancellor Von Caprivi and Foreign Minister Von Bieberstein, in regard to a commercial agreement between Russia and Germany. He will return soon to St. Petersburg to report to the Czar on the subject.

The Kaiser Going to Vienna.

The Kaiser talks of going to Vienna later in the year to see the musical dramatic exhibition. Meanwhile he is taking life easily, going to plays and sipping tea with the ladies of the court.

WORKMEN DEMONSTRATION A FIZZLE

No Special Sermon on Their Condition as Had Been Expected.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 3.—The demonstration of unemployed workmen, which was arranged to occur today, was a fizzle. There was no parade except that of a few hundred men who went in a body to St. Paul's Cathedral, expecting to hear a special sermon bearing upon their condition, as Dean Gregory was understood to have promised such a discourse. The Dean was not present, however, and Canon Newboldt, who officiated in his place, preached a sermon appropriate to the Lenten season, but without any allusion to a particular class of hearers. Many sight-seers were on hand, anticipating some sensational occurrence, in which they were disappointed. The "unemployed" went away disgusted, their leaders vowing that they would demand an explanation from the Dean. The latter denies that he promised the delegation which waited upon him that he would deliver a special sermon. What he agreed to was that if the class referred to desired it a special service would be held for them, but the service was to be of the usual kind.

T. P. O'Connor on the Orangemen.

T. P. O'Connor in the Sunday *Sun* chaffs the Orangemen members of Parliament for making so many blustering threats of violence in case an Irish Parliament is established. These threats to indulge in revolution if home rule is triumphant show, says Mr. O'Connor, that the Tory Irishmen believe the Conservatives will be beaten at the general elections, and they are therefore a hopeful sign of the times. The idea of Irish autonomy is, the *Sun* adds, one of the many factors which will help produce a huge majority for the Liberals, by whose aid it will in turn be put into effect after the election. The article ridicules the idea that the Orangemen can do anything to prevent the consummation of home rule. Even rioting is not likely to occur. Similar threats were made by the Orangemen in connection with Mr. Gladstone's Irish disestablishment bill, but after the bill passed nothing more was heard of the matter.

True Bill Found Against Mrs. Montagu.

The grand jury of Dublin County, Ireland, to which the venue of the case of Mrs. Annie Margaret Montagu was changed from Coleraine, Londonderry County, has returned a true bill of manslaughter against the accused for killing her 3-year-old daughter, Helen. It also returned a true bill charging her with willfully ill-treating Austin, Walter, and Gilbert, her three sons, all of whom are under the age of 14 years. Mrs. Montagu, it will be remembered, is the wife of Mr. R. A. C. Montagu, a Justice of the Peace of Londonderry County, and daughter-in-law of Lord Montagu. The killing of Helen Montagu is of too recent occurrence to need much mention. The child committed some trifling wrong, for which she was punished by having her hands tied behind her back, and then being fastened to a ring in the wall of a dark room. Afterwards when the mother went to release her she found that the string with which the little girl was bound had got fastened in some way about her neck and choked her to death.

The Terrible Fire at Mandalay.

The damage caused by the three fires that have occurred at Mandalay, British Burmah, the past few days amounts to $5,000,000. Another fire broke out today between the Zagyoe Bazaar in that city and the river bank, and is still burning. The frequency of the fires gives strong confirmation of the belief that they are of incendiary origin.

Foot and Mouth Disease Not Spreading.

Mr. Chaplin, President of the Board of Agriculture, reports that the foot and mouth disease has ceased to spread. During the last few weeks the disease has appeared in only two new counties. The affected districts now scheduled are: Cheshire, Fifeshire, Kent, Kinross, Lancashire, Midlothian, Essex, London, and Glasgow.

Betrothed to Socialist Scott.

It is stated that Mrs. Annie Besant's daughter, Mabel, is betrothed to Mr. Scott, the well known Socialist writer, who is a nephew of the noted dramatic critic, Clement Scott.

When Ship Building Will Be Completed.

The Admiralty has ordered a report showing the dates on which the ship building under the Naval Defense act will be completed.

Abandons Street Passenger Service.

The National Steamship company has notified the Board of Trade that it is about to abandon its Atlantic passenger service.

Weather in Paris.

Paris and Parisians have been reveling today in summer weather, with a cloudless sky and brilliant sunshine. The thermometer ranged from 51° to 74°. The barometer at 6 p. m. was 38.01. The wind was in the east.

FRANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

They Should Make a Good Showing with Respect to Export Trade.

PARIS, April 3.—George Berger has presented to the Chamber of Deputies his report on the work of the Chicago Fair committee. He says:

The exhibition will have an essentially industrial and commercial character as befits the United States. Foreign exhibiters should aim to make a good showing of natural and manufactured produce with a view to increased export trade rather than to strive after medals and diplomas. Those who object to taking part in the Exhibition on account of the McKinley law ought to reflect on the fact that economic legislation in the United States depends on political considerations, and therefore the present excessive protection may only be momentary. French agriculture will occupy a position as important as any of the French industries. Horses, cows, and sheep, as well as the wine-growing products, must figure at the Fair. A year since it was doubtful whether France would take a large part in the Fair. Reports from Chambers of Commerce and trades unions show enthusiasm. No thanks to the French merchants, supported by the Minister of Commerce, real interest has been awakened.

The proposed credit is likely to be immediately voted by the Chamber.

SECRET TRIALS OF A COMBUSTIBLE.

Success of a Liquid Preparation to Be Used by Torpedo Vessels.

NAPLES, April 3.—Secret trials of a liquid combustible to be used by torpedo vessels have recently been made at Spezzia and have been successful. The boiler tubes were exposed to a powerful heat, there was no smoke, everything worked perfectly, and the boilers required no repairs afterward. Italian officers declare that one result will be a radical change in marine boilers, as the new combustible gives powerful motive force with great economy in space and weight. A depot is being built at Spezzia in which to store the liquid.

Sir Arthur Sullivan Not So Well.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

MONTE CARLO, April 3.—Sir Arthur Sullivan, though able to come down-stairs Friday, was confined to his bed Saturday and is not so well today. There is still considerable local irritation, and absolute rest will be necessary for some days. His general condition is good, but long-standing trouble has depressed his spirits.

Two Thousand Dahomeyans in Camp.

PORTO NOVO, April 3.—Two thousand Dahomeyans, armed with rifles, are in camp near Oboa on the River Queme. The King is concentrating his warriors at Ardrah. The road to the interior is closed. The King has sent a letter to the French residents here saying everything on the land belongs to him, including Porto Novo.

HE HAS CONFESSED.

RAVACHOL, THE PARIS ANARCHIST, PROUD OF HIS WORK.

He Declares That He Will Never Repent—Would Have Blown Up the Chamber of Deputies for Imposing on Dynamiters the Penalty of Death—He Murdered the Sisters Mariou and Others—Every One Having Nothing Ought to Rob and Murder—He Will Not Work.

PARIS, April 3.—Twenty-six pounds of dynamite have been stolen from a rail works at Nimes. Some Anarchist workmen have been arrested in connection with the robbery. The report is confirmed that Ravachol, the imprisoned Anarchist leader, has made a full confession.

Ravachol said to the magistrate: "I am proud of what I have done. You will not get a single word of repentance out of me. If I had not been arrested I would have continued my explosions, sparing nobody connected with the condemnation of other Anarchists. I would like to have blown up the Chamber of Deputies for imposing upon dynamiters the penalty of death. Let nothing stand in the way of the Anarchist propaganda. I murdered the two sisters Mariou and others simply to procure money to assist the cause. I could never stoop to begging; no Anarchist begs. I won't work. Labor is an injustice as long as it enriches an employer who gives his workers just enough to keep body and soul together. Every one having nothing ought to rob and murder. When there are many men like me the rich will come to terms. I am a martyr in a humanitarian cause."

Ravachol says that in the case of the explosion in the Boulevard St. Germain he deposited the infernal machine in the staircase of the house, Mathieu watched in the street, Beala was stationed in a wine shop opposite, and Chaumartin and the woman Joubert brought the dynamite in a saucepan. The Lobau Barracks explosion was effected with dynamite packed in a metal mold used in baking cakes.

May Day to Be Celebrated Quietly.

A manifesto of the Socialist Society of Labor calls upon workmen to organize in order that this year's May day demonstration may be of surpassing strength, and exhorts the people to keep calm and to leave to the bourgeoisie the responsibility for massacres like that at Fourmies last year.

THE SUGAR CROP IN CUBA.

Sugar-Cane Hard and Woody—Paper Money—The Budget—Brigands and Tourists.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

HAVANA, April 3.—The month of March will be remembered as the lowest in temperature within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The cane plant has not been so favorably affected as was generally expected. It has become hard and woody, yielding less juice than in good years. The receipts to date show some 40,000 tons less than for the same time in 1891. The market is without animation, waiting the result of the new combination in the refineries of the United States. Prices are tending downward and may go as low as $2.75 per 100 pounds for centrifugals of 96-97° test from warehouses in Havana. After all expenses are deducted a small balance will be left for the planter.

In spite of what has been said and done to call in the paper money and to redeem it with gold and silver it appears that paper is to remain as the currency of this side of the island, and the Spanish Bank of Havana will be allowed to exchange the dirty, mutilated bills for fresh new ones. Meantime the value of this paper money, compared with gold, is growing daily less, being worth today only 40 cents. This condition of affairs gives occupation for an immense number of money-changers, who are nearly as numerous as the lottery ticke sellers, who form a large part of the street population.

Custom-House receipts for March will fall far short of those for March, 1891. The amount for twenty-four days is $120,000 less than during the corresponding period of last year.

No definite settlement of how the budget of $22,000,000 for 1892 is to be provided for has been reached by the government. The contemplated increase of the taxes on sugar has not been adopted, as it must conflict with the letter of the reciprocity treaty with the United States and give the President the right to restore the duty on sugar from Cuba summarily. This would be immediate death to the sugar industry in Cuba.

Just as it was supposed that the brigands of Cuba had been wiped out they appear again. Two small bands have recently had a skirmish with the government troops. Without doubt these outlaws have been the cause of the frequent fires among the cane fields, which are daily reported.

A large number of farm laborers have been landed here lately, and another contingent is at San Diego de Cuba. They have come late in the season, and will be exposed to the heat of the summer, which will prevent their being of much use to the planter for this crop.

The time is fast drawing near when the great staples, flour, lard, corn, oats, bran, etc., produced in the Northwest part of the United States will come by way of the Mississippi River to New Orleans and Havana in bulk on the newly invented steamers.

Our hotels have enjoyed the benefit of seeing their rooms fully occupied and tables crowded with American tourists who have escaped the severe cold of the Northwest and pass their time here reading and sightseeing. They are highly appreciated by the hackmen, who in return wait upon them with well-conditioned horses and finer carriages than they used in former years.

FINANCIAL MARKETS OF EUROPE.

Reports for a Week from London, Paris, Berlin, and Frankfort.

LONDON, April 3.—Discount during the last week was quoted at 1⅛ for three months, and 1¼ for short. There was no demand. Money was rather tighter during the closing days of March; considerable amounts were borrowed from the Bank of England on ten day loans to meet quarterly requirements, but the demand ceased Wednesday. This week the quarterly dividend will be paid out, adding to the plethora. The Bank of England reserve is now higher than at previous periods, when the rate was 2 pence. A reduction to that figure is expected Thursday. Fluctuations in silver were the feature of the week; which for the price of the metal fell 39d, became a fraction under 1s 3d, and on the recovery of silver to 40d rupees were quoted at 1s 3¼d. Indian trade became demoralized under the rapid movements and the market for shares of Indian banks was thrown into a panicky condition. Shares of the chartered Mercantile Bank of India, the par price of which is 25, have fallen to 11½. The Hongkong and Shanghai bank shares, which were quoted last year at 70, were at one time offered at 37, although they afterward recovered to 44. The chartered India, Australia, and China bank shares dropped 5 points, the Agra bank shares 3 points. Confidence was somewhat restored after the rise in metal, but there still remained uneasiness and paralysis in trade. The Stock Exchange departments generally suffered under the silver influence, the only exception to the downward tendency being in British railway securities. Owing to fine weather giving promise of increased traffics there was a general gain of from ⅛ to 1 in this department. Rupee paper rallied ⅛ with silver and consols advanced ¼ under government buying for the sinking fund. American railway securities were lifeless. The lassitude of preceding weeks became more marked the last week. Brokers were in despair, and operators ceased to exchange predictions of the time when a revival will set in.

Dealings were limited to a few cautious investments. The securities, thrown on the market by the continuous small flow of provincial selling orders, were readily absorbed by American buyers. Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following decreases: Atchison, 3⅜; Wabash preferred, Lake Shore, and Erie ordinary, 2¼ each; Atchison incomes and Union Pacific, 2 each; Wabash debentures and Louisville and Nashville, 1½ each; Denver and Rio Grande first preferred, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande common, Mexican Central, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York, Ontario and Western, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, Norfolk and Western, Northern Pacific, and Ohio and Mississippi, ½ each; Illinois Central, 2; St. Paul common, 1⅛; New York Central, 1⅜; Reading, 1¼; Canadian railway securities were weak. Grand Trunk, second preference, lost 3 and do first and third preference 2 each. Mexican railway securities shared in the silver changes. At the close Saturday firsts and seconds both showed an advance of 1⅛ for the week.

Among the miscellaneous securities Eastreans and Elmore copper each gained ⅛ on the week, and Rio Tintos ⅛.

PARIS, April 3.—Early in the week prices on the bourse were unsteady and the market was notably depressed, partly owing to the dynamite scare, but later a recovery set in, and yesterday prices closed firm. There was a weak rise in 3 per cent rentes of 45 cents and in Rio Tinto of ⅛, while Crédit Foncier lost 13 francs. Panama Canal shares were quoted at 15, the lowest quotation ever recorded for this stock, which is now becoming simply an object of historic curiosity.

BERLIN, April 3.—On the bourse during the week business was fairly active. There was a strong demand for Russian securities on reports of improved politico-commercial relations. Rubles rose 3 points, and exchange on St. Petersburg advanced from 2.06 to 2.08. Mine and industrial securities were also well supported. Bochumers gained 3 marks. The final quotations include the following: Prussian fours, 106.60; Deutsche Bank, 155.60; Mexican sixes, 82.25; Bochumer, 114; Harpener, 138; short exchange on London, 20.41½; long do, 20.34½; rubles, 208.25.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—On the boerse during the week prices were firmer, especially for Russian and local speculative securities. The final quotations include Hungarian gold rente, 92.90; Italian, 87.75; Portuguese, 37.5; Russian, 93.50; Spanish, 58.80; Austrian silver rente, 70.70. Short exchange on London, 20.41; private discount, 1⅝.

FAMINE DONATIONS REACH RUSSIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Missouri at Libau—Met a Hearty Reception.

LIBAU, April 3.—The steamer Missouri, from New York with food for the famine sufferers, was enthusiastically welcomed on its arrival here. The steamer Concordia, having aboard Consul General Crawford, Count Bobrinsky, Mr. Edgar, Consul Bornhold, and a number of civil and military authorities, went out to meet the Missouri. A band aboard the Concordia played the American and Russian national anthems. The discharge of the Missouri's cargo has already commenced.

CONSPIRACY FORMED IN ODESSA.

Its Object to Overthrow the Stambouloff Government in Bulgaria.

FRANKFORT, April 3.—The *Zeitung* says that a Russo-Bulgarian conspiracy has been organized in Odessa, with branches in Constantinople and Belgrade, supported by money paid by the Bulgarian Government to defray the cost of Russian occupation, and that the Russian Government is cognizant of a settled plan to overthrow the Stambouloff Government in Bulgaria.

Deeming Will Sue for Libel.

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 3.—In contrast to his behavior on first being lodged in prison here, Deeming now assumes a bold front. He has said to his solicitor: "Wait until I get out and I will make the newspapers sit up. I will sue every one of them for libel. The idea that I had anything to do with 'Jack the Ripper's' work is absurd." A dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, says that the police have failed to associate Deeming with the murders committed there in 1888 and that it has been proven that Keay, who was supposed to have been murdered, died of fever in 1889.

Tourists at San Remo.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

SAN REMO, April 3.—A brisk easterly wind, tempered by an almost tropical sun, has prevailed all day. Every hotel is swarming with German and Austrian tourists, many of whom are on honeymoon trips. Among the tourists here are: Countess Stanhope, Lady Emily, and Lady Catherine Stanhope, Prince Sayn Wittgenstein, Prince Lippe Schonan, Gen. Maunsley Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Adrian of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Landsdale Boardman of New York, and H. F. Sturgis of New York. Mr. and Mrs. William Astor left for Genoa Thursday.

Cable Flashes.

Ernst Renz, the proprietor of the circus bearing his name, died yesterday of pneumonia in Berlin.

The American steam yacht Sultan Park, with its owner and a party of friends, has arrived at the Isle of Malta.

Three men and a woman who set out on a pleasure excursion yesterday on Belfast Lough in a leaky boat were drowned through the sinking of the boat.

SOUTH AMERICA AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Good Exhibition Promised from the Latin Countries—Brazilian Reciprocity.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—Edward H. Conger, United States Minister to Brazil, says that the opposition to the reciprocity treaty among the foreign merchants of Brazil is rapidly dying out, and the English and German importers are now sending to the United States for goods in order to secure the advantage of the treaty. The increase in trade has been so rapid that the Brazilian Steamship company, which formerly sent but three steamers a month to Brazil, is now sending fourteen.

Mr. Conger says that Brazil will make a splendid exhibit at the World's Fair. He had an interview with the President the day before his departure on some matters of official business, and the latter took occasion to say that he felt a great personal interest in having Brazil properly represented, and should do everything he could to send a fine exhibit. Lieut. Linley, Commissioner of the World's Fair in Colombia, sends favorable reports from that country. The National Commission is at work and is preparing to open an exposition in Bogota on Oct. 28, the anniversary of the birth of Bolivar. The articles exhibited there will afterwards be sent to Chicago. A Commissioner is to be sent to the mining districts of Antiouquin to secure a good exhibit of the mining industries. Dr. Reiras has given for exhibition the work of Piedra Lita, Padre Simon, and other historians of Colombia. Dr. Reiras is himself the most distinguished writer of Colombia.

F. A. Ober, Commissioner to the West Indies, reports that the citizens of St. Thomas had an enthusiastic meeting at which the question of an exhibit from the Danish West Indies was fully discussed. A committee was chosen to take charge of the work and there is every reason to expect that these interesting islands will be well represented. Lieut. Safford, World's Fair Commissioner to Peru, states that the Cabinet has decided to ask an appropriation of $14,000 from Congress, which soon meets, for World's Fair purposes. He also reports that the Peruvian corporation which assumed the entire public debt of Peru in return for the concession of railway and other public works in the republic will make a fine exhibit.

Dr. Horacio Guzeman the Minister of Nicaragua in this country, has been appointed Commissioner-General for Nicaragua to the World's Columbian Exposition, and has received instructions from his government to select a site on the Exposition grounds for the erection of a handsome building to shelter the Nicaraguan exhibit. The Bureau of American Republics has received from the owner of extensive concessions for public works in Peru a request for the address of establishments in the United States engaged in the manufacture of railroad equipments, steam, electric, ammoniacal vapor, compressed air, iron, building material, electric light apparatus, with all the supplies connected therewith, flour and saw-mills, machinery for the developments of the petroleum fields, water supply systems, pumps, pipes, mining, agricultural, and sugar machinery. The address may be obtained from the office of the bureau.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 3.—[Special.]—A movement has been set on foot among the Woman's World's Fair clubs of this State which may seriously embarrass the efforts of the West Virginia Women Commissioners to secure a creditable exhibit of women's work from this State. The club at Fairmont, one of the principal points in the State, has resolved "in view of the likelihood that the gates of the Columbian Exposition will be kept open Sunday and that beer will be sold on the grounds" to suspend indefinitely. It is said the women's clubs in many other places in this State will take similar action.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—F. Caracristi, Secretary of the Italian-American Board of Promotion of the World's Columbian Exhibition, was shown the cablegram received here yesterday announcing that Italy would take part in the World's Fair if indemnity is paid for the Italians killed at New Orleans.

"I have tried every available means to keep the World's Fair matter separate from the lamentable New Orleans incident," Mr. Caracristi said, "and I have found the Italian Government ready to uphold this separation; therefore I cannot believe the dispatch is a true expression of the feeling at Rome. The priority and magnitude of Columbus' claim antedates and properly overshadows an incident which has only diplomatic importance and which does not even command the moral support of the better class of people of either country."

REID TALKS AT HOME.

RETURN YESTERDAY OF THE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

He Talks of His Labors in Negotiating Treaties with France—Importance of the Removal of Restrictions on American Pork—Not So Much to Be Gained from Reciprocity—Harrison Is Demanded as the Nominee for President—Four Thousand Saloons Closed in New York Sunday.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Whitelaw Reid, Minister of the United States to France, was the first person to disembark from the steamer La Champagne when it reached its West street pier this morning. He had just arrived home after an absence of more than two years. Many of his personal and political friends had assembled at the pier to give him a hearty welcome and to congratulate him on his notable diplomatic achievements. Some others of his friends had gone down the bay the night before on the steamer Laura M. Starin to serenade La Champagne and its distinguished passenger on their arrival at quarantine. He was not allowed to forget the fact that he came back loaded with honors.

Mr. Reid looked sunburned and healthy. His voyage had rested him after his hard and somewhat trying work in closing the negotiations for the reciprocity and extradition treaties. Copies of these important documents he brought with him. The extradition treaty was signed by Mr. Reid and M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Friday, March 25, and a few hours afterward Mr. Reid was on his way to America.

Of the remarkable success of his efforts to bring about these better understandings between the countries and to secure the extension of American trade with France he spoke with a characteristic modesty and disparagement of his own great share of credit. He talked frankly about all the present topics of international interest, as follows:

Much Detail in the Negotiations.

I went abroad with some idea that the place would be in a measure a vacation, but I found that I had to work harder there than I worked here. There was an immense amount of detail connected with the treaty negotiations, especially in relation to extradition. The new arrangement is, in my judgment, important and advantageous. We had made no extradition treaty with France since 1842, and in that time conditions had changed a great deal. A great many offenses are included in the new treaty which were not mentioned in the old. But the French civil code and our American criminal law, founded on the old English law, are different institutions, and it was a somewhat laborious task to make them harmonize. The definitions of crimes are different. What in our law is denominated by a single word, as for instance "homicide," is covered in the French code by a long paragraph. Then the shades of meaning did not always agree. However, we have reached an understanding at last, and all that is necessary now is for the treaty to be ratified by our Senate and the French Senate and Deputies. This I hope and believe will be done.

The negotiations connected with reciprocity and the admission of American pork products are also completed. There is nothing further in a diplomatic way to be done about either. My work as Minister is therefore cleared up except in relation to certain small claims of citizens of the one country against the other, but that is a docket that is never cleared.

Importance of the Pork Agreement.

The reciprocity arrangements for the admission of American pork are certain to be substantial advantages to this country. I do not know exactly to what extent the imports of American pork have increased, but judge that they must have grown materially even at this early day. The complaints that have arisen from Americans about the strict inspection that is enforced is an evidence of this. The inspection is, of course, rigid, but it should be remembered that the French Ministry had a strong and determined opposition to overcome, and the only way in which it could be overcome was to use every possible precaution against the danger of infection, even if that danger was somewhat imaginary. However, all new laws creak a little in their first working. When the machinery has had time to get to running smoothly there will be less complaint.

The reciprocity with France is not quite so important an item as the admission of pork, because our trade with French territory in sugar and molasses being confined to Martinique and Guadeloupe, is not so great as our trade with Cuba. Still, undoubtedly, we shall gain by the compact through the admission of American products at the minimum tariff.

The French are a peculiarly happy people, and, I think, the most prosperous in Europe. The shortage of crops last year did not affect them so much as had been expected. Their way is that when there is less flour in the country they use less, so that the imports do not by any means equal the amount of the crop shortage. They do not starve; they do not suffer, but they manage somehow to get along on less.

How the French Change the Tariff.

The way they increase the tariff duties over there is something that seems odd to Americans. When we make changes in our tariff we do it by slow degrees, as the whole tariff is the growth of a century. But in France the recently adopted tariff advanced the duties on some commodities as much as 400 per cent. It has had naturally a somewhat disturbing effect upon trade, but that will regulate itself in time. The duty on pork was fixed at 200 per cent. I tried to show them that this was excessive, but they said that Germany and Italy had put the tariff on pork at exactly the same figure, and if France made it lower the French farmer would be exposed to all of the American competition.

They are finding over there that the McKinley bill is not such a terrible thing as it had been represented to be. But still it is not what I might call a popular measure.

Not a Candidate for President.

I know some papers have been kind enough to mention my name in connection with the Presidency, but I never was a seeker for any office and my days of officeholding are now over. No man would refuse so great an honor as the nomination, but in my case I shall have no opportunity to accept or refuse. The people will let me go back to my farm and look after my Jersey cattle and enjoy life in peace and quiet. I am much obliged to my friends for urging my name, but you will see the possibility of accepting or declining is not worth considering.

The administration of Mr. Harrison is unquestionably strong with the people. It is admitted on all sides that he has given the country a clear, able, straightforward, pure, businesslike administration. Mr. Harrison is not a man who seeks popularity except by the conscientious discharge of his duty, and I judge that the people do not overlook the value of such service. I understand that the Republican tide has already set in. The town elections have shown which way the support of the voters will go this year.

Mr. Reid said he did not know who would be his successor. At present the legation is in charge of the Secretary.

Among those who met the family at the pier were D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, Col. W. M. Grosvenor, W. H. McElroy, W. P. G. Shanks, and the members of the staff of Mr. Reid's newspaper.

FOUR THOUSAND SALOONS CLOSED.

Gotham Went Only Partially Dry, for 3,000 Were Open.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Four thousand saloons in this city were "closed tight" today, most of them for the first time in five years, some of them for the first time in their history. Not since May, 1887, the month of the famous enforcing of the almost forgotten "blue laws" of the State, has there been such a general cessation of the liquor traffic throughout the city. But though 4,000 were closed at least 3,000 saloons were open today, some with wideawake sentries at their portals, others with totally unguarded side doors. A few had their front doors open. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst was mainly responsible for the closing. Of the 4,000 that were closed tight a great majority had their curtains down, so that no outward evidence was to be obtained of a Sunday closing except by testing the locked doors. The curtains of others were drawn, permitting a person to look through the windows and see the vacant bar.

In the early hours Saturday evening every saloonkeeper in this city was warned by representatives of the police authority that extraordinary precautions must attend the liquor traffic today. This was supplemented shortly before midnight by explicit orders to saloonkeepers in certain sections of the city that under no circumstances were they to admit buyers to their places. Clearly the "tip" had gone forth to the saloon men earlier in the week, for there was a meeting of the leading men of the Liquor Dealers' Association Saturday afternoon, at which the subject for discussion was a proposition to close all saloons in the city today in view of the fact that agents of Dr. Parkhurst's society would be abroad, intent upon gathering evidence on which to procure the arrest of Sunday violators of the Liquor law. At that meeting it was decided that it would be best for all members of the association to close. Many who were against that plan were coerced, and the instructions were sent to all the members of the association early Saturday evening. Added to these instructions was a suggestion offered by one of the officers of the association that the saloons should have their curtains down. Some of the hotels in Upper Broadway put out magnificent free lunches in their cafés and would serve no drinks unless their patrons sat down at tables and ordered something to eat.

ROYAL

IS THE

Best Baking Powder

The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. (*Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.*)

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. (*Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.*)

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food, than any other.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

One Proposed for Lake Michigan During the World's Fair.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—It has been suggested, and many yachtsmen have taken kindly to the idea, that the presence of a large fleet of yachts on Lake Michigan would be a most attractive feature during the World's Fair, but a proposition of even greater importance has just come from England. It is nothing less than the hope from some of the yachtsmen over there that an international race may be arranged—a contest that may be sailed on Lake Michigan over a course in plain view from the shore, where thousands who come to visit the great Exposition may see the boats. It is understood that if a trophy is put up by the City of Chicago or the citizens Mr. West, who is now building a 40-rater centerboard yacht at Glasgow, would bring his boat over and compete for it. Such a race or series of races at such a time would attract the attention of the entire world, and pass into history as the greatest event ever held on a fresh water course. Such a prize might be appropriately christened the Columbian cup, with conditions for competing that should only be broad enough to permit yachts of any type or rig to sail for it that were able to reach the course or courses laid down in the conditions. This would necessarily admit competitors to light draft boats, for vessels drawing over nine feet of water would not be able to pass through the Welland Canal from the St. Lawrence without being carried on pontoons. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry of the New York Yacht club, ex-Commodore Kane, George A. Cormack, Frank T. Robinson, and other yachtsmen of New York express themselves favorably to the idea. There are sixteen yacht clubs whose quarters are on the shores of the lakes. They include the Kingston, Detroit, Toledo, Chicago, Buffalo, Royal Canadian, Queen City, Hamilton, Lake Champlain, Rochester, and Michigan clubs. The largest ones are members of the Lake Yacht Racing Association, a solid organization which gives races every year on a regular circuit system. Were the association to take hold of the international race question there would be no doubt of its success.

STREET RAILWAYS CONSOLIDATED.

Seven Lines in New York Brought Under One Management.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—A street railway deal has been brought about by which seven New York City railroads are consolidated under one management, after the pattern of the Philadelphia Traction company, which controls the principal companies of the Quaker City. It was effected by P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and William L. Elkins, and ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney. John D. Crimmins, the contractor, is made President of the united lines. The Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry railway company, commonly known as the Avenue C line, under its charter has the right to lease other railways. This road, of which Mr. Lamont was President, the Broadway and Seventh avenue, and the Chambers street and Twenty-third street lines, were previously controlled by the Widener-Elkins-Lamont syndicate. Under the new deal these four, together with the Ninth and Sixth avenue surface roads, and the new East Side line, are lumped together in one basket. The more recent acquisitions therefore are the last three named. The Ninth avenue was controlled by George Law and his friends, and the Sixth avenue line by Frank Curtis and a syndicate, of which Fred P. Olcott, who had close relations with Mr. Lamont's company, was a member.

CONVENTION OF 'CYCLISTS.

American Wheelmen to Meet in Washington July 17, 18, and 19.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen concluded its session here today. The national championship contest was awarded to Washington for July 17, 18, and 19. The principal change in the rules was a provision that official referees should be appointed at the option of the different divisions. The board also decided that every club throughout the country, before holding a meeting, will have to apply to it for sanction.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Union of Different Methodist Episcopal Branches Desired.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—The committee appointed by the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to investigate the matter of the anonymous letter sent to members of the conference was not ready to make a report. Nothing but condemnation was heard concerning those who had gone to the extreme of employing professional detectives to attend the conference in the hope of catching random remarks from members which would be of value to the investigating committee. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next General Conference is hereby requested to take such action as it may seem best to secure the union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and every other Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

New Plan for the Stock Exchange.

A copy of the plan for a stock clearing-house for the Stock Exchange has been sent to each of the governors of that institution. Accompanying the plan is a strong recommendation from the subcommittee that the present system of stock deliveries be dispensed with and the new plan adopted. The plan provides for daily deliveries of stocks and settlement of balances. The governors will vote upon accepting the plan April 13 or 27, and it will then be submitted to the members at large for ratification.

Tilden's Estate Appraised at $5,200,000.

The appraiser of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden has filed his appraisement in the Surrogate Court. His report makes the total amount of the fortune $5,200,000, which, after deducting bequests, expenses, etc., is $3,208,000 to be divided among the heirs.

FAILURE OF A FIRM AT HENDERSON, KY

Schlessinger & Geibel, Dry Goods Merchants, Make an Assignment.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—The firm of Schlessinger & Geibel, one of the oldest dry goods establishments of Henderson, Ky., filed a deed of assignment of all their real and personal property last evening to Lee Oberdorfer for the benefit of their creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $22,000; assets, $18,000. The cause of their embarrassment is attributed to too liberal credit. They had difficulty in making collections.

Collided with a Hand-Car of Rails.

LORDSBURG, N. M., April 3.—The special train carrying General Manager A. N. Towne and Supt. U. S. Noble of the Southern Pacific ran into a hand-car loaded with steel rails near Deming, smashing the engine and breaking the front pair of trucks. The train was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour, but no one was injured.

PRESIDENT CARNOT READY FOR ACTION.

He Will Move When Asked to Do So in the Bering Sea Arbitration.

PARIS, April 3.—In an interview today on the Bering Sea question, M. Jules Ferry said: "If President Carnot is asked to perform a part in the treaty, he will doubtless adopt the task. But it is a complicated question, and considerable time will be required to solve it."

Senator Goblet said: "Our politicians are taking much interest in the Bering Sea dispute. I am glad to see the United States assenting to arbitration, which is now becoming recognized as the best way of settling international disputes."

Deputy Flourans said: "This is the first time President Carnot has been called upon to take part in an arbitration. President Grevy once performed a similar duty. It is difficult to prophesy how long it will be before a verdict is rendered. If all the evidence is immediately forthcoming it ought not to require more than six months to reach a decision. The expenses of the court of arbitration should be borne by the nation in whose territory the arbitration confers. France will bear the expense as a matter of international courtesy. If necessary to send a mission to the scene of dispute the expense of this should fall upon the parties in litigation."

VICTORIA, B. C., April 3.—The Flagship Warspite returned to port this morning, a month earlier than expected. Admiral Hotham says the intention was to have gone to Honolulu before coming to Esquimalt for the summer, but having information that a large party of supernumeraries would arrive during April at Esquimalt, and hearing so much through the papers of the prospects of a modus vivendi, he sailed for British Columbia direct. Dispatches awaiting him here contained no reference to the Bering Sea matter, and the future movements of the squadron are not definitely decided. As far as is known none will go to Bering Sea.

BORROWE ONCE LIVED IN CALIFORNIA.

There He Was Involved in an Adventure He Does Not Talk About.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 3.—[Special.]—Hallett Alsop Borrowe, the man who would not fight Coleman Drayton, used to live in California. Borrowe's advent on the coast was in 1880, and he came to visit Harold Le Breton, brother of Mrs. Langtry, and it was in California that the valiant Borrowe got a bullet in his person. Le Breton and Harry Oelrichs, a brother of Herman, visited Mrs. Langtry's Lake County ranch, situated near Middletown. Le Breton sent for Borrowe, and he came on a sailing vessel via Cape Horn, because that was the cheapest route. During the last days of the voyage Borrowe became embroiled with the mate of the vessel and drew a pistol. The affair came up in the courts and was reported in the newspapers here. Borrowe became a favorite at Middletown, although he was financially embarrassed, but during the halcyon days of rural luxury there was trouble and it involved a shooting scrape with Borrowe as the victim, but the matter remained a mystery. Borrowe came to San Francisco by uneasy stages. Le Breton was his constant minister in the matter of rubber cushions and their inflation during their drive to the railway at Calistoga. During the stay in San Francisco, which was short, there was an explanation given by Borrowe to the effect that his revolver had exploded accidentally in the Middletown barroom, but Lake County laughed at the idea. Borrowe's adventure, however, was consigned to the oblivion of the Pacific Union club.

JUSTICE LAMAR IS SERIOUSLY SICK.

His Condition Is Such as to Excite the Fears of his Family and Friends.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The condition of Justice Lamar of the Supreme Court is much more serious than the public generally is aware of. He has suffered with hemorrhage from the lungs for several days, and in addition is said to have symptoms of Bright's disease. His family is greatly worried at his condition. The recurrence of the hemorrhages precludes sleep, and this greatly aggravates his trouble.

Marine News.

On or about April 23, 1892, the characteristic of the light at Point Betsey Light Station, east shore of Lake Michigan, Michigan, will be changed from fixed white, varied by a white flash every ninety seconds, to flashing white every ten seconds. The order of the light will not be changed.

Arrived—April 1, with lumber—Propellers R. C. Wente, Ida E., Manistee. April 2, with sundries—Propellers City of Marquette, St. Joseph; Menominee, Manitowoc. April 3, with lumber—Propellers M. F. Butters, Ludington; Joys, Ed Buckley, Manistee.

Cleared—April 1, light—Propellers R. C. Reid, Muskegon; R. C. Wente, Manistee; schooners C. H. Hackley, G. W. Naghtin, Manistee; J. B. Wilbor, Manistique. April 2, light—Propellers Ida E., Manistee; J. W. Westcott, Muskegon; George Dunbar, Empire Bluff; schooners Guido, Pierport; L. Pratt, O. R. Johnson, E. M. Stanton, Manistee; M. Collins, Muskegon. April 3, sundries—Propellers City of Marquette, St. Joseph; Menominee, Manitowoc.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 2.—The official government soundings report twelve feet at the entrance running down to ten for 300 feet inside, then steer gradually to the north pier, where the channel holds 7½ feet, until deep water is reached inside.

Elevated Belt Line for Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 3.—A number of prominent Detroit men have filed articles of association with the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the Detroit Transit railroad company. The purpose is the construction of an elevated double track line of railway completely encircling the City of Detroit, accessible to all the present lines of railway and all that may be constructed in the future, for freight traffic, as well as affording a system of rapid transit for passengers. Charles H. Ellis, the projector of the enterprise, says the cost of the structure will be $500,000 a mile.

Butter, 30c. per pound,
Sugar, 5c. " "
Flour, 5c. " "
Eggs, 30c. " dozen,

all wasted, if by the use of some cheap, inferior baking powder the cake is spoiled. Always use the "Royal," and good luck will attend every baking, with light, sweet, wholesome and delicious cake and pastry, and no good materials wasted in spoiled, uneatable food.

SLASON THOMPSON, MANAGER.

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FUROR IN THE NINTH.

HOW CULLERTON AND ROHDE PASSED THE SABBATH.

The Smooth Edward Blew Himself in the Saloons at a Lively Pace and Addressed a Number of Meetings—Rohde Not a Whit Behind His Opponent in His Chase After Votes—Opposition to Gov. Fifer Growing Weaker Daily—Situation in the Wards as Regards the Aldermen.

The Ninth Ward yesterday was a boiling political caldron. Saloons were practically wide open, and the sounds of the church bells were drowned in the hurrahs and boisterous disputes of opposing Aldermanic factions. Cullerton and Rohde were out leading and directing their forces, and rumors of fights and impending battles were frequent. Fortunately there was no blood shed. There was a cyclone of wind and a flood of beer in the ward, but little other damage.

The contest in the ward is one of the hottest ever waged there, and each side claims it will be victorious. The Rohde men quote some figures which give them confidence. The registered vote by nationalities they give about as follows:

Bohemian	11,000	Polanders	9,000
Irish	8,000	Germans	19,000

From the above they deduce these conclusions: The Germans almost to a man will vote for Rohde, the Bohemians and Polanders will be more than divided for him, and many of the Irish will stand by him. Cullerton, the Rohde men claimed, felt the force of these figures and was straining every nerve and influence to affect them.

How Cullerton Blew Himself.

Cullerton spent all of yesterday blowing his own horn. He also spent a good deal of money. He had a polyglot following which was thirsty in several languages, and which had a hydrophobic antipathy to water. It was a curious if not an eminently reputable following, and when Cullerton said: "Come up, boys, and take something!" the response as a linguistic performance would do credit to the confounded builders of the Tower of Babel. And there are queer drinks, too, in the southern portion of the Ninth Ward. An Irishman and a German, who concluded to change their drinks, asked for Rhine wine in a saloon at Paulina and Seventeenth streets, and the comely Bohemian maid behind the bar filled them out two goblets of mingled rye whisky and port wine. Rye and wine, it appears, is a common beverage in the neighborhood.

Cullerton was out betimes yesterday forenoon, though a little late for some of his thirsty followers. He had a hard time of it Saturday night, having spoken at several meetings. He was tired mentally as well as physically.

The first saloon he visited was Lusk's, at Eighteenth and Ashland avenue. There he gave some instructions and then visited other places in the neighborhood and sent his henchmen a-scurrying to collect a crowd for a meeting in the afternoon at Twenty-second and Ashland.

But while he was trying to save himself for his oratorical efforts others were hustling for him throughout the ward and squandering in all its saloons his Aldermanic salary of $3 a week.

"It is wonderful how an honest Alderman's $3 salary can multiply itself in a campaign," said a man who was drinking at Cullerton's expense.

"Yes, and it is more wonderful how a man can accumulate a million out of it in a score of years," said another.

Some of Edward's Allies.

But Cullerton was not depending entirely upon his salary for the employment of hustlers. The Northern Pacific is not ungrateful to him, and it had its employés shouting and buying beer in his interest. That the ordinance smuggled through the Council gave the Northern Pacific $3,000,000 for $300,000 was the charge repeated over and over again in the Ninth Ward yesterday, and because men stuck to it as the truth in the face of Cullerton's supporters there came near being several fights. The men who shouted for Cullerton as a statesman and the self-sacrificing friend of the ward had a hard time to convince anybody. The police too, strange to say, were warm friends of the Democratic Alderman in the neighborhood of the saloons. Of course they didn't spend any money in his behalf. It is not their custom to be extravagant. They don't have to be.

Cullerton had a fair audience in the afternoon, and his admirers paid little attention to the peace of the Sabbath so far as applause was concerned. Yet the noise was greater than the number who made it. It was perfunctory and mostly made by those who had or expected favors. A large number of those present did not understand English.

Cullerton's Night Meeting.

After the meeting Cullerton cheered the boys a few times, and then went to his home built out of the savings of his $3 a week salary. He was reserving himself for the night, when he was to address another meeting in the school hall in the rear of St. Adelbert's Polish Catholic Church, Seventeenth and Paulina streets. There he had a crowded audience. It was first addressed by Kiolbassa and by a young man named Kowalski, but not the Democratic candidate for West Town Collector. Both spoke in Polish. Lefarski, the Republican candidate for Alderman who resigned in favor of Cullerton, slipped into the hall while the latter was speaking, but no one paid any attention to him.

Cullerton's speech was a rambling one. He claimed he was opposed because the papers and his enemies were jealous of him, but he gave no reason why any one should be jealous of a man of his record. He said there could be nothing uttered against his character as an Alderman, but he did not enter into any explanation of his acts as an Alderman. He spoke disparagingly of the newspapers and of several individuals, and closed by asking his hearers to send him back to the Council. Those who understood him cheered, and several said they would send him back.

Rohde Also Hard at Work.

Fred Rohde spent yesterday morning in conference with friends, and at 2:30 p. m. started on the final movement of his campaign. At the saloon of Edward Pauch, No. 663 Blue Island avenue, the first meeting was held. It was for the purpose of instructing challengers as to their duties on election day. The meeting was private.

The next stopping-place was at No. 548 West Eighteenth street, where the Bohemian and German voters had assembled to the number of 200. A. Holpuch presided and there were speeches by the Chairman and also Joseph Babka and Theodore Gestefeld. One of the speakers said: "You have heard of sewer gas, which is deadly yet which can only with difficulty be detected. Ed Cullerton is like sewer gas. He overflows with kindness. I despise him because he is a snake. I know of many lives he has poisoned. There are men now under indictment who date their deviation from the path of honesty from the time they came under Cullerton's influences. Cullerton claims to be good enough to be Alderman for the whole city. He doesn't rob the people directly like 'Boss' Tweed, but in other respects he closely resembles the late Tammany chieftain."

Fred Rohde, Martin Baumreucker, and J. H. Payne followed with short addresses.

There were 300 Polish citizens at the next meeting, which was held at No. 721 West Eighteenth street, Dr. W. Strzyzowski presiding. Speeches were made by the Chairman and Ed Szymanski, Theodore Gestefeld, and Fred Rohde, who stated that he stood on a platform of honesty, in opposition to the corrupt principles of Edward F. Cullerton. A number of Polish and Bohemian speakers followed, and the meeting closed with three cheers for the Independent candidate.

Rohde spent the evening in making a canvass of the ward in company with a few friends. He claims to be well satisfied with the campaign and last night expressed himself as confident of election by 1,000 majority at least.

After the meeting yesterday Dr. Strzyzowski stated that shortly before the Democratic convention one of Cullerton's henchmen, an employé of the Water Office, had approached him and offered to make it worth his while to throw the votes of seven Rohde delegates to Cullerton. The delegates mentioned were Mancl, Babka, Ridlas, Silhauek, Kozlowski, Typner, and Goldberg. The offer was declined. On the day of the convention Mancl and Goldberg were personally approached. Mancl declined to say what offer was made him, but Goldberg stated that he was offered $50 for his proxy, and he knew personally of a number of Rohde delegates who were offered from $50 to $200 for their proxies. Their names he declined to give.

FAMILIAR WITH CULLERTON'S TRICKS.

The Triple-Faced Officeseeker Denounced in the Trade and Labor Assembly.

Ald. Edward F. Cullerton was up before the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday for one of his official acts in the City Council. The assembly took advantage of the occasion and sat down on Mr. Cullerton with considerable emphasis. The Ninth Ward statesman claimed the attention of the assembly through Mr. O'Connor, the blind ex-Representative, who offered a set of resolutions expressing the thanks of the assembly to the Finance committee of the City Council for its favorable action in recommending that $50,000 be appropriated for the erection of an educational institution for the blind. Mr. O'Connor read off the names of the members of the Council Finance committee, and when he came to Mr. Cullerton's name George Schilling arose and earnestly protested.

"I object to extending a vote of thanks to Ald. Cullerton," said Mr. Schilling. "He has already succeeded in capturing the Republican party, the Democratic party, and Labor party, and this looks as though the next party he will secure is the blind man's party. I wish to protest most emphatically against Mr. Cullerton getting anything from this assembly which might be used in his interest. Mr. Cullerton's reputation and career in public have been, to say the least, of a very seedy character. There is no necessity for immediate action on the resolutions, and I move they be laid over, at least until after election."

Mr. Schilling's remarks were liberally applauded and despite Mr. O'Connor's attempt at an explanation the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions, where they will sleep for some time.

Messrs. Madden, Morgan, and Mitchell were selected to attend the session of the Congressional committee which is now investigating the "sweating system." The committee will lay before the investigators the facts gathered in an investigation of the sweaters last fall.

Secretary Campbell and Treasurer Gallagher resigned. George Schilling was elected Treasurer and James J. Linehan Secretary.

FIFER IS MAKING STEADY GAINS.

The Opposition to Him Grows Weaker Every Day.

Another week of conventions in Illinois has demonstrated that the opposition to the renomination of Gov. Fifer is weak and straggling. His bitterest opponents now concede that he will be renominated for Governor on the first formal ballot by the Republican convention at Springfield next month. He could be nominated even without a vote from Cook County. But it is certain that he will get many more than half of the delegates from Cook. Sheriff Gilbert, speaking of the prospects, said:

"Gov. Fifer is away in the lead now. He has a large majority of the delegates elected so far in the counties outside Cook. He will have 75 per cent of the delegates from Cook. He has given the State a clean, conservative, and safe administration. He is an honorable and upright man. It is in accordance with the party precedents to nominate such a man. This talk about the opposition of German Lutherans is nonsense. The State convention will declare in favor of the repeal of the Compulsory Education law because of its defective character and obnoxious provisions. That will meet the honest objections raised. As for the objections of the professional kickers and those alleged German Lutherans who never go to a Lutheran church I think the less said the better."

Mr. Gilbert spoke kindly of Judge Collins' candidacy, but said he came too late into the race.

Mr. Wilke of Will County, a German Lutheran who was a member of the last General Assembly, has written a letter to Judge Collins' supporters saying that he believes Gov. Fifer will be nominated. Mr. Wilke favors Judge Collins, however. He says:

"If Collins could be nominated for Governor and H. H. Stassen of Will for State Auditor, and the other candidates distributed in different parts of the State I think the ticket would be pretty safe. The school question amicably settled, Stassen can get every Lutheran vote in the State."

Gov. Fifer's wisest friends in Cook County realize, however, that it will not be safe to load down the State ticket with the names of all the present State officers. There is strong and pronounced objection, especially to Gen. Pavey, who was severely censured by implication in the Governor's message to the General Assembly in January of last year. It is not forgotten, either, that Gen. Pavey worked hard to prevent legislation affecting his office, which had been recommended by the Governor. It is believed, too, the German Lutheran contingent ought to have a representation on the ticket.

CANDIDATES FOR THE COUNCIL.

Gilbert Montague's Growing Popularity—Other Men's Chances.

Citizens of the Fourth Ward, irrespective of party, are strongly supporting Gilbert Montague, candidate for Alderman. Mr. Montague has a clean record; is honest, able, and in every way fitted to represent the residents of the Fourth Ward in the Council. Ald. Hepburn's apparent fondness for that shining light in the groggery-keepers' ranks, "Jim D'App," is not gaining him votes. The respectable men of the Fourth Ward are bold enough to say they want a man to represent them in the Council who will look after the interests of the ward rather than those of disreputable applicants for saloon licenses. In consequence it is freely predicted Mr. Montague will be a representative from the Fourth Ward in the Council at an early day. He would fill the office with credit.

Edward F. Cullerton, the triple-faced Ninth Ward candidate, will make a supreme effort, it is said, today to gain votes. It is also said he has drawn upon Uncle Sam's picture gallery to that extent there is talk of depreciation of the currency in the Ninth.

The Republican Campaign committee of the Twenty-fifth Ward has issued a strong address in favor of Frank M. Chapman for Alderman. The address dwells on his excellent record in the Council and says:

Mr. Chapman was appointed by Mayor Cregier Chairman of a special committee to devise some remedy for grade crossings. The result of his investigations was the plan to elevate the railroads, which plan has since been indorsed by the entire press and people of the city as being the only method so far proposed that absolutely protects the people at these numerous grade crossings. He is in favor of elevating the railroads through the city, thus avoiding numerous and long delays to street traffic, and above all abolish the danger and peril at railway crossings, where hundreds of lives are annually and needlessly sacrificed. He is in favor of more rapid transit, that people of all classes may locate where they can own their homes and have the opportunity of getting to and from their work in the most rapid and safe manner possible.

Ald. Kinney having charged in a circular scattered broadcast through the Thirty-second Ward that his renomination was prevented by the bossism of Ald. Kerr, the latter writes an indignant denial and says:

My interest in the pending Aldermanic election in the Thirty-second Ward is purely for an honest, clean administration of our municipal government, and my hope is that every citizen of the ward, independent of party affiliation, will avail himself of the opportunity of casting a vote for the regular Republican nominee, Mr. James R. Mann, whose reputation as a business-man and whose integrity as a citizen have never been questioned.

There is only one thing necessary to insure the election of Mr. Mann, and that is for every citizen of the ward to go to the polls and vote for the best of the candidates.

Leading citizens and business firms of the Twenty-fourth Ward have issued an address in behalf of Louis L. Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for Alderman. They say Mr. Wadsworth's record as a business-man is without blemish, and he bears the respect and good-will of his neighbors and all who have been brought in contact with him. We urge upon you that you cast your ballot in the morning before going to your business; and the undersigned guarantee that Mr. Wadsworth, if elected, will be a credit to his constituency. Among the signers are:

James S. Kirk & Co., J. B. Inderrieden & Bro., Corbin, May & Co., Henry J. Willing, Isham, Lincoln & Beale, Henry W. King, Peshtigo company, J. P. Gross & Co., J. McGregor Adams, H. H. Porter, F. S. Eames, J. M. Norton, F. H. Watriss, Norwood & Butterfield, Hughes Lithographing Co., W. M. Hoyt company, James H. Walker, Henry W. Bishop, C. H. McCormick.

At the meeting of the Third Ward Republican club held Saturday evening the following resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Under a Republican national administration peace and prosperity now exist within our borders; and

WHEREAS, Under the present able management and conduct of international affairs reciprocity with all its benefits is an accomplished fact; and

WHEREAS, Under the wise, strong, and patriotic foreign policy of our present Chief Executive every American citizen has been made to feel the far-reaching influence of American justice and power; and

WHEREAS, By reason of such administration the American people are guaranteed a continuation of an honest financial policy; and

WHEREAS, The pledges of the Republican party as set forth in its last national platform with reference to the protection of American industries and all other matters have been faithfully kept. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Third Ward Republican club, in mass meeting assembled, hereby indorse the administration of President Harrison, and believe that his renomination and reëlection will best promote and subserve all the interests of the entire American people.

Edward Marrener, the Republican candidate for Alderman, was also indorsed. E. R. Bliss made a strong speech in his behalf.

At the meeting of the Thirteenth Ward Republican club Saturday the following was adopted:

WHEREAS, Charles F. Swigart has lived among us for thirty years and maintained a character for push, energy, success, and unquestioned honesty, and is closely identified with the interests and prosperity of the ward and of the Republican party. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, citizens of the Thirteenth Ward, having at heart the prosperity of the ward and party, pledge our support at the polls next Tuesday to Charles F. Swigart.

The following among others have volunteered to work for Mr. Swigart's election:

Charles Kimball, Franz Amberg, William Williams, Louis Mack, J. W. Brockway, Ingvor Larsen, Archibald D. O'Neill, William Lang, J. A. Barrey, Frank Cardiff, Charles H. Taylor, Lloyd B. Fuller, William Kilpatrick, Capt. W. G. Morris, Dr. A. W. Gray, Fred D. Smith, William H. Witte, E. D. Page, C. R. Elias, Louis Arentz, G. Fred Klein, C. F. Conn, J. E. Louis, Edward F. Keating, Rube Livesey, William Carter, Benjamin Stahl, A. E. Pugh, J. C. Burkett, F. G. Orcutt, George MacGregor, Thomas P. Hicks, Adam Wolf, Frederick Kummerow, L. A. Judd, J. P. Stimson, Henry R. Baldwin, Peter A. Schriver, F. W. Streich, A. S. Yates, Frederick Katz, H. Rodenberg, I. Russell, J. M. Jessen, J. J. Kleinman, W. H. Miller, Adolph Ober, Milo Young, Frank Greely, A. C. Knopf, William Ortlepp, Henry Lewis, Frederick Baird, E. W. Stanwood, D. A. Campbell, S. A. Corlett, Adam Lauth, William A. Phelps, L. P. Friestedt.

"The 'Eddie' Marsh," writes a correspondent, "who is the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Thirty-third Ward, better known as South Chicago, was for many years the keeper of the most infamous resort ever allowed on the West Side. It was located near Washington and Union streets. Heaven help Chicago if it is to be represented in the next City Council by such men! Marsh has a more respectable place now."

William J. Moore, candidate for Alderman in the Eighteenth Ward, denies that he was ever a member of the United Order of Deputies. The denial is called forth by an anonymous circular making the objectionable statements. A reference in the circular to Mr. Moore's business methods is also declared without foundation.

WILL NOT VOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

West Town Residents Are for the Republican Candidates.

The people of the West Town fully understand the character of the Democratic ticket, and how it came to be made up, and have determined that they will not submit to the rule of a sandbagging Town Board.

There is hardly much doubt that the Republican nominees for West Town officers will be elected. They are all clean, capable men. The only hope the gang candidates have is that they may get some votes by trading with bushwhacking Aldermanic candidates in the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards. Some of Jim Campbell's alleged Republican friends are "trading" with the Considine-Kowalski gang, but that will not profit the gang much. The West Town Democratic ticket is doomed to defeat.

The Rohde bolt from the Democrats in the Ninth Ward will deprive the Considine-Kowalski ticket of half the German Democratic vote in that ward. The Bohemians, having no representation on the ticket, will not support it anywhere. Ald. Dahlman's friends are fighting it in the Sixteenth Ward, and that $13,000 put up by the bucket-shop race-track syndicate is in serious danger.

CONDEMNS BOODLER CANDIDATES.

The National Citizens' Industrial Alliance Passes Strong Resolutions of Censure.

At the regular monthly meeting of the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance yesterday afternoon the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of Alliance delegates in refusing to become a party to nominations of professional office-seeking boodlers—some of whom are now indicted by the grand jury—by a packed convention of drunken ward bummers who threatened to rule the meeting or make it a howling mob.

Resolved, That we repudiate all such pretended nominations and call upon all organized labor in Chicago to administer a sovereign rebuke by an act of justice at the ballot-box on election day; and

Resolved, That we recommend to favorable consideration the good citizens now running for suffrage of the people by petition, independent of either old party of official boodlers.

Republican Meetings Tonight.

The following meetings are announced for tonight:

At No. 926 West Madison street, in the Twelfth Ward.

At Metropolitan Hall, Jefferson street, near Twelfth street, under the auspices of the Hebrews of the Southwest Division.

At Bricklayers' Hall, Peoria and Monroe streets.

At Scandia Hall, No. 100 West Ohio street, corner Milwaukee avenue.

Mr. Baker for Prohibition.

W. J. Button and A. B. Farwell have issued a reply to a circular charging Charles S. Baker, Republican candidate for Collector in Hyde Park, with opposing prohibition, denying the charge. Both are prominent members of the Hyde Park Prohibition Protective Association.

Indorsed the Republican Nominees.

The Polish Republican Kosciusko club of the Sixteenth Ward has indorsed the Republican West Town ticket and the Sixteenth Ward Republican candidate.

Resigns the Government Office.

Peter J. Laas, internal revenue gauger under Collector Mamer, has tendered his resignation on account of his candidacy for South Town Supervisor.

THEY WANTED TO SING "AMERICA."

The Hymn Book Did Not Contain the Patriotic Air, However.

A rousing mass-meeting in the interest of Sunday closing for the World's Fair was held by the colored residents of Chicago at Quinn Chapel, Wabash avenue and Twenty-fourth street, last evening. Six hundred people never composed a more enthusiastic gathering. A general feeling that the salvation of the world, and particularly Chicago, was staked upon bolting and double barring the gates of the Fair Sundays was manifested, and the principal speakers were continually interrupted with a chorus of "Amens," "Praise the Lord," "Yes, let the gates be closed," and kindred shouts of approval. At the close of the speeches the Rev. John T. Jenifer, the pastor and Chairman of the meeting, caused a ripple of excitement by announcing that he would ask his colored brethren to unite in singing "America," adding that "a man's country is where he is born, where he lives, and where he votes, and the colored man should get his rights under the American flag and not above it." Unfortunately the national hymn was not to be found in the song books in use and the congregation was prevented from showing its patriotism.

The Rev. John T. Jenifer opened the discussion of the evening. In substance he said:

As is the case with all good things many evils will come with the World's Fair. It will bring into Chicago 60,000 people without whom Chicago would be much better off. So great will be the rush, supply, and competition that many of these visitors will be driven to crime. This lamentable result of the Fair will only be increased if we leave the Fair and the saloons open to them.

Again, the Fair should be closed for the restfulness that such a course will afford. It will give the engineers and a large majority of the men employed about the buildings and grounds an opportunity to gain a rest that they no doubt will seriously need.

If the Fair is allowed to remain open Sundays every city within twelve hours' journey of Chicago will send in its regular weekly excursion, and as a consequence 75,000 or 80,000 people from the neighboring cities will flood Chicago. If such a state of affairs is permitted Chicago will be practically without a Sunday from the time the Fair opens until it closes in the fall. Chicago is bad enough now, unfortunately, and if all these people are ushered into the city each week the streets will be overflowing with riots and trouble. The question has two sides, but let us give God the benefit of the doubt.

RHODE ISLAND WILD.

THE LITTLE STATE STIRRED UP AND EXCITED.

Never Before in Its History Have the Plantations Been So Hotly Contested as in the Campaign Which Ends Tomorrow Night—The Republicans Feel Sure of the Legislature, and Claim the State by One Thousand—The Anti-Hill Fight in New York Grows Stronger.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—[Special.]—The Sunday before election in a Rhode Island campaign finds the candidates at church, but the party managers put in their finest work on that day. In the Democratic party of this city especially it is the day when the faithful henchmen receive their proportion of the party funds for use on election day.

The Democrats have usually relied upon the liquor dealers to supply the necessary collateral for the use in legitimate and illegitimate ways in saving the State. This year the liquor dealers have been rather cautious about the matter, for the Republicans have the present Legislature and bid fair to have the next, and therefore their power to cripple the rum business by legislation is absolute. Wise liquor dealers declare that they are out of politics this year.

The New York *Sun* has excited great expectations on the part of Democratic heelers by declaring that a corruption fund of towards $100,000 had been raised by the friends of Cleveland and reform in New York for the purpose of purifying the politics of Rhode Island. Up to this writing that fund has not materialized, and many of the influential workers who were promised fat pickings are waiting with that hope deferred that maketh the heart sick. That the Democrats have received some considerable money without the State is unquestioned, but there is apparently not enough to go around.

The Republicans having the better organization their preparations are further advanced, and this has been more a day of consultation among the leaders and a nerving-up for the last three days of the struggle than for any positive work performed. Gov. McKinley after making five effective addresses in two days is on his way back to Ohio. Thomas B. Reed speaks on Monday and Tuesday in some of the larger places outside of Providence, and Senator Frye has a similar programme, but they do not appear on the same platform. The two meetings here last night were magnificent successes, probably as many as 8,000 people heard the great addresses by Reed, McKinley, and Hoar, and many votes were unquestionably made. Ex-President Cleveland shook hands with 5,000 people at the city hall last night. He remained over night at the Narragansett Hotel and took the first train for Boston this morning. From there he goes to visit his Cape Cod property.

The Republicans enter upon the closing days of the canvass with almost overconfidence, and unless some unforeseen accident transpires they will win by at least 1,000 majority over the other three parties. The Democrats will strain every nerve to carry in the head of their ticket, Wardwell, for Governor, and the friends of Mr. Brown are fearful that he may be traded off by individual candidates for the Legislature. There is a disposition to make the return of Senator Aldrich a matter of greater consequence than the election of the State ticket. Many wise Republican politicians, however, foresee the advantages to be secured in the Presidential campaign by the election of a Republican Governor, and therefore they are bending every energy to securing a majority or at least a plurality for D. Russell Brown.

IT MAY REST WITH COONEY.

Complexion of the Committee Which Is Looking Into Judge Maynard's Actions.

TROY, N. Y., April 3.—[Special.]—The breach in the Democratic ranks hereabouts is widening daily; the rupture in the Legislature shows no signs of healing up. In the anti-Hill fight Smith M. Weed of Clinton County, who wanted to go to the United States Senate in place of Hill, is taking a hand, and with him are Judge D. Cady Herrick of Albany and ex-Mayor Grace of New York. The indications are that the May convention at Syracuse will be the largest and most exciting ever held in this State.

The Cleveland factions in the State Legislature closed the week with the best of the fight. The election to take place in Albany Tuesday will be the hottest political contest ever waged in that city. Manning, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, has a large majority in his favor to start with, but he fears the Hill faction will knife him at the polls. So desperate was the situation last night when the registration closed that in certain wards men were offered money if they would go and register. This means that the Democrats intend to flood the city with repeaters and vote them on the names of Republicans before the Republicans get to the polls. The same thing is true in Cohoes, where the Cleveland and Hill factions are at war. The election is days off and it is predicted that the contest will be a bloody one. Never in the history of the city was there so large a registry as this year. It is war to the death there, with the prospects that the Republicans may carry the city.

The sensational investigation of the charges against Judge Maynard of the Court of Appeals for his action in the steal of a Senatorial seat in Dutchess County will be resumed tomorrow by the joint legislative committee. The result of the investigation cannot be predicted, although the evidence is strong against the action of Judge Maynard. The Democratic party, if it can hold together, has no other course open to it than to whitewash the Judge and vindicate him, but if the Democratic wrangle has so divided the ranks that they cannot get a whitewashing report then Hill and Maynard are disgraced and the Judge will be removed from the Court of Appeals bench. Even if the committee should agree upon a favorable report the Legislature in its present condition contains Democrats enough who feel sufficiently spiteful toward the machine to give the Republicans assistance in carrying a resolution to disagree with the committee and remove Judge Maynard. The joint committee stands: Senators Reesch, McMahon, and Canter, and Assemblymen Sulser, Stein, Martin, Ryan, and Hahlo, Hill Democrats, Mr. Cooney of Kings, doubtful; and Senators Parker, McClelland, and Bloodgood, and Assemblymen Hitt, Cleveland Democrats. The Republicans are Senators Saxton, O'Conner, and Mullin, and Assemblymen Husted, Stranahan, Kennedy, and Clark.

Providing the disaffected Cleveland Democrats vote with the Republicans, as they are liable to do, the committee will stand nine to nine, with Cooney of Kings to cast the deciding vote. Which way Mr. Cooney will vote will depend upon his instructions, as the Kings County Democrats have remained neutral so far in the fight in the Legislature and have divided their ten votes, giving five to each side. If Mr. Cooney votes with the Republicans Judge Maynard will be removed from the Court of Appeals bench.

Many noted Democratic politicans, including Gov. Flower, Senator Hill, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, Mayor Grant, Richard Croker, and others were in the city this afternoon. They came to attend the funeral of the daughter of Chairman Edward Murphy. Miss Murphy was the eldest of Mr. Murphy's family and his idol. It is the first time death has entered his family. It was said at one time that Miss Murphy was to marry Mayor Grant. The funeral was the largest held in Troy in many years.

FRAUDS IN NEW ORLEANS PRIMARIES.

Facts Brought Out to Show Illegal Voting in All Its Phases.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3.—[Special.]—The Committee of Seven, which since Monday has been hard at work compiling the returns of the recent Democratic primary election, has brought forth some strange facts. The country parishes furnished no sensation, with the exception of Sabine. One hundred votes were added to Mr. Foster's majority there by one of the Commissioners after the close of the election. It was a crude job, the man simply prefixing the word "one hundred" before the real number on the set he forwarded to the Foster side. On the other returns he made no alterations.

Felix J. Dreyfous, President of the Orleans Levee Board, and one of the Foster Commissioners, testified that Italians were marched up in droves like sheep, registration papers were handed to them with a McEnery ticket, and no questions were allowed. They walked around the block, or perhaps as far as the next polling place, and returned for another paper and another ballot, which was likewise deposited. In this poll 477 more votes were counted than in the last primary. The contest of the second poll in the Eighth Ward was supported by sixty-three affidavits of men who voted the Foster ticket, although the returns only gave Foster 32 votes. In this ward, after the count of ballots, the Commissioners found they had two more ballots than they had names, and promptly made up the deficiency.

In the Ninth Ward men who never went near the polls were entered as having voted and ballots for the McEnery ticket put in the boxes for them. The Rev. N. C. Warken, a Catholic priest, was one voter so entered and he took the stand and testified to that effect. Many negroes were found recorded as having voted in this white primary, one a colored preacher who was registered from his church. In the Third Precinct the 200 names from the 249th man who voted are on the poll list in alphabetical order, which is taken to indicate that after the polls were closed the Commissioners entered the names of the voters who had not voted. In the Second Precinct the man whose name appears upon the poll-list as 603 swore that he voted at 10 minutes before 7 p. m., yet 201 votes were cast in the ten minutes left.

If the contests of city precincts are supported by Chairman Young Mr. McEnery's majority will be wiped out and Foster's majority in the country will make him the nominee of the party.

UTAH DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

The Mormon and Gentile Factions Call Separate Conventions.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 3.—The Democratic party of Utah split today. In 1888 the regularly called convention met in Ogden, ignored the Mormons, chose delegates to the National convention, who were admitted, and elected a Territorial committee for four years. When the party-line division movement started last summer and the Mormon manifesto to abandon politics was promulgated the Democratic Chairman joined the movement and called a convention, when a new committee was to be named, for today. He had also called a meeting of the Democratic committee to name time and place for holding the Territorial convention to elect delegates to Chicago. Both committees met. The Chairman ignored the committee of 1888, which withdrew and called the convention at Salt Lake May 3. The new, or Mormon committee, called a convention to meet at Ogden May 14. Col. Ferry, the member from Utah of the Democratic National committee, was excluded from the Mormon Democratic meeting.

Utah Delegates to Minneapolis.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 3.—The Mormon Republicans in convention at Provo last night elected O. J. Salisbury and Frank J. Cannon delegates to the Minneapolis convention.

Political Conventions.

Political conventions have been called as follows:

*Gratiot, Mich.	Ithaca	(Dem.)	Apl. 23.
†Michigan	Detroit	(Rep.)	Apl. 14.
*St. Clair, Mich.	Pt. Huron	(Rep.)	Apl. 5.
‡Seventh dis., Mich.	Pt. Huron	(Rep.)	Apl. 7.

*County. †State. ‡Congressional.

Political Notes.

Clinton County, Ind., Democrats elected Gray delegates.

Gov. Boyd (Cleveland) and Euclid Martin (Hill) are contesting for the leadership of the Democratic delegation to the Chicago convention.

John F. Strange of Marion and J. A. Hindman of Hartford have been nominated for Judge and Prosecuting Attorney respectively by the Democrats of the Forty-eighth Indiana District.

The General committee of the National Association of Democratic clubs will meet at Chicago June 21 and the time and place of the National convention of Democratic clubs will be determined and the call duly issued.

Call for a Cattlemen's Convention.

OGDEN, Utah, April 3.—The call for a cattlemen's convention has been formally issued. It is signed by 123 range cattlemen in the West. The congress is to convene in this city April 29, and includes Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, California, Oregon, Montana, Washington, Texas, Kansas, Colorado, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and Arizona.

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STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

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A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY

DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP.

HEALTHFUL, AGREEABLE, CLEANSING.

Cures Chapped Hands, Wounds, Burns, Etc.

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT

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WILL BE GIVEN ON ALL GOODS BOUGHT OF THE EDWARD ELY CO.

DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO St. Paul AND Minneapolis.

2 Trains Daily.

DOORS OPEN

9 A. M. SHARP,

Monday, April Fourth,

Means startling news, if SHOES concern you.

The entire stock of the I. H. Miller Co. will be offered at *net cost* until further notice.

GOOD GOODS ONLY, NO TRUCK.

A straight, legitimate chance for prudent people possessed of the necessary CASH.

Take time and study the prices.

Ladies' Shoes.

$3.00 Kid Shoes go at	$2.40
$4.00 Kid Shoes go at	3.15
$5.00 Kid Shoes go at	3.90
$5.50 Patent Leather go at	4.10
$6.50 Patent Leather go at	4.80
$6.00 French Kid go at	4.30
$6.50 French Kid go at	4.70
$7.00 French Kid go at	5.00
$8.00 Bronze go at	5.80

Men's Shoes.

$3.00 Calf Shoes go at	$2.45
$4.00 Calf Shoes go at	2.90
$5.00 French Calf go at	3.90
$6.00 Patent Leathers go at	3.90
$6.50 Patent Leather Bluchers go at	4.00
$7.00 Patent Leather go at	5.20
$7.00 French Calf go at	5.05
$7.00 Cordovan go at	4.95
$7.00 Enamel Leather go at	4.95

Ladies' Oxford Ties.

$2.50 Kid Oxford Ties go at	$1.95
$3.00 Kid Oxford Ties go at	2.25
$3.50 Kid Oxford Cloth Top go at	2.35
$4.00 Patent Leather go at	2.80
$5.00 Patent Leather go at	3.60
$5.00 Bronze Leather go at	4.00

Ladies' Fine Slippers.

$2.50 Kid Strap Slippers go at	$1.45
$3.00 Red Goat go at	2.15
$3.50 Kid, beaded, go at	2.30
$3.50 Bronze go at	2.55
$4.50 Bronze, beaded, go at	3.10
$4.50 Satin, all colors, go at	3.25

Misses' Spring Heels.

$2.25 Kid—Patent Leather Tip go at	$1.85
$2.50 Kid—Patent Leather Tip go at	2.00
$3.00 Kid—Cloth Top go at	2.20
$3.25 Patent Leather go at	2.35
$3.50 Patent Cloth Top go at	2.60
$4.00 Bronze Cloth Top go at	2.70

Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

$3.25 Boys' Calf Shoes (2 to 5) go at	$2.55
$2.50 Youths' Calf Shoes (2 to 5) go at	1.85
$2.75 Youths' Calf Shoes (11 to 2) go at	2.15
$2.25 Youths' Calf Shoes (11 to 2) go at	1.60
$2.25 Youths' Patent Leather Ties go at	1.45
$2.50 Boys' Patent Leather Ties go at	1.70

Children's Shoes.

$2.00 Kid—Patent Leather Tip go at	$1.60
$2.00 Kid—Cloth Top go at	1.60
$1.75 Kid go at	1.45
$2.00 Red Goat go at	1.45
$2.50 Patent Leather, Cloth Top go at	1.95
$2.75 Bronze Kid, Cloth Top go at	2.10

Infants' Shoes.

$1.25 French Kid, cloth top (1 to 5), go at	$ .95
$1.50 Patent Leather, cloth top (1 to 5).	1.10
$1.00 Dongola (1 to 5) go at	.80
$1.00 Red Goat (1 to 5) go at	.80
$ .85 Red or Brown (0 to 4) go at	.60
$ .50 Soft Soles (0 to 3) go at	.30

FINDINGS.

Ladies' Best Black Overgaiters	50c
Best Gents' Black Overgaiters	70c
Glycerine or Acme Polish	14c
Black Patent Leather Cream	14c
Glycerine Paste and Bronze	8c
T. M. Blacking	3c

THE I. H. MILLER CO.

STATE 84 STREET.

GREAT CURTAIN SALE!

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!

32-inch Silks, plain and figured, in large variety of colorings . . Former price 75c to $1.00.	45c
50-inch Furniture Cretonnes, Former price $1.50 to $2.50 . . .	50 to 75c
32-inch French Cretonnes, Former price 75c to $1.00	30c
Chenille Portiere Curtains, half and single prs., formerly $8 to $16 . .	$2 to $8
Genuine Swiss Laces 3½ & 4 yds. Former price $15 to $20 . . .	$9
Odd Pairs Laces in Swiss, Brussels and Irish Point	Half-Price.
Large assortm't Tapestries, Jutes, Brocades Drapery Silks and Chenilles by the yard	Half-Price.

Chicago Carpet Co.

WABASH AND MONROE.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,

134 AND 136 WABASH-AV.,

DECORATORS

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FINE WALL PAPERS.

Sole Western Agents FOR THE ART WALL PAPERS OF F. BEZAULT, Paris, France.

Textile and Printed Fabrics for Mural Decorations,

Sole Chicago Agents FOR THE ART WALL PAPERS OF RICHMOND & CO. London, Eng.

Fresco and Plain Painting in All Its Branches.

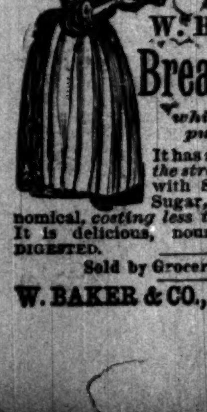
Estimates and Sketches Furnished.

COMPETENT WORKMEN SENT TO ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE; SAFE DELIVERY OR NO PAY.

EYE AND EAR DISPENSARY. Eye and Ear Diseases an exclusive specialty. Oculist adjusts Eye Glasses. Artificial Eyes made for each case. Consultation free. 210½ Clark-st., Cor. Adams, Suite 1.

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —OR— Other Chemicals are used in the preparation of W. BAKER & CO.'S BreakfastCocoa which is absolutely pure and soluble.



It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ARP, ...ourth, ... concern' you. ...H. Miller Co. ...ther notice. ...timate chance ...ople possessed ...y CASH. ...'s Shoes. ...Fine Slippers. ...Youths' Shoes. ...s' Shoes. ...R CO. ...ET. ...SALE! ...LY! 45c ...0 to 75c 30c ...2 to $8 $9 Half-Price. Half-Price. ...t Co. ...E. ...&CO., ...PERS. ...Chicago Agents FOR THE ...T WALL PAPERS OF ...CHMOND & CO. London, Eng. ...s Branches. ...ed. ...THE COUNTRY. ...Dutch Process ...o Alkalies —OR— ...er Chemicals ...are used in the ...preparation of ...BAKER & CO.'S ...akfast Cocoa ...hich is absolutely ...ure and soluble. ...more than three times ...rength of Cocoa mixed ...Starch, Arrowroot or ...and is far more eco... ...than one cent a cup. ...rishing, and EASILY ...rs everywhere. ..., Dorchester, Mass.

JUST LIKE THE MEN.

WOMEN IN ILLINOIS WILL CAST THEIR BALLOTS.

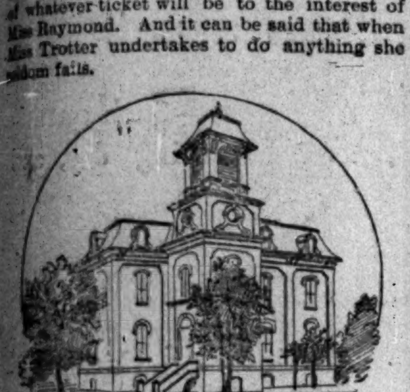
Fever at Bloomington—Two School Board Members to Be Voted For Today—The Ladies Mean Business—They Will Work Hard to Bring Out a Full Vote—What Other Towns Are Doing—Issues of the Hour—Women Vs. Women—Some Interesting Contests Expected.

[Continued from first page.]

who is entitled to vote and wants to vote will have the chance.

Mrs. Peter Whitmer, who spoke with much effect in the convention of Friday, is the wife of the President of the People's Bank of this city. Mrs. F. Y. Hamilton was the Secretary of the convention. She is the wife of the brother of ex-Gov. Hamilton of Chicago. Mrs. Rev. James Shaw is the wife of one of the popular clergymen. She is going to the polls tomorrow to stay there till they close.

Miss Georgiana Trotter, a business woman who has done so much for Bloomington and is a woman of wealth, is of one of the oldest families in this section. As a business woman she has few equals, even among the opposite sex. She is not known to be actively engaged in the woman's movement as to voting, but the fact that she is the personal friend of Miss Raymond, the present Superintendent, is enough to warrant the conclusion that Miss Trotter will use her influence in behalf of whatever ticket will be to the interest of Miss Raymond. And it can be said that when Miss Trotter undertakes to do anything she seldom fails.



HIGH SCHOOL, BLOOMINGTON.

The election tomorrow will have none of the clitism or offensive features which so often mark a new movement. The women of Bloomington are going to the polls because they know they have a right to do so, and because they believe that all women should interest themselves in questions that come as close to the family fireside as the school question does. There will be no brass bands nor any of the cheap claptrap to catch voters which so frequently marks elections where men do all the voting. And it is expected that the male voters will go to the court house with roses in their lapels and with their hats in their hands.

At the election of Tuesday, while the men will have to vote according to the Australian system, the women will be permitted to vote as their fathers voted—in the good old way.

WOMEN OF KEWANEE WILL VOTE.

Two of Their Sex in the Field for School Trustees.

KEWANEE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The most determined effort in the line of women's suffrage ever undertaken in the State will be made by the women of Kewanee at the coming spring elections. When the village election polls open next Tuesday morning, between 200 and 300 women will be on hand to cast their initial ballots for the village School Trustees. Not only will the women aid in the election of the men who heretofore have formed the Board of School Trustees, but the men will be given the alternative of voting for two women candidates, who will be nominated by the Woman's Suffrage caucus, directly in accordance with the provisions of the law. The presence of a body of 300 voters never before taken into consideration in the township elections is sure to work some unexpected changes in the results, and the School Trustees who have been continuing in office from year to year with practically no efforts may awake Wednesday morning to find themselves superseded by their wives or daughters.

The intense interest in woman suffrage in Henry County, and particularly in Kewanee Village and Township, is due to the Kewanee Equal Suffrage Association, which has placed itself at the head of the movement toward equal election rights of men and women. This club was organized a little more than a year ago and counts among its members some of the best-known women of Kewanee. Mrs. J. W. Eddy, wife of a jeweler, is the President, and Mrs. D. H. Alvis is the Secretary. Other prominent workers are Mrs. E. C. Vale, Mrs. Levi North, and Mrs. Sallie Miles. Although there are only fifteen members enrolled in the society, their influence is such that they control the movements of a greater part of the women residents of Kewanee. The club is a branch of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Society, which is now thoroughly organized throughout the State.

Overcame Public Feeling.

At first public feeling showed itself strongly against the association, and strong efforts were made to discontinue it. The feeling of conservatism was found more among the men than among the women. The editors of the local papers did what was in their power to discourage the movement, and for a time it looked as if the attempt at municipal liberalism would die out. Last fall, however, the annual convention of the Equal Suffrage Society was held in Kewanee. Mrs. Wallace, the mother of Lew Wallace; Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, the President of the society; and Mrs. E. I. Bigelow, the district President, were present and addressed the convention, and from that time the movement received a new impetus. Gradually the business-men of the village were won over to the women's cause, until at the present time the women of Kewanee stand for the women of the State in the cause of equal suffrage.

Ever since the club was first organized it has been quietly preparing the way for the attempt that will be made Tuesday. Meetings have been held regularly every two weeks, at which the members have diligently studied the Constitution of the State and the laws regarding women's suffrage and property rights. Political economy has been a subject of careful attention, and the women now feel that if solid information were taken as a standard for suffrage qualification they would have a better right to vote than the men.

"Our attempt to vote at the Tuesday election," said Mrs. Eddy, the President of the local association, "is not on account of any dissatisfaction over the present management of the schools. It is rather because we feel that the time has come for women to work in their own interests and exercise the rights that belong to them under the laws of the State. Many of the heaviest taxed residents in Kewanee are widows, and we feel that they ought to have an equal right with the men in controlling legislation. The decision of the Supreme Court of the State and of several other lower courts has been in favor of woman suffrage under certain conditions, and our aim is to lead women to exercise their rights under the law. But that is not the only thing. We feel that women's influence in the public schools is fully as strong, if not stronger, than men's, for they have to do directly with the rearing of children. The men trustees are in favor of the plan. In fact, they have tacitly admitted it by consulting with our representatives in regard to our wishes in the matter."

Efforts to Get Out a Large Vote.

Although it is expected that the voting will be general at the Tuesday elections it is thought that the women's ballot will be much heavier at the special April election of School Directors. Indeed, for a time there was a movement on foot among the women to forego voting at the general elections and concentrate their forces at the special elections. Such a movement, however, in the minds of the leaders seemed to be equivalent to an acknowledgment that the position of the women was doubtful, and the attempt to bring out a general ballot Tuesday was renewed with more zeal than ever. The law gives women the privilege to vote only for school officers, however, and a special ballot-box will be required.

A largely attended mass-meeting of women was held last Saturday night, at which the final arrangements for the election were made. Mrs. Eddy presided, and Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, President of the State Association, was the principal speaker. The position that was taken at the meeting is clearly brought out by the circular which was distributed the next day among the women of the town:

Dear Sisters: It is now decided that we have the right of a limited school suffrage in Illinois. Will you not exercise this privilege so thoroughly that our opponents cannot say, "I knew the women did not want to vote, and would not if they had a chance"? You can vote for trustees and directors of schools and members of the Board of Education. One trustee is elected every year on the second Saturday in April, and one director each year on the third Saturday in April. It has been the custom in this State to register for school elections in the country districts, and the Australian system does not apply to school elections, but if the system is used in your district by the men you will use it the same as the men do. If any one says you are not a voter you will have to show that you are twenty-one years of age, have lived in the district thirty days, in the county ninety days, and in the State one year. You will find nothing difficult or unpleasant about going to the polling-place and casting your ballot, and it will take no more time than to make a social call, and surely no woman in Kewanee can feel indifferent about the schools in which her sons and daughters are educated. No doubt your husbands and brothers (if you have any) represent you, but if you are a woman having a mind of your own you will choose to represent yourself. Do not shirk this responsibility because it is new to you, for whenever a woman shirks her own responsibility she makes merchandise of her independence. Show that by being faithful in small things you are capable of having greater things intrusted to your care. Helen M. Warren of Wyoming says: "All of the ladies in our State who go to the polls are treated as respectfully as if they were attending a White House reception, and I am sure they will be so treated in Illinois."

"Woman gets nothing she does not strive for. The privilege and independence which an impartial and beneficent law has enabled her to partake of can be hers only when she enjoins and commands respect and attention."

By order of Kewanee Equal Suffrage Association.
E. V. EDDY, President.
E. L. ALVIS, Secretary.

Most of the candidates for office in the Tuesday election seem to favor the idea of allowing women to vote, and they say they will see that a fair count is obtained. The increased number of voters will only affect the candidates for school trustees, and these are known to favor the movement. A few of the candidates are inclined to ridicule the idea and characterize it as a whim that will soon die out. The women, however, are determined to assert themselves in a way that in the future will make them a power in village and township politics.

WILL GO EN MASSE TO THE POLLS.

The Women of Galva, Ill., Have Decided to Assert Their Rights.

GALVA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of this community and women held a political mass-meeting at the Opera-House last Thursday afternoon. This meeting was largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the session. Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, State President of the Equal Suffrage Association, presided. Mrs. Holmes has been a resident of Galva nearly twenty years, and has given the equal suffrage movement her almost undivided attention. She is generally known, having given addresses on this subject throughout the State. At this meeting there were over 100 in attendance. Mrs. Clara McMeekin was elected Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated to be to impart instructions on the Australian system of voting and to report on the general feeling in the locality.

MRS. MARY E. HOLMES.

The Secretary read a letter from one of the Democratic judges of election in which he expressed himself in favor of the movement and pledges all the assistance within his power. One of the ladies related that she heard a prominent citizen say he did not care if he cast his vote in the mud if it was only counted. This is not generally the sentiment of the people of the vicinity.

Mrs. E. E. Fitch, the first President of the Willard Equality club compared the present time with that of fifty years ago when a famous woman asked the privilege to "speak in meetin'" and waited a half-hour for the men to decide that it was proper, and then expressed her thoughts in two moments. Mrs. Fitch also remarked how grateful the women should be for the little they had received and said they would ask for more. She cautioned the women, though defeated, to take it good naturedly. Mrs. Christine Larson, in response to the President, said that she wondered why the same hand that cared for the boy mentally, morally, and physically, could not cast a vote with him at the polls. Mrs. E. I. Bigelow, the county President, read an article from the *Equal Suffragist* advising the ladies to avail themselves of the privilege of voting. Mrs. Holmes said that she had been corresponding with lawyers throughout the country and that they generally considered women legal voters for School Trustees in the coming election. She also said that she had noticed that the more ignorant the lawyer the more opposed he was to woman's suffrage. Mrs. Holmes expressed herself as being surprised to find that men had so little knowledge of the laws of voting. Some were not even certain when the books were open for registration.

A woman present said that the women might investigate the legality of many of the men's votes and reject them. Galva was thought to be a good place for a test case, it being the home of the State and county Presidents. A committee of three was appointed to visit the township clerk and request that sufficient preparation be made for their accommodation at the voting precincts. The women decided to go "en masse" to the polls, and their movements will undoubtedly be viewed with no little interest.

Effingham Women Will Vote.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., April 3.—The women of Effingham held a convention and nominated Mrs. Kate Castelle and J. E. Broom for School Trustees and Mrs. J. N. Gwin for member of the Board of Education of this city.

GEN. DUSTIN'S FUNERAL AT SYCAMORE

Knights Templar and Grand Army Veterans Have Charge of the Ceremonies.

SYCAMORE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The funeral services of Gen. Daniel Dustin were held this afternoon from the First Congregational Church. They were in charge of the Knights Templar and G. A. R. of Sycamore, assisted by a large number of visiting Masons and old soldiers. Special trains brought 1,000 people or more. Dr. Hunter, assisted by the Rev. J. M. Green of DeKalb, conducted the service. The floral offerings were many. The procession to the cemetery was of great length. Business houses and private residences were draped with appropriate emblems of mourning. Many visited the residence Saturday, where the body lay in state in charge of a military guard. Gen. Dustin had filled many positions of local trust and responsibility. He had been in failing health for some time. The General was a member of the Congregational church. Almost his last words in life attested his enthusiastic love for the flag of his country.

Funeral of William Burnet.

The funeral services of William Burnet, who died last Friday at the age of 46, were held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family residence on Ayer's court, Evanston. The Rev. S. F. Jones, pastor of the Emanual M. E. Church, conducted the service. The remains were interred in Rosehill.

S. F. Aspinwall of Grand Rapids, Mich.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—S. F. Aspinwall died today, after a seven weeks' illness of pneumonia. He was President of the Grand Rapids Fire Insurance company and Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank. Mr. Aspinwall was 57 years old.

James McElroy, Kalamazoo, Mich.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—James McElroy, one of the first white children born in Kalamazoo County, died Saturday, aged 58. He had been a leading citizen for years.

He Could Be Heartless, Too.

He—"I am going to have my life insured."
She—"What for?"
He—"What for? Why, suppose I should die; what would you do?"
She (heartlessly)—"Marry again."
He (calmly)—"Not unless my life had been heavily insured."—*Brooklyn Life.*

APATHY THE CAUSE.

DR. HIRSCH'S VIEWS ON CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC OFFICE.

He Scores Those Who Are Too Engrossed in "Business" to Take Part in Politics and Scathes the Tax-Dodgers—Another Minister's Views on Political Practices—Bishop Fallows Discusses Professional and Business Gambling—Bob Ingersoll Denounced—A Tribute to Walt Whitman.

"Selfish Politics" was the subject selected by Dr. E. G. Hirsch for his sermon at the Temple, Indiana avenue and Thirty-third street, yesterday. He attributed the corruption existing in the local and national governments to the indifference with which politics is regarded by the better class of people, by those educated in ethics and culture, and urged his hearers not to forget that as citizens they had a public duty to perform which required the setting aside of their personal interests and to see to it that the proper men, men of honor and education, should be elected to the offices in the gift of the people.

Dr. Hirsch dwelt at great length upon the right of the Jewish pulpit to discuss the various forms of municipal and national governments and to impartially praise those who display virtue and denounce those who harbor vice. Said he:

Were things as they should be the practical politician would be the most loyal patriot. But, alas! as things are, the practical politician has the least amount of patriotic spirit. The practical politician considers self first; the public interest for the common good is with him a secondary consideration. We are all blamable for the last too true circumstance. The same selfishness that is guiding the principles of the politicians has been our master. None of us have time to think of the public interest. We are so occupied with our business affairs, our pleasures and recreations. Not a moment is left vacant from the slavery of our daily doings to enable us to give our attention to municipal government. When such selfishness exists among us it must necessarily generate a class that, pretending to serve the common good, serve themselves. When business-men cannot find time to look after the politics then there must rise a class which attend, after their fashion, to the public affairs.

Here and there a spasmodic movement is made at reform and occasionally a few men are sent to the penitentiary. This completed we return satisfied to our business. We are ruled by dishonest politicians because we do not spare time to see to it that worthy men are elected. Business engages our constant attention.

Then there is another phase of selfishness which allows the pompous to perpetrate frauds upon the government with easy conscience. When the merchant prince will undervalue his property to escape the payment of just and public charges, leaving the public treasury without funds to clean our streets, why should not the poorer classes try to escape taxation?

As long as the intelligent and cultured exhibit an abhorrence of jury duty there will always be a class of dishonest jurors to accept proffered bribes. We cry out against jury fixers, at the same time forgetting that it is because we shirk our duty that the gates are opened to the jury bribers. The fact that we do not pay our just taxes opens the gates for corruption. The boodler is not worse than the merchant prince who shrinks from the payment of just taxation. They are both robbers of the public exchequer. The one steals directly while the other performs the theft indirectly. The merchant prince with his dishonest practices is the parent of the thieving boodler.

Government is an art and science. The knowledge how to govern does not come to men while asleep, but requires deep thought and study. This complex problem agitates the public mind and demands a settlement. We neglect to cast our votes election day. We neglect to prepare ourselves in such a manner as to best judge the competency of men to fill the public offices. Often when we do vote we utilize our rights for selfish purposes. We vote for the man whose administration will benefit us. When we vote with such selfish purposes we are no better than the boodlers. We consider that to cast our ballot is a waste of time.

In conclusion Dr. Hirsch declared that indifference to public affairs brings with itself a corresponding danger to life and property to rich and poor alike. He believed in a municipal government that would not only keep the avenues of the rich clean but would also remove the filth in the alleys where the poor live. "The germs of disease," said he, "will reach your homes as well as those of the poor. Impure water will breed fever in your houses as well as in the houses of the poor."

The National Government also came in for a share of censure. Dr. Hirsch denounced in strong terms the 70-cent dollar, which he declared was a party issue to obtain votes and use the government to pay 100 cents for 70 cents' worth of silver.

"VOTE AS YOU ARE WONT TO PRAY."

The Rev. William B. Leach Gives His Congregation Some Ante-Election Advice.

The Rev. William B. Leach preached a strong sermon last evening at Paulina Methodist Episcopal Church, Thirty-third court and Paulina street, on the subject, "Who Shall Be Our Rulers?" The text was found in Exodus xviii., 21: "Moreover, thou shalt provide out of all the people able men such as favor God, men of truth, hating covetousness." Mr. Leach spoke in brief as follows:

No one here is so conceited as to deny that he is dependent upon others. No act is so insignificant that it does not affect the whole body of society in some way. The fact of our mutual dependence is a generally recognized one. This being true, it follows that we are all more or less responsible for the existence of every power for evil in the community.

Am I responsible that the City Council allows the gambling-houses to run in open violation of the law, that it allows the saloons to throw open their doors on the Sabbath day, that it permits and licenses many other institutions which tend to break down our manhood and destroy our homes? These are questions that suggest themselves on the heels of the foregoing premises. I know a woman living within a mile of this church who sits tonight in a home of destitution because her husband has gambled away his substance in a dive in the vicinity of Clark and Madison streets. An honest man has no fear of being watched. It is well and reasonable that we should know what those employed by us in public positions are doing. What right has that saloonkeeper at Main and Archer avenue, as an Alderman, to betray our trusts? But if we seek to look into the doings of these men they say: "What right have you to investigate my career?" Yet it is evident that something is wrong when our Mayor is afraid of the Aldermen on account of their influence, and the Chief of Police, who, by the way, is a noble man and efficient officer, is under the power of bad and corrupt men. I thank God for the existence of a daily press which, while it lashes these men in scathing criticism, holds them somewhat to a course of right-doing.

Again, it is evident that something is wrong when a man will spend $30,000 to get into a position which pays $3 per night and makes a speech like this, as a certain Alderman in the Eleventh Ward, I believe, did: "I was elected before when I was under indictment, and why not put me up again, seeing that I have stolen all I want, and have no need for anything more?"

Chicago is my home and I feel to a certain extent responsible that these men are attempting to make it as low and corrupt as New York—that they even aspire to making it as vile a place in morals as is Boston. Men will be placed before you next Tuesday to vote for whose whole lives have been a black lie. In the face of these things I do not wonder that good old Dr. Hatfield thundered forth from his church on Wabash avenue against the rottenness of the City Council. I do not wonder that Dr. Parkhurst of New York poured forth his eloquence against the prevailing corruption, and I believe that in the struggle which has followed his preaching he will come out victorious.

I could point out to you a church which tells its members just how to vote, and, although they would not admit it, they vote as they are directed. I do not ask you to do that. Simply vote as you are wont to pray, and then we will cease to be ruled by a liar and the prince of liars, "who goeth about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour," who destroys our manhood, and who enters our homes to plunge us into hell and despair. Let us provide able men, such as favor God, men of truth, hating covetousness.

GAMBLING IN HIGH AND LOW PLACES.

Bishop Fallows Denounces the "Professional" and the "Business" Types.

"Gambling" was the subject of Bishop Fallows' sermon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday morning. He dealt with games of chance in all their phases. Gambling in its professional phases, gambling in its social phases, gambling in every sense of the term as it now exists in Chicago, fell within the bounds of his discourse, and came in for its share of the sound scourging. In the course of his remarks he said:

There is ingrained in human nature seemingly a desire to get something for nothing, and a blind trust in chance or luck. Hence, the widespread vice of gambling. It has been manifested in all civilized nations and in nearly all barbaric peoples.

Do we not find gambling one of the most difficult things to suppress in our own city? Close up the gambling dens in one part of the city and they will be established in another. It would seem as though our most vigilant police force was not able to ferret them out at times, and that other police force, composed of an almost omniscient and omnipresent body of volunteer guardians of the public welfare—the newspaper reporters—was to be the successful one in this laudable undertaking.

Of one thing we can assure the city administration and our excellent Chief of Police, that the moral sentiment of our growing city is ever with them in their efforts to suppress the evil.

It is not consistent to denounce one form of gambling and yet be guilty of the sin itself in another form. Let all Christians avoid the least appearance of evil. It was a great scandal, which called out the indignant protest of the Christian churches of England, when it was known that the Prince of Wales and a brave English officer were involved in a disreputable gambling operation. It was not an edifying spectacle for the future King of England and the head of the English Church to be seen as a deliberate and continual breaker of the law of the land, committing an offense which would have sent one of her Majesty's humble subjects to prison. And yet it shows the marked advance in public sentiment that such a stir should have been made over the fact of the heir apparent to the English throne being found out as a gambler when we consider what kind of men some of the predecessors of the present Queen were.

We have come to consider that all forms of the lottery are nothing but a species of gambling. It is extremely satisfactory to note the success which is attending the vigorous efforts of the Louisiana people to free themselves from the lottery octopus which has had them so long in its embrace. The fight for liberty is not yet over, but there can be no doubt of the issue. The whole Christian sentiment of the United States and the authority of the National Government are with them in the struggle. But we read in our histories that some New England churches were built by lotteries, and one prominent Eastern Christian college was endowed by the same method.

The world is moving onwards. A great many of the operations of our Boards of Trade have been declared by judicial decisions to be but forms of gambling. When men sell articles they do not possess and never intend to own for a certain price in the future they are simply betting that the price of the articles will be thus, and so that of course is sheer gambling. The difference between speculation and gambling is marked. One may pay a certain price for an article actually possessed and hold it for a rise in value, that is speculation. No moral blame can attach to it. To buy and sell something we never own or intend to own for a price to be paid in the future is gambling. It is something to be unequivocally condemned.

It appears to be current among men who gamble and make no pretense of concealment of the fact, to talk of two kinds of gamblers—the gentleman gambler and the professional or cheating gambler. The one simply plays with the best skill he can command, but never cheats. He has no confederates, uses no unlawful means to know what move his adversary is about to make. The other employs every nefarious means to attain his end, loads his dice, and is aided by confederates.

There have been operations conducted by eminently respectable men, both in gold and grain, which must rank them with the gamblers of the second class. They have organized conspiracies to cheat and deceive. They have confederates in different parts of the land. They have sent prices up and down, and have not only affected the continent, but the world. They have piled up their millions while bringing ruin and disaster to countless homes. God forgive them, and forgive also a people who have been so long a suffering and a patient people while the misery has been inflicted upon them. We want the blazing light of the sun of truth to be turned full upon all such operators and operations. We want laws as strict and strictly enforced against them as against the faro bank or the bunko men of our city. To attempt to shelter them under the plea of business operations is a dishonor to the worst business.

I have before me a petition to be signed this morning asking the Mayor and the Chief of Police to enforce the city ordinance regarding gambling against all who would make of our West Side Driving Park a disreputable rendezvous of the gambling element of Chicago. I need not say to you that the races which have there taken place have been of the most demoralizing character through the gambling which has been their accompaniment. One million dollars worth of pledges, it has been computed, were pawned last year by the men and women and boys who were led to bet on the result of the races, some of these races having been won or lost, it is alleged, by jockeys paid thus to win or lose. Our beautiful Garfield Park has been lost in great measure to the citizens of the West Side through these gambling hordes, who have crowded the cars and crowded out the women and children who desire to enjoy its benefits.

Sign the petition. Our Mayor and Chief of Police will do their duty, I feel sure.

The spirit of Christianity is to give something for something. Christ Jesus gave himself to us that we might give ourselves to God. Not chance, not fate, but Providence rules the world; therefore Christianity stands opposed to gambling in its every form.

SHARPLY CRITICISES INGERSOLL.

The Rev. H. A. Delano Bitterly Assails the Preacher of Agnosticism.

"Ingersollism at the Bar of Judgment" was the subject of a lively discourse given by the Rev. H. A. Delano last evening at the First Baptist Church, Evanston. Among other things he said:

Ingersollism is the negation of all that has inspired and ennobled men. It is a kind of unbelief that has never built an orphanage, founded a university, endowed a library, planted a tree, or opened a public park. It is a complacent, self-satisfied, sarcastic, self-righteousness which yields nothing to others and claims everything for itself.

When Mr. Ingersoll spoke before the Unitarian club of New York City recently he said: "I believe in charity, but I am not going to put myself out much about it." Herein was an honest confession of the highest altitude of his faith. His religion seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of brazen self-confidence and sublime indifference to other men's affairs.

Buddhism, Nihilism, and all the bleak agnosticism of later days find in Mr. Ingersoll the willing soul who will turn the lute of eloquence, whose natural tones are rich, into the trumpet of despair. He says he "hates" and "despises" and "doesn't care." But when a sturdy little clergyman of Brooklyn accuses him of his own boasted, defiant blasphemy of all that is sacred to men and dear to women, he turns and institutes "legal proceedings." Mr. Ingersoll shows lamentable ignorance of the Bible he traduces. He attacks a theology which he never read, abuses men whom he does not know, and goes forth breathing out threatening and slaughter against the feeble ghosts of isms long ago dead and buried.

He does not seem to know that the sun of a new and grander civilization is up, that the whole heavens are full of light, and that it is time for all honest ghosts to be in bed. When Mr. Ingersoll's faith lays cable beneath the sea, rears hospital and asylum, invades Stygian precincts of great cities with sympathy and love, conquers barbarism by love, legislates for right, joins the laboring man in his struggle for manhood, honors law, spurns the contemptuous literary nastiness of the news-stand, cultivates reverence, dares to stand with a political party too poor, perhaps, to pay for patriotic eloquence, tries to construct, instead of destroy, loves instead of hates, then we may turn a more patient ear to the man who, thus far, has never given the world a new idea.

TALKED OF THE "GOOD GRAY POET."

The Rev. James Vila Blake's Sermon on Walt Whitman.

The Rev. James Vila Blake preached on Walt Whitman, "the Good Gray Poet," at the Third Unitarian Church, Laflin and Monroe streets, yesterday morning. It was the tribute of one poet to another. The sermon was interspersed with copious extracts from Walt Whitman's writings.

Whitman, the preacher said, was like a telescope—enlarging the field of vision. He possessed to a greater degree than most poets a deep faith in immortality, a faith which amounted to intensity. His confidence in the future of mankind appeared throughout his works. He was an ardent optimist. Familiarity with his writings would compel the conclusion that Whitman was a deeply religious man, not one of the canting sort, but with an abiding faith in God and in man.

Mr. Blake told of a visit paid to the poet at his home in Camden. All persons were received alike, regardless of their station. Everybody called him "Walt." He liked to be called "Walt," but there was respect shown by every one. The mingling of familiarity with veneration was something unusual, and showed how Whitman was loved and honored.

The extracts from Whitman's poems occupied a large part in the discourse.

The Singing in God's Acre.

Out yonder in the moonlight, wherein God's Acre lies,
Go angels walking to and fro, singing their lullabies;
Their radiant wings are folded and their eyes are bended low
As they sing among the beds whereon the flowers delight to grow:

"Sleep, O, sleep!
The Shepherd guardeth His sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, O, sleep!"

The flowers within God's Acre see that fair and wondrous sight,
And hear the angels singing to the sleepers through the night;
And, lo! throughout the hours of day those gentle flowers prolong
The music of the angels in that tender slumber-song:

"Sleep, O, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
He that guardeth his flock the best
Hath folded them to His loving breast—
So, sleep ye now and take your rest—
Sleep, O, sleep!"

From angel and from flower the years have learned that soothing song,
And with its heavenly music speed the days and nights along;
So, through all time, whose flight the Shepherd's vigils glorify,
God's Acre slumbereth in the grace of that sweet lullaby:

"Sleep, O, sleep!
The Shepherd loveth His sheep!
Fast speedeth the night away,
Soon cometh the glorious day;
Sleep, weary ones, while ye may—
Sleep, O, sleep.
—*Eugene Field in the Ladies' Home Journ[al]*

COMPLETE LIST OF THE CANDIDATES WHO ARE TO BE VOTED FOR AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1892.

How It Differs from the List Published in "The Tribune" March 25—Many Who Were Candidates Then Ruled Off the Ticket by the Board of Election Commissioners—The Labor Ticket Absorbed by the Democratic Ticket.

Below are given the names of all candidates in the coming election. The list differs materially from that published by THE TRIBUNE March 25, as many of those then candidates were ruled off the ticket by the Election Commissioners. It will be observed that the Democratic ticket, like the Hebrew walking-stick, performed its semi-annual trick of swallowing its neighbor, the Labor ticket, for in many instances the regular Democratic nominees have replaced in the Labor column the names of Labor candidates which appeared there in THE TRIBUNE of March 25. Though the candidates marked Independent (thus, "Ind.") appear in the table classification as Independent Republicans and Independent Democrats, on the official ticket they appear as Independents, nominated by petition, regardless of party:

SOUTH TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.
For Assessor.	B. R. De Young.	J. W. Richards.	
For Collector.	D. V. Purington.	S. George Miller.	
For Supervisor.	Peter J. Laas.	J. Piotrowski.	
For Clerk.	John R. Marshall.	W. D. Kerwin.	W. S. Duel.

The candidates on all the other town tickets—North, West, Hyde Park, Town of Lake, Jefferson, and Lake View—are as follows:

NORTH TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.
For Assessor.	Henry C. Fientye	S. B. Chase	S. B. Chase.
For Collector.	Wm. Eisfeldt	Emil Hoechster	Hoyt Raymond.
For Supervisor.	A. J. Calder	H. O. Bartling	A. J. Calder.
For Clerk.	John Petersen	J. P. Dougherty	J. P. Dougherty.

WEST TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.
For Assessor.	Edward J. Dwyer	Dennis Considine	J. A. O'Connell.
For Collector.	Adam Wulff	A. J. Kowalski	A. J. Kowalski.
For Supervisor.	J. K. McGill	Frank J. Niehoff	Frank J. Niehoff.
For Clerk.	John Thoren	Mort. Scanlan	Mort. Scanlan.

HYDE PARK TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Citizens'.
For Assessor.	John Symonds	E. E. Ellington.
For Collector.	Charles S. Baker	William E. Quinn.
For Supervisor.	Howard Reed	A. J. Vaughan.
For Clerk.	J. Ringman	James Merrion.

TOWN OF LAKE TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.
For Assessor.	H. E. Wilmot	C. Kotzenberg.
For Collector.	Eugene Reilly	John Burns.
For Supervisor.	J. Crane	Otto Miller.
For Clerk.	John Morfa	John J. Egan.

JEFFERSON TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.
For Assessor.	William Johnson; D. W. Blair (Ind. Rep.)	John Sigwalt.
For Collector.	William Goodjohn	Daniel Booth Jr.
For Supervisor.	Peter J. Youngquist	Robert Alting.
For Clerk.	Daniel Calhoun	John Bauer.

LAKE VIEW TOWN TICKET.

Office	Republican.	Democratic.	Labor.
For Assessor.	James Pease	David J. Sachsel	David J. Sachsel.
For Collector.	A. Haehne	A. S. Wehrheim	A. S. Wehrheim.
For Supervisor.	W. A. Klee	P. W. Nilsson	P. W. Nilsson.
For Clerk.	J. J. Wilson	M. F. Scannel	M. F. Scannel.

CICERO.

Office	Republican.	Citizens' Union.
For Assessor.	Harry A. Husted	Dan R. McAuley.
For Collector.	Charles F. Walker	Frank M. Sherman.
For Supervisor.	Robert S. Worthington	Miles B. Crafts.
For Clerk.	Ed S. Austin	Frank L. Race.
For President.	John W. Bennett	Edward Cook.
For Trustee, four years.	James E. Moore	James C. Bennett.
For Police Magistrate, to fill vacancy.	William Annerson	James Graham.

For annexation of Austin.
Against annexation of Austin.

Following is a complete list of Republican, Democratic, Independent Republican, Independent Democratic, and Labor party Aldermanic candidates:

ALDERMANIC.

Ward.	Republican.	Democratic.	Ind. Rep.	Ind. Dem.	Labor.
First	Lester [illegible] Hills	John J. Coughlin	Albert E. Ebert		William C. Pomeroy.
Second	Dan J. Horan	William F. Cooper	Frank C. Vierling; John Summerfield		Joseph M. Omo.
Third	Edward Marrener	Ulrich Rohrbach	Anson Gorton		H. L. Evans.
Fourth	John W. Hepburn	Henry D. Kohn	Gilbert Montague		Ervin Parker.
Fifth	John Vogt	John Ernst		Charles Duer	Edward D. Connor.
Sixth		Edward P. Burke	John C. Hasson (Ind.)	P. J. O'Reilly; Henry Stuckart	
Seventh	John A. Cooke	Bartley Burg			John A. Cooke.
Eighth	William Loeffler	William Loeffler		Charles A. Monear; J. Sindelar (Ind.)	Frank O'Neill.
Ninth	Ed F. Cullerton	Ed F. Cullerton		Fred Rohde	Ed F. Cullerton.
Tenth	James A. Fleming	Charles C. Schumacher	Herman Schech (Ind.)		William Schwerin.
Eleventh	George B. Swift	Frank E. Doherty	Joseph Ratledge		Frank E. Doherty.
Twelfth	Robert [illegible] Martin	Frank J. Shields	James L. Campbell		Frank J. Shields.
Thirteenth	Charles [illegible] Swigart	James Kincade		Christian Schafer; Salo W. Roth	John F. Nellis.
Fourteenth	James Keats	Charles C. Breyer			James Keats.
Fifteenth	James Reddick	Alex. Burke			Alex. Burke.
Sixteenth	John Schwerin	Peter J. Ellert		John J. Dahlman	Peter J. Ellert.
Seventeenth	Albert [illegible]pendorf	Jeremiah N. Mulvihill		Philip Young	Jeremiah N. Mulvihill.
Eighteenth	William J. Moore	William F. Mahoney			Wm. F. Mahoney.
Nineteenth	John T. Golden	John Powers			John R. Patterson.
Twentieth	George [illegible] Rix	Albert Potthoff	John H. Hartwick (Ind.)		Albert Potthoff.
Twenty first	John C. Armbruster	Adam Meyer		Joseph H. Ernst (Ind.)	
Twenty-second	William Baumer	Arnold Tripp	Frederick R. Both		
Twenty-third	John A. Larson	Daniel R. O'Brien			
Twenty-fourth	Lewis [illegible] Wadsworth	Michael B. McAbee			James J. Linehan.
Twenty-fifth	Frank [illegible] Chapman	Austin O. Sexton			Austin O. Sexton.
Twenty-sixth	John W. Turner	Henry J. Lutter	Herman H. Janssen		Henry J. Lutter.
Twenty-seventh	Fred Hassen	Leonidas Thomas			Charles N. Loucks.
Twenty-eighth	Daniel Ackerman	John Larney	Wm. Kirchman		D. Ackerman.
Twenty-ninth		Thomas Gahan			
Thirtieth	Edward Peterson	John F. Kenny			Christ Peterson.
Thirty-first	Edwin [illegible] Noble	William H. King			Edwin J. Noble.
Thirty-second	James [illegible] Mann	R. B. Orgin	William C. Kinney		
Thirty-third	Cyrus H. Howell	Edward Marsh			
Thirty-fourth	John A. Bartine		J. Claude Hill (Cit. tic.)		

THEY INDORSE BETHEL CHURCH.

Socialists Say the Congregation Was Justified in Refusing to Sing "America."

The Socialists yesterday congratulated themselves that the leaven of their views on social problems was working in the social mixture and that some progress toward a socialistic state of society is beginning to be apparent. The cause for their encouragement was an article by John Clark Ridpath, professor of history in De Pauw University, on the "Wage System of Labor." The article was read by Mrs. Woodman. It predicted that the end of the wage system of labor was at hand, that an evolution was in progress which would transform that system into one of co-operative labor, and that the problem of the hour was how to effect the transformation quietly and without bloodshed.

Mrs. Woodman offered a resolution indorsing the action of the congregation of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church in refusing to sing "America." The resolution was adopted unanimously without debate as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that our African friends are amply justified in their refusal to sing "America;" that in view of the facts so eloquently cited by one of their race in regard to the tyranny and oppression of which their brethren in the South are the helpless and unhelped victims, to sing of a land in which such outrages are being constantly perpetrated in such terms as those employed in the so-called national anthems could only be done in a spirit of bitter irony and that until the strong arm of government is stretched forth in their behalf, until they are secured in the rights, civil and political, guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, this is for them not a "sweet land of liberty," but a "dread land of tyranny."

Thomas W. Gilruth was the lecturer of the afternoon. His subject was: "Government—the Economies of Affairs by and to the Laborers of the World." Mr. Gilruth evidently reads the history of the Civil War in a curious way. "The war was caused," he said, "by the Jewish bankers in Threadneedle street, London. They looked over this way and saw a prosperous country which wasn't paying them interest and immediately sent their agents North and South, and stirred up a strife between brothers, in order to create a debt that they might control." The speaker was particularly severe upon John Sherman. "If you knew him," he said, "as well as I do you would never cease cursing his record and the man who made it. He was worth nothing when he went to Washington, and is now rated by commercial agencies at $5,000,000. Where did he get it? His refunding act, which he himself acknowledges was forged, burned up $3 out of every $4 of the people's money in circulation, and issued bonds instead to pay the interest of which you are enslaved under the wage system. The sole purpose of their issue was to enslave you by putting the money of the country into the control of the banking element."

NO MAY DAY STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

Matters Before the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 3.—[Special.]—For a week past the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been in session in this city receiving reports of the standing of the organization throughout the country. Most important of the many matters is the report relative to troubles in many of the lodges in Chicago. Secretary P. J. McGuire said today that the Chicago cases had not been passed upon, but that they had been discussed by the Executive Board. No final action would be taken by the board, but its report would be presented to the annual meeting of the brotherhood in September next. The troubles would have to be settled before that body. There will be no May day strike among the carpenters of Chicago because of a two-year agreement between the men and the bosses, which has yet another year to run. There will be no general strike for eight hours and increased pay among the carpenters of the country May day, but the Executive Board has given permission to a number of local lodges to make demands. In every instance where this authority has been given it is understood that the locals have money enough on hand to keep their men in the event of a protracted strike. The movement will be of the utmost importance to the building trade of the West, and the demands will be made about the close of the present week.

Republican Delegates from New York.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Republican leaders throughout the city are now busy arranging for the State and National conventions, the principal contest, of course, hanging on the choice of two delegates and two alternates from every Congressional district to the gathering at Minneapolis. There seems to be little doubt that the delegates-at-large for the State will be Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, and Frank Hiscock—the "big four" of 1888. William Brookfield, Chairman of the State committee, and Col. Elliott F. Shepard will probably be the delegates from the Twelfth Congressional District. Among other probable district delegates will be George and Cornelius N. Bliss, Sheridan Shook, Fred S. Gibbs, Jacob M. Patterson, John Brodsky, John R. Nugent, Maj. W. H. Corsa.

They Can Come Back to Chicago.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 3.—Fred Wittrock alias Jim Cummings, and W. W. Haight, who were sentenced to seven years each in the penitentiary for robbing the Adams Express company in 1886 of nearly $100,000, will be released Monday, being let out on three-fourths time on account of good behavior.

SIEGEL-COOPER & CO. STATE, VAN BUREN & CONGRESS. "ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST."
YOU SAVE DOLLARS BY TRADING AT SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

At 9 O'Clock Sharp This Morning Our Doors Open To the Eager Crowd.

Sweeping Prices. Astonishing Qualities. An Unparalleled Event.

Our Seventh Challenge Sale This Week

Did you—read our "ad." yesterday?

Prices will be lost sight of. We shall beat our own Greatest Former Records.

Scores of new bargains will, each day, replace those that are closed out. The bargains of today, at the prices we name, may not be in stock for you tomorrow. The quick, cash buyers who know what values are will take advantage of this—the

Greatest Challenge Sale We Have Ever Made.

Siegel, Cooper & Co.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy-Yard.—February 27, 1892.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy-Yard, to be opened April 5, 1892," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, April 5, 1892, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy-Yard 125,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy-Yard, the Navy Pay-Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES—OFFICE of Purchasing and Depot Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army, 3 East Washington-st., Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1892. Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, April 5, 1892, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the furnishing and delivering of the following army supplies, viz.: Stationery; hardware; brooms; bags; paper; scales; twine, etc. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Blank proposals and full information as to conditions of contract will be furnished on application to this office. THOMAS C. SULLIVAN, Lieut.-Col. and A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

J. R. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 100 Madison-st. SHIRTS TO ORDER. Superior Fitting. Extra Durable. New Col'd Shirtings.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

THE MOST INVITING STOCK OF

High-Class Dress Silks
IN CHICAGO.

In all the years of our silk selling we never offered better bargains in silk fabrics than we do today. Our Silk Dept. is replete with every well-known, RELIABLE, and fashionable weave, while our prices are lower than ever.

A POSITIVE SAVING OF 62c A YARD ON THE TWO FOLLOWING ITEMS—

5,000 Yards . . .
22-inch All-Silk Black Bengaline,
Regular $1.50 quality.
5,000 Yards . . .
22-inch All-Silk Black Crystal,
Regular $1.50 quality.
} 88c

2,500 Yards . . .
24-inch Black Figured Indias,
Actual value $1.25. 88c

Among the Prominent Easter Silks ARE
BEAUTIFUL IRIDESCENTS . . . .

With Polka Dots, Figures, Stripes, Dashes, Geometrical Lines, etc. The cheapest quality is 85c, and at $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75 the most magnificent assortment conceivable.

RICH AND RARE INDIA SILKS,
In Black, White, and Colored Grounds, with exquisite printings, 24 inches wide. $1.00 PER YD.

A NEW FEATURE IN THE SILK DEPARTMENT IS THE . . . . . *Bargain Table,*
LOCATED NEAR STATE-ST. ENTRANCE.

Special Attraction Today—
2,500 yds. 22-in. Black Ground Peau de Soie, in stripes, in checks, at 58c

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

LADIES' SUIT DEPARTMENT. (3d Floor.)

We have just received from the custom-house and placed on sale two cases of Ladies' Japanese Silk Robes—made from our own patterns—full plaited backs—high shoulders—in black, navy, red, brown and gray.

PRICE $18.75 WORTH $25.00.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
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DRESS FABRICS
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR EASTER GOWNS AND EARLY SPRING WEAR.

Those who desire to wear a new gown on Easter and have not purchased the material should do so at once. The days of grace are fast waning. Buy today and you'll not only be sure of an Easter gown but a great bargain. Defer your purchase and you'll miss both opportunities.

500 pcs. Plain Colored Dress Fabrics
(LUPIN'S MAKE), PLACED ON SALE TODAY. ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS AND LATEST SPRING COLORINGS.

48-inch India Camel's Hair,
No better goods made, reg. $1.50 quality, at $1.00
48-inch Solid Colored Bedford Cords,
Good value at $1.50, at $1.00
48-in. Rjbbed Bedford Cord Mixtures,
Regular price $1.75, at $1.00

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.
(Retail.)
State and Washington Sts.

BRASS BED HEADQUARTERS.

We place on sale today and this week our second importation this season of ENGLISH BRASS BEDS, direct from the manufacturer at Birmingham, England.

FRENCH BEDS—

Single, completely furnished	$28.00 and $30.00
Three-Quarters, completely furnished	$30.00 and $32.50
Full Size, completely furnished	$32.50 and $35.00

THE BEDS INCLUDE AT THE PRICES QUOTED:
The Brass Bed,
The Hair Mattress,
The Roll or Pillows,
The Woven Wire Springs.
} *The Spread in Lace, Muslin, or Madras.*

CANOPY BEDS—
WITH EXTENDED FOOT-RAIL AND 1-INCH PILLARS.

Three-Quarters, completely furnished	$57.50
Full Size, completely furnished	$60.00

THE BEDS INCLUDE AT THE PRICES QUOTED:
The Brass Bed,
The Turkish Box Spring,
The Hair Mattress,
The Roll or Pillows.
} *The Drapery and Spread to match in Lace, Muslin, or Madras.*

James H. Walker & Co.
WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

SUPREME SPECIALS IN SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS

—Our Cloth Department, under the impulse of the very —lowest prices for the very best of everything in the —line, is growing more popular every day. Some of the —reasons why we lead:

54-IN. CAMEL'S HAIR MIXTURES.
CHEVRONS AND CORD MIXTURES AT 50c—WERE —$1.00

50-IN. WOOL SUITINGS —this sale —only for 25c

54-IN. PLAIDS, STRIPES, AND MIXTURES.
CAMEL'S HAIR CHECKS— CAMEL'S HAIR STRIPES— $1.00—WERE $1.50

54-IN. STRIPE BROADCLOTH —now —only 75c

—Ask to see other late novelties in spring and summer Suitings and Cloakings.

James H. Walker & Co.
WABASH AVE. ADAMS ST.

ANOTHER WEEK OF WONDERS
IN OUR CARPET AND UPHOLSTERY DEPT.
—Scores of record-wreckers of this sort:—

BEST BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS	—Lowell and other makes—in remnants up to 30 yards—at	85c
WILTON VELVET CARPETS	—Special —Lot—at	85c
GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS	—will go fast while —they last, at	49c
LARGE HASSOCKS	—500 of them—a big —feature of this sale, at	50c
REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS	—value —4.75—	$2.50
REAL IRISH POINT CURTAINS	—value —6.95—	$3.75
BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS	—an imitation— —value $5.00—	$3.00
CHAMBER CURTAINS	—Muslin—very handsome and cheap, for	$2.50
CHENILLE PORTIERES	—heavily fringed— —actual value $6.75—at	$2.50
SCOTCH NET	—for ruffle curtains—double width —a rare bargain—per yard—	50c
ENGLISH BRASS BEDSTEADS	—Full— —Size— Box spring—Hair Mattress—1 pair 7 lb. pillows—Lace Bed Set—with handsome Madras, Silkaline or Cretonne drapery—regular price $67.50—complete for	$47.50
HAIR MATTRESSES	—forty pound— —rare value for	5.75
COMBINATION MATTRESSES	—Desirable— —and cheap—	4.50
PARLOR CHAIRS	—Upholstered with silk —Tapestry—value 8.75—	$4.75
CHAMBER COUCHES	—Upholstered in Cretonne—with 2 Pairs Cretonne Curtains to Match—Value $25.00, at	$17.50

—No time like the present—nor place like —here—to buy reliable Carpets and Upholstery goods 'way under value.

WILLIE SCHUYLER.

Willie Schuyler is a boy living at 261 S. May-st. who followed a lot of samplers about from house to house and swallowed the pills that they were leaving. These pills contained strychnine, and the boy took enough of them to nearly kill him. This is a warning to parents not to give their children poisonous remedies. *Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure* is the only cough remedy on the market that contains no deleterious substance of any sort. A child could take a whole bottleful without any injury, while it will relieve the worst attack of croup at once. In this particular it has no equal. Many and many a child has been sent to its early grave by an overdose of cough medicine that contains an opiate. This is not possible with *Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure.* Ask your druggist and insist upon his giving it to, and if he wont order it for you write to us. Small bottles 25c, large ones 50c.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
PEORIA, ILL.

FURNITURE

Fine and medium furniture, luxurious upholstery, honest made hair mattresses and the best folding beds a *specialty.* We open the spring season with the handsomest stock of new and stylish furniture ever exhibited in Chicago. If you want the best goods, trade with us. Prices always the lowest consistent with quality.

Wirts & Scholle.
222 WABASH
Ave., bet. Adams and Jackson.

"FOUR SEASONS HOTEL"
(CUMBERLAND GAP PARK)

"A vast Chateau Chambord in the most romantic spot in America."—Marlborough.

This superb hotel, offering all the comforts conceivable, such as large rooms, sanitary plumbing, electric lights, an independent ice-plant, a generous table, and carefully selected wine cellar, is situated in a region of great romantic beauty, made famous by Egbert Craddock. It possesses intense interest because of its war relics and anecdotes.

The POWEL RIVER CAVE, rivalling the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is quite near, and the Park and neighboring mountains are traversed by macadamized roads. The climate is delightful and healthgiving. Tourists going to or coming from the southern resorts may make Cumberland Gap Park a convenient stopping-place.

Chalybeate and Sulphur Lithia Water.

HENRY CLAIR, Manager, Harrogate, Tenn.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our 5th Great Semi-Annual Sale of "Kid Gloves" Begins To-day.

We offer, during the following two weeks, *several thousand dozens of new, freshly made, French Cut Kid Gloves—of superlative qualities—at prices about 30 per cent. less than usual.*

Our former Kid Glove Sales have proven the extreme excellence of these occasions —For this, our 5th Sale, however, we have been able to secure *a greater and even better assortment of qualities* and *shades than ever before* and at prices so low that we are able to offer them

At prices about 30 per cent. less than usual.

We recommend the purchase of these goods in dozen or half dozen assortments—Such quantities we wrap in specially prepared paper to prevent them from becoming dry, and enclose in boxes (made for this sale.)

Parasols—for Easter.

We are pleased to announce a wonderful Easter display of Parasols—including many beautiful Parisian and American novelties of the very latest Styles, Colors and Shapes for Spring of '92.

Among these novelties we show a number of very handsome Parasols from Paris, of which only one of a kind has been produced—*no duplicates can be obtained.*

"The very low prices"—(and easily so proven by comparison with prices quoted elsewhere)—are a strong feature of this department.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Basement Salesroom

is a large, economical, satisfactory shopping headquarters in which we sell the less expensive trustworthy grades of merchandise at unquestionably the lowest prices.

We offer there this week:—

DRESS GOODS—Basement.
42 inch Plaids and Checks, 35c.; *value 50c.*
Fig'd Novelties, great bargain, 50c. & 60c.; *value 75c.*
"Drap de Pampas"—a new cotton wash fabric for waists and wrappers—*very fine,* at 15c., *usually worth 20c.*

SILKS—Basement.
22 inch Black Surah, 55c. yard; *usually 85c.*
27 inch Impt'd Black Surah, 67½c., *usually $1.00.*
Job of *Printed Surahs,* in changeable and four toned print, at 55c., 75c. and 85c.; *worth $1.00 to $1.25.*

HANDKERCHIEFS—Basement.
Ladies' unlaundered linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Ladies' colored border Hdkfs 5c & 7c.
Men's unlaundr'd hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Men's colored border Hdkfs., 12½c.

MEN'S FURN'G GOODS—Base't.
100 Men's light duck vests, stripes and checks, slightly soiled—single breasted—*to close, at $2.00; reduced from $4.00;* double breasted, $2.50, *were $4.50 and $5.00.*

HOSIERY—Basement.
150 doz. ladies' *Burlington Fast Black* Cotton Hose, at 25c., *value 35c.*
75 doz. Children's ribbed Cotton Hose, *Burlington Fast Black,* all sizes, 25c., *worth up to 45c.*

UNDERWEAR—Basement.
200 doz. Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests and Drs., 50c. *were 85c.*
50 doz. Ladies' Pure SILK Vests, low neck, sleeveless, in Cream, Pink, Sky and Black, at 50c., *usually $1.00.*
50 doz. Ladies' Black Silk Vests, long sleeves, $1.00; *were $2.00.*
150 doz. MEN'S French Bal. Shirts and Drs., 50c.; *were 85c.*
200 doz. MEN'S Summer Merino, in white and mixed brown, 50c., *were 75c.*

BOYS' WAISTS—Basement.
300 doz. celebrated "Mother's Friend" Boys' unlaundered shirt waists *following low prices:*
American Percales, 53c.
Garner Percales, 69c.

BUTTERICK'S PATTERNS—Base't
All patterns illustrated in Butterick's Fashion Catalogue (to be seen in our dept.) are on sale here.

TOILET GOODS, ETC.—Base't.
Tooth Brushes, 10c. upward.
Hair Brushes, 35c. and higher.
Sponges, 10c. and more expensive.
Whisk Brooms, 10c. upward.
Chamois Skins, 5c. and upward.
Toilet Soaps, 5c. and upward.
Ammonia, 10c. and upward.
Bay Rum, 18c and upward.

LOW-PRICED JEWELRY—Base't.
Fancy Metal Hair Bands, 10c. up.
Fancy Celluloid Hair Pins, 25c. up.
Fancy Silver and Gilt Hair Pins, 25c. up.

LACE CURTAINS—Basement.
Aida ruffled Lace Curtains, $2.25 pair, $2.75 pair and $3.25 pair.

The rapidly increasing business of this Salesroom—made evident to the public by continually crowded counters—demonstrates its great and growing popularity.

ELECTRICITY

For the cure of diseases, properly applied, has no equal under the sun. With us it is no longer an experiment but a PROVED FACT.

The Owen Electric Belt and Appliances
Has, does and will cure many seemingly hopeless cases when all other means have failed.

LADIES are requested to examine into the merits of our treatment for most complaints peculiar to their sex.

OUR CATALOGUE
illustrated and descriptive, containing prices, list of diseases, sworn testimonials of cures performed, and other valuable information; printed in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages, sent by mail to any address upon receipt of 6 cents postage. Free at our office.

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Main Office and Only Factory,
State-st., corner Adams, Chicago, Ill.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,
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Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock. Telephone 2765.
New York Office, 826 Broadway.
Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

NEWSDEALER'S CAN GET THE TRIBUNE AT THE HOME OFFICE FOR THE LOWEST PRICE. SAFE DELIVERY AND PAY.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The 'Vassar' Shirt

The Vassar Waist

We display in *The Ladies' Neckwear Dep't,* 1st floor—2d aisle north—our spring selections of the very popular "Vassar" Waists. —They are improved in style over last year.—We have them in *"Madoras," "Oxford," "Cheviot," "Percale," "Dotted Mull," "Silk," etc.*

We offer them at lowest prices.

We also show in same department a beautiful assortment of Colored and White *Chemisettes and Cuffs.*

Pages 9 to 12. The Chicago Daily Tribune. PART TWO.
MONDAY. APRIL 4, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

SMALLEY WRITES OF THE WEEK JUST PASSED IN EUROPE.

He Defends President Harrison in the Bering Sea Matter, Takes a Slap at the Irish Members and Mr. Gladstone's Methods, Bitterly Attacks the Striking Colliers, and Speaks of the Political Situation in Berlin—Walt Whitman and the English Estimate of Him.

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, April 2.—What little English interest there was in the Bering Sea question died with the announcement that President Harrison would accept one of Lord Salisbury's last two alternative proposals. Prior to this satisfactory assurance the British press indulged in some of its usual gymnastics. The correspondence laid before Parliament appeared on Monday, and the comments on it in the papers of that morning were of a kind which it can now serve no good purpose to repeat. President Harrison's action is the best comment on them. He was accused, of course, of making his diplomacy a means of electioneering.

I will do the English papers the justice of saying that they seem quite unaware of the gravity of the charges they fling about so recklessly. They are parrots, repeating what they have heard. The teacher of the British parrot is the American mugwump. The parrot cannot be expected to know how insignificant his master is or to gauge the value of his malevolent assertions. He hears a loud scream from New York and echoes it in London. It is not the business of the parrot to think. He never asks himself what sort of a person the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic would be if his official acts were really influenced by a wish to grovel before the Irish enemies of England in America. These English critics who impute base motives so readily to the President are horrified when it is suggested that Lord Salisbury delayed agreeing to arbitration, or delayed answering the American proposals, in order to give the Canadian poachers time to get away.

Imputing base methods on either side is the weakest form of controversy. Whether Lord Salisbury wished to snatch an advantage is an arguable point, but to argue that the President, in order to court the Irish vote, forgot the obligations of his oath, forsook his plain duty, imperiled the interests of his country, and deliberately risked or provoked a war—to argue that, as some of our British friends have been doing, is to violate the decencies of public discussion.

No Apology Is Offered.

It has to be said, moreover, that when President Harrison's ready assent to Lord Salisbury's suggestions for a settlement became known in England the outrageous charges against him were not withdrawn. There was no acknowledgment, no apology. The insult is allowed to stand. There is not a word of atonement or regret. The unanimous ratification by the Senate of the arbitration treaty offered a second occasion for doing justice to the great officer of state, the head of a friendly Nation whom these journals had slandered. The chief of them all improves the occasion in retorts and aggravates the insult.

The *Times* welcomes that ratification with one of its most offensive articles. You may read, if you care to, of the President "fuming and sputtering in a fashion which Americans presumably think imposing and which Englishmen certainly think absurd." The Senate "puts aside the President's histrionics." The "Presidential bluster" has done no harm. He has "twisted the tail of the British lion and lowered the dignity of his own country." These assertions are supported by the most barefaced misstatement of facts touching the treaty and the action both of the President and the Senate. I do not doubt that misstatements are made in good faith. They are due to ignorance. But when the relations of two friendly countries are concerned ignorance is not innocent and it is not an excuse.

The political situation in Berlin continues confused, but it is clear that the old order of things is broken up. The Catholics cannot forgive the Emperior for his change of front on the educational bill. They have expressed their opinion of his desertion, as they take it, by putting his ministry in a minority in the Reichstag on a question peculiarly imperial. The Reichstag, by seventy majority, refused to vote money for a corvette which the Emperor wants. The navy is still his toy, and he resents this vote with bitterness. It must be equally bitter to him to feel that he has lost control of the Reichstag, and lost touch with the country.

Irish Questions Again.

Irish questions have again attracted some of that attention which, but for O'Grady and his shamrock, has lately been so fitful. The shamrock itself reappeared in the House of Commons Monday. The Irish members thought the O'Grady incident too precious to be dropped, and there was a running fire of questions to the Secretary of War and the admiralty. Mr. J. O'Connor wanted to know whether Lord George Hamilton had not himself worn the shamrock. Mr. P. O'Brien inquired sternly whether English soldiers would be allowed to wear primroses on primrose day. Mr. Sexton, more sternly still—Mr. Sexton is almost always tragic—asked why the Welsh fusileers were allowed to sport the leek on Saint David's day. But these questions came, as all things do come, to an end.

Then dynamiters reappeared upon the scene, not in person, but through Mr. Redmond, who wished to know whether Daly and Egan had not been convicted on the testimony of Mr. Black, the Chief of the Birmingham Police, who had since been accused of conspiracy and had absconded. The Home Secretary explained that Daly and Egan's conviction was not based on Mr. Black's testimony, that he was not Chief of Police, that he had not been charged with conspiracy, and that he had not absconded. And so Mr. Redmond will have to try again; Daly and Egan remaining meantime in durance vile. It does not seem a good moment to move in behalf of dynamiters.

Two debates on Irish land purchase followed these two efforts on behalf of the shamrock and dynamite. Mr. Kilbride Tuesday sought to induce the House to agree to a resolution affirming the rights of tenants to compel landlords to sell their land whether they wish to sell it or not. Mr. Roche, Wednesday, capped Mr. Kilbride's proposal with another to reinstate evicted tenants by providing public money to buy back their holdings. This is Mr. O'Kelly's evicted tenants' bill in another form. The House rejected Mr. Kilbride's resolution by 91 majority and Mr. Roche's by 76.

Calls It Political.

It is thought remarkable that within a few weeks after Mr. Sexton had announced the failure of Mr. Balfour's Land Purchase bill two proposals should be made by Irish members, both based on the theory that it is a success, not a failure, and that tenants are so anxious to buy that landlords ought to be forced to sell. Both are electioneering proposals. Mr. Kilbride's was intended to put Ulster Unionist members into a corner by offering a measure for which Ulster farmers are supposed to be eager. The Ulster members walked into their corner with alacrity and walked out of it. They both spoke and voted against Mr. Kilbride, and seem none the worse for it. Mr. Roche's bill was, said Mr. Lea, a Dillon and O'Brien relief bill, while Mr. Barton described it as an attempt of one section of the Nationalist party to outbid the other, and somebody else as a measure to provide the much needed funds for election expenses.

Nor is this all. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Morley have been making speeches about Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain spoke to the Nonconformist Unionist Association. As you are apt to believe in America that all Nonconformists are Home-Rulers this may come as a surprise. It is, however, a fact that a considerable number of Nonconformists are Unionists. Not all of those great Protestant religious bodies which unwisely allow themselves to be called dissenters are in favor of handing over Ireland to the political control of the Irish priests. Not all of them are willing to surrender their right of private judgment to the leader whom Mr. Chamberlain calls the Political Pope. Not all of them are able to shut their eyes, open their mouths, and wait till Mr. Gladstone can make up his mind what he will put in. Not all of them are content to accept the more than equivocal situation in which English Home-Rulers are left by the categorical contradictions between the terms which their English leaders offer and the Irish leaders insist on. Not all of them feel or affect satisfaction with the precipitate flight and the unbroken silence which is thus far the only reply from Sir William Vernon Harcourt or anybody else to Mr. Redmond's challenge.

Labouchere Is Beaten.

The benevolent Mr. Labouchere has again provided the tottering ministry with one of the largest majorities of the session. He raised a second debate last evening on the question of dissolution, moving to reduce a money vote on the ground that estimates for the whole year ought not to be granted by a moribund Parliament. That new Gladstonian Parliament, of which Mr. Labouchere has an ecstatic vision, ought, he thinks, to control its own expenditure. Then Mr. Gladstone rushed to the rescue of "his Honorable friend, the member from Northampton," praised him generally, rebuked him gently, and, foreseeing defeat, advised him to withdraw his motion. Now Mr. Labouchere, though he sometimes leads the party and its leader, thought it wise on this occasion to bow to Mr. Gladstone and withdraw. But the House, which likes sport, declined to allow its licensed jester to cut short its fun, insisted on a vote, and rejected the motion by just 140 majority.

Of information respecting dissolution not one word was extracted from Mr. Balfour, and there is perhaps a pretty general feeling below as well as above the gangway on the Gladstonian side of the House that Mr. Labouchere as a Parliamentary tactician is not a great success and that it might be well to allow Mr. Gladstone himself to conduct the business of the party.

Little Sympathy for Strikers.

The Durham miners, who, having nothing else to do, take a ballot every other day or so, have again voted to continue the strike. The majority against resuming work is enormous. A fortnight's suffering has taught them nothing, perhaps because the sufferers are chiefly their wives and children, the mine owners, and the community generally. They bear other people's misfortunes with fortitude. Their own are mitigated by cock-fighting, rabbit-coursing, rioting at Hebburn, and occasionally harrying a reporter rash enough to come within their reach. Both in Durham and Northumberland the state of things is bad and getting worse. "We have forgotten all about trade on the Tyneside this many a long day," said one of the great manufacturers. Newcastle is a scene of general distress. Colliery-owners have to choose between keeping their collieries closed and working them at a loss. Prices of coal are going down and wages must go down whether the wage-earners like it or not.

The Latest from Buenos Ayres.

I will assume that you are aware of the contents of a remarkable telegram from Buenos Ayres to the *Times* of Thursday, explaining the exact process by which the ambitious Mr. Blaine seeks "to destroy European influence in the South Atlantic and Pacific in order to secure a good card for the United States Presidential election." This statement is not received even here with implicit credence. Even Englishmen who dislike Mr. Blaine do not think him a fool and do not understand his setting up a "semi-protectorate" over Argentina, which, according to the Argentines themselves, gives the United States nothing, yet binds them to certain conditions, while Argentina is bound to none. It is not plain why this should be thought a good card for the Presidential election. However, all I wish to say is that the author of this dispatch is the same gentleman who lately served the *Times* as correspondent to Chile. He was there distinguished for his enmity to everything American and for repeated libels on American officers—libels which to this day neither the author of them nor the journal which published them has retracted or apologized for. It used to be said that they were provoked, if not justified, by the presence of Mr. Egan as American Minister in Chile. But we have not heard that Mr. Egan has been transferred to Argentina. Perhaps Mr. Blaine might appease this gentleman's wrath if he would himself resign. Until he does, dispatches from Buenos Ayres to the *Times* may be received with caution.

In Memory of Whitman.

The obvious remark is pretty commonly made that almost at the same moment Walt Whitman dies and Lord Tennyson publishes a new poem. To the memory of Whitman England does, perhaps, more general honor than America itself. He has not always been, perhaps, more popular here than at home, but the critical estimate of him has been higher. The homage of Lord Tennyson and of Mr. Swinburne naturally turned the minds of English readers to him. He was thought to have answered in a measure to the frequent English demand for an American literature that should be American. The remark is made justly enough that this poet of the democracy, as he thought himself, appeals far more directly to the jaded literary sense of the older community of England than to the American democracy itself. The critic of the wiser kind has pretty well ceased to discuss him as a fact. He is discussed as an individuality, rich in temperament and of a considerable intellectual force and originality. His ignorance of poetic form, or contempt for it, removes him from the list of true poets.

It is not likely that Lord Tennyson or Mr. Swinburne ever thought of Whitman as a competitor. They liked something else in him than his formlessness and chaotic method. What there is best in Lord Tennyson's "The Foresters" is precisely what Whitman would have been most incapable of producing. This drama, as we are invited to call it, or dramatic poem, is here received with respectful courtesy due to a poet with an admirable past behind him. The English public hears with interest and yet almost incredulously that the success of the piece as played by the Daly company in New York is genuine and likely to become permanent. Curiosity would fill a London theater also, but the day is passed when England expected or hoped that Lord Tennyson's genius might prove to be dramatic. G. W. S.

TEACHERS OF TWO STATES IN SESSION.

Wisconsin Association Wants Kindergartens Joined to Common Schools.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—The Northwestern State Teachers' Association closed its session yesterday. Dr. Northrop, President of the Minnesota State University, lectured on "The Study of English in Schools."

A resolution was adopted asking the Legislature to legalize kindergarten schools as a part of the common schools of the State. A resolution was also passed asking the Governor when he called the special session of the Legislature to the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for the suitable and just compensation of the State Superintendent. The present salary is $1,200. The officers elected were: President, G. L. Bowman, West Superior; Vice-Presidents, Miss Gertrude B. Hood, Hudson; Lillian M. Godden, Chippewa Falls; Secretary E. P. Frost, Hudson; Treasurer, W. E. Carron, Baron; Member of Executive committee for three years, W. J. Brier, River Falls; Recording Secretary, A. E. Brainard, Cumberland.

GOSHEN, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—The Northern Indiana Teachers' convention closed its three days' session Saturday. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edward Ayers, Lafayette; Vice-Presidents, Supt. Baer, South Bend; Mrs. E. H. Bennett, Rochester; Supt. B. F. Moore, Frankfort; Prof. Evans, Valparaiso; Ella E. Kirtland, Huntington; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. Mowerer, Warsaw; Railroad Secretary, J. E. Mathews; Assistant, Helen Hand, Lafayette; Treasurer, J. A. Zellers, Lafayette.

Japanese Tea at the World's Fair.

YOKOHAMA, April 3.—Japanese tea men propose making an interesting exhibition of tea at the World's Fair, including the ceremonies of tea drinking. The Japanese Government purposes exhibiting at the Chicago Exposition a model of the celebrated Kinkakuji temple or golden palace of Kyoto. It is intended to make a model permanent structure, and an agreement is said to have been made by which one of the choicest spots in the park will be reserved for the temple.

Suicide of a Rector's Daughter.

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., April 3.—Anna Story, daughter of the Rev. W. H. Story, rector of the Episcopal church here, committed suicide last night by hanging. Hereditary madness is believed to be the cause, as her mother and brother are both insane.

The Best Steel.

The steel used by the United States navy is recommended by the Austrian Society of Engineers as the best known in practical science.

IT WAS A BIG BOOM.

IMPOSING CELEBRATION OF BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

All Germany Which Had Any Ill-Feeling Toward the Kaiser Turned Out to Do Honor to the Ex-Chancellor—Even His Former Enemies Joined in the Demonstration—William Speaks Well of the Hebrews—Confessed to a Crime After Forty Years—World's Fair News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, April 3.—Never in the history of modern Germany has a private individual been honored as was Bismarck Friday, his 77th birthday. All his old friends and many new ones, alienated from the Emperor by the vagaries of his Brandenburg speech and his inconsistency in the School bill matter, joined in celebrating the occasion as it had not been celebrated before. Even the clericals forgot their historical hatred of the ex-Chancellor sufficiently to slight the Emperor by doing homage to the exile of Friedrichsruh. The whole effusive display, in fact, is considered here a remonstrance against the new régime.

The letters and telegrams of congratulation continued to arrive at Friedrichsruh until last evening. Altogether not fewer than 3,500 were received—hundreds of them from the poorer classes of all provinces in the empire. Among the more distinguished senders were the Empress Fredericka, the King of Saxony, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Crispi, King Humbert, and Kalnoky. More than seventy cities were represented by deputations at Friedrichsruh. As usual the largest committees of congratulations were from Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Bachum. All sorts of presents were received from Thursday morning until late last night. Plover's eggs have been unusually abundant in Germany this season, and Prince Bismarck received nine baskets full, including the unfailing ten from an unknown friend. Almost 100 parcels of flowers were received by express, one having come all the way from Athens. Scores of other presents were received from all parts of Europe, including casks of wine and beer, drinking cups, mementos of historical events, and pieces of fine carving from South Germany. The lower German society of Brunswick, which has not forgotten the ex-Chancellor or any of his last few birthdays, sent him the usual Plattdeutsch poem, together with asparagus, beer, sausages, and honey cakes, as samples of the Duchy's most celebrated products. The banquets in the ex-Chancellor's honor throughout the Empire took on the appearance of a national demonstration of devotion. In many cities the guests before dining distributed gifts of food and money among the poor. Fires were lit on the hilltops in Brunswick, Saxony, and Thuringia. The chief display was in Hamburg, whence extra trains were run all Friday to Friedrichsruh.

Visitors by Thousands.

Twenty thousand visitors were carried out and back and thousands more walked to Bismarck's place from nearby points. The Prince's hand was bruised and swollen before nightfall from the hearty handshakings which he exchanged with most of the visitors before his house and in the park. Eight thousand of the visitors, mostly Hamburgers, waited until evening, and in the early hours gave a big torchlight procession before the castle. There were 5,000 torch-bearers, among them many members of the Reichstag Wahlverein, a political society founded by Bismarck in 1884. The rest were enthusiasts of all classes and both sexes, young and old. Three bands of music marched with the procession.

Prince Bismarck stood on the front balcony with Count William, Count Herbert, the Princess, and his secretary, Lothar Bucher, while the line passed the castle. He was in the uniform of the Halberstadter Cuirassiers and stood erect with his chest thrown out and his hand on his sword hilt. He looked robust and cheerful. Several times he was much affected by the repeated cheers for "Bismarck, Unifer of Germany," and wiped his eyes as he saluted the shouting crowds.

Herr Ruperts, chairman of the political committee of the Wahlverein, made the address for the society. He recalled Bismarck's services to the country in 1866, 1870-'71, and in the nineteen succeeding years. "Your services to the fatherland" he said, in closing, "assure to you the undying devotion of all loyal Germans."

Reply of the Prince.

Prince Bismarck replied that his greatest consolation in his retirement was the knowledge that Germans had not forgotten him. That knowledge, confirmed by the demonstrations then before him, was an ample reward for all he had done for the German people. God had enabled him to do what he had done for the empire. Since he had retired from office he had not ceased to strive for the welfare of the public, whatever his enemies might say to the contrary. "I now ask you as I ask Germany," the Prince continued with evident emotion, "are you satisfied with me?"

Cries of "Yes, yes; you made the empire." "Long life to Prince Bismarck," were the answers to this inquiry.

Bismarck then proceeded: "What we have gained let us hope we may keep. We ourselves as long as we remain united have nothing to fear from any quarter. We will not attack any people, but should they attack us dann werder wir sie in die pfanne hauen (we will knock them to pot). I possess many high decorations, gentlemen, but the honors of which I am proudest are those that I am now receiving. In conclusion I wish to exhort you to let patriotism be the mainspring of your actions. Do not forget that upon the people depends the future welfare of the fatherland."

What the Papers Say.

In the newspapers the political significance of Bismarck's celebration has supplanted temporarily other topics of comment. The Radical and Conservative press agrees in eulogizing the ex-Chancellor. The *Vossische Zeitung*, the leading independent daily, a bitter enemy of Bismarck during his official career, says editorially that the unusual enthusiasm at this year's celebration of his birthday is a protest against the new-fangled policy of loading down the Clericals with favors and ignoring the Liberals in appointments to all higher places and in formulating programs of government action.

The *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung*, once Prince Bismarck's official organ, says that the demonstration shows that Germany is still mindful of the great debt it owes to her foremost statesman and looks back full of gratitude to those great days and their results, when, under the leadership of Emperor William I., Germany won its rightful place among the nations of the world.

An interesting memento of Bismarck's school-boy days was first brought before the public two days ago. In 1832 he left the Grey Friars' High School of Berlin at Easter to prepare for the university. He was then hardly 17 years old, yet he had led his class of twenty students, whose average was 19, for eighteen months. His special certificate then was: "Latin, good; fluent; Greek, good; ancient history, very good; modern history, good; mathematics, generally good." His general certificate said: "His knowledge of Latin is good, both in comprehension of writers and forcibility of composition. His knowledge of Greek is pretty good. His knowledge of mathematics is fair. He has a very satisfactory skill in the use of German. His knowledge of history, geography, and modern languages is fair. He will study law and finance at Bonn, Geneva, and Berlin, and we dismiss this able, well-equipped youth with our best wishes and the hope that he will pursue further his education with renewed energy."

Most persons are not aware that Bismarck's birthday is also the anniversary of the rescue by him of his groom from drowning in 1842. He was at that time a Second Lieutenant in the Pomeranian Uhlans. He received for his bravery on this occasion a medal, which for many years was the only decoration that he wore, although he has a drawer full of crosses and stars received from German sovereigns.

No Hatred of Hebrews.

It is stated by trustworthy authority that before finally deciding to alter his attitude toward the School bill the Emperor called an informal council of his favorites who are in office. Among the notable men present at the council were Dr. Gossfeldt, Prof. Schoolmuller, and Herr von Wildenbruch. The Emperor explained to them at length his reasons for wishing to abandon the School bill, dwelling especially upon the opposition of the National Liberals and Independents. Somebody remarked at the close of his explanation that it certainly was better to have an alliance with the clericals than with the Independents, many of whom were Hebrews. The Emperor replied that he could not agree with the speaker in his opposition to the Hebrews. He himself preferred to work with the Hebrews, because on the whole he has found the German Hebrews to be good patriots and in politics to be far less grasping than most of the Gentile parties. The principal aim of the clericals moreover was to help the Pope rule Germany.

Recalling an Old Crime.

In June, 1851, Alexander von Qualer, a wealthy nobleman, was found dead in his garden near Lubeck with his skull crushed. Beside his body lay a hatchet. His younger brother, Maximilian, who had quarreled with him frequently about money matters, and two laborers employed on the estates were arrested and imprisoned for several months, but eventually were liberated, as no strong evidence could be found against them. Maximilian went to Mexico in 1853 and since then has not been heard of in Germany. Yesterday an old drayman dying in Lubeck confessed that he was one of the laborers arrested for the murder and that he was guilty. He said that he and another laborer arrested had been hired by Maximilian to do the murder. They waylaid their master at night in the garden and killed him with a hatchet. On the next day Maximilian gave them $120 each and promised more in case they would keep their secret. The drayman died a few hours after his confession, but the other laborer has been arrested and will be put thr ugh the form of a trial. There is no chance of conviction, however, as even murder is outlawed here thirty-three years after it has been committed.

Battle Between Boys.

Sonneburg, Thuringia, has two rival boys' schools, between which the competition in sports has been excessively keen for many years. There have been several fights between bodies of students representing the schools during the last few months, and eventually arrangements were made for a final test of strength in the woods near the town Wednesday. Fifty boys from each school armed themselves with students' swords and met at 1 o'clock at a small clearing. At the word of command the two bodies fell upon each other and fought to the death for two hours, at the end of which time the police, who had been summoned by a peasant, arrived and separated the combatants. Forty-five of the boys were found to be wounded. Ten were so badly cut on the breast and neck that they may die. Four are said to be already beyond recovery. The uninjured students were arrested and the others were taken home for medical treatment. The schools at Sonnenberg are frequented by sons of the eldest German families, and many of these who participated in the fight are sons of officers in the army or high officials.

Poisoned His Whole Family.

Jacob Neumann, a laborer in Dantzig, has been arrested for poisoning his wife and nine children. All were taken ill on Friday night after supper and died. In their stomachs were found traces of poison, but none could be found in the food which had been eaten. It is supposed that Neumann put the poison on the plates, while his wife was in the kitchen, as after the meal he washed the plates carefully. Mrs. Neumann and the other seven children will recover.

Complain of Curtailed Room.

German manufacturers complain that their space in the Hall of Industry at Chicago has been lessened, owing to the laying of passage ways. The *Reichsanzeiger* assures them that their outcry is premature, and that the Imperial Commission has obtained a promise of compensation in case it be found necessary to lay the passageways in question. An expert will be sent to Chicago to watch the interest of the German exhibiters in this matter.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT LETTER.

Labouchere and Balfour Parry and Thrust—The Coming Dissolution of Parliament.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, April 3.—Labouchere is sometimes an awkward customer for the government to tackle, for he is pertinacious, obstinate, and not easily thrown off the track when once he gets on, as he has the advantage of finding the House willing to listen to him, for he usually manages to provide it with liberal amusement, and the weary legislators, suffering too often under the infliction of a whole tribe of bores, are always grateful to anybody who can provide food for laughter or even for a smile. Therefore Labouchere is in some respects a favorite and can often take such license as might not be permitted to a less dexterous hand. Friday afternoon Gladstone strolled into the House to see what was doing. He found the House nearly empty, for the business of voting money was going on in the Committee of Supply and the regulation topics were being brought forward in the same dreary manner to which we are accustomed. The charge for the ratcatcher at Buckingham Palace cost some words, and similar trivial matters were discussed at great length, while really important items of expenditure passed unchallenged. The reason of course is that it is easier to criticise the ratcatcher than to comprehend the mysteries of departmental finance. Why that ratcatcher, who enjoys a salary of $100 a year, is allowed to figure year after year in the estimates of the British Empire I cannot explain. He might be lumped in with the general expenses, but the House of Commons likes to be particular about trifles, and a Minister who humors it in that respect may more easily have his own way in more important affairs.

The ratcatcher was followed up by Labouchere, who had made up his mind to force from the government some information as to the date for the dissolution of Parliament. Gladstone listened to his efforts with the air of an old stager who looks pitying condescension on the efforts of a youthful acrobat. Labouchere fired off a series of questions at Balfour, who evidently was fully on guard. He easily parried them all and gave his anxious inquirer no information whatever. The government, he said, would follow the constitutional usage, but it was the prerogative of the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the time which it deemed most expedient. This right must not be infringed upon. There could be no question that the Crown alone had the right say at what time Parliament should be dissolved. Of course, this is a constitutional fiction, for the Crown never takes the initiative in such matters, but simply acts upon the advice of the ministers, so that Balfour simply sheltered himself behind the broad bulwarks of the Constitution. Gladstone doubtless gave the true reason in a jocular speech with which he followed. Balfour, the leader of the House, he said, could tell nothing, because he knew nothing. The government had not yet been able to make up its mind when an appeal to the country should be made.

This is undoubtedly the fact of the case, but in a general way you may rely upon the statement already made in these dispatches that the great event will take place some time in June or July. The government keeps up its majority at present, but could not hold them together throughout the summer with the prospect of a dissolution to follow. This has been a hard year's work at Westminster. Flesh and blood could not stand it any longer. Such a project would lead to the retirement of a large batch of Conservatives from public life. In any case it will be none too easy to fill the places of those already gone. If the ministry kept on all through July and August and then plunged us into the struggle of a general election just as the autumn holidays were coming on it would kill about half of their supporters and drive off the other half in disgust. Therefore you may rely upon it that the elections will take place not later than July and before the festival of St. Grouse. All the world will then know whether Gladstone will once more be Prime Minister or whether his last chance is gone. This question of dissolution has overladen all others, but a moderate amount of interest is shown in the daily proceedings of the House. A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

The Blind Who Won't See.

Great Expert's Assistant—"There must be arsenic in this medicine you are analyzing. This looks like it."

Great Expert—"It does, rather."

Assistant—"It must be arsenic."

Great Expert—"No, it can't be. I am analyzing the medicine for the manufacturers, not for the public."—*Boston News.*

TO BUILD NEW SHIPS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT HOLDS ITSELF IN READINESS.

All That Is Necessary Is for Congress to Authorize Their Construction, and Work Will Be Inaugurated—Guns for the Monterey to Be Shipped Across the Continent—Probable That Senator Stewart's Motion to Take the Silver Bill from the Calendar Will Not Pass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—Whether Congress provides for one or a half dozen new vessels this session the Navy Department will be found ready to execute the act within a short time after it is signed by the President. Under Secretary Tracy's direction the bureaus have already commenced the preparation of plans for the enlarged New York, which has been recommended by the House Naval committee, and the purpose is to proceed with other designs as soon as it becomes apparent that other vessels are to be authorized. The designing bureaus will be worked to their full capacity just the moment it becomes known what number and class of ships are to be built. The plan will be to advertise for the construction of all the new ships as soon as the Naval bill becomes a law. This will not only expedite work on the new navy, but will enable contracts to be let to the close of the present administration. The preliminary plans now being prepared for the sister ship of the New York contemplate a vessel of about 9,000 tons displacement, 400 feet in length, 65 feet breadth, 24 feet draft, and with sufficient horse-power to guarantee 21 knots. Its battery is to be heavier than that of the New York, the plans calling for six 10-inch instead of 8-inch guns.

The citizens of the West will soon be given another opportunity to see what the army and navy are doing in the way of preparing for the Nation's defense. During the present month the three great guns for the coast defense vessel Monterey will be shipped across the continent in the cars specially designed for this purpose. One of these is a twelve-inch gun, similar to the one which attracted so much attention on its journey across the continent during the Chilean trouble. The other two are ten-inch guns. All of them are for the Monterey. They will be subjected to their proof trials immediately, now that the weather is favorable, and the purpose is to have them all, including their mounts, in San Francisco by the end of the month. The army is also about ready to make some additional shipments of eight and ten inch guns to the slope for the land batteries.

PROBABLE FATE OF FREE SILVER.

Senator Stewart's Motion to Take the Bill from the Calendar Cannot Pass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—It is not expected that any vote on Senator Stewart's motion to take the free coinage bill from the calendar will be reached in the Senate tomorrow. But if a vote should be had it now looks certain that the motion will be defeated. There will not be ten Republican Senators to support it and help from the Democrats will not be so badly needed. Even Senator Don Cameron has intimated that he will vote against the Stewart motion. Gorman and most of the other Democratic dodgers have got to the point where they are ready to give their aid to the Republicans. But if a vote is not reached, the discussion will not be the less interesting. Senator Morgan will start in with his resolution and will show how earnest is his purpose of smoking out Hill and the other Presidential candidates. Nearly all the Southern Senators will probably take advantage of the opportunity to renew their fealty to free coinage. Stewart, Jones, Wolcott, and Teller, from the silver-producing States, may also take part in the discussion. If it becomes general, it is not unlikely that Senators Sherman, Allison, and the other Republican Senators will take a hand, in order to emphasize the opposition of the Republican party to free coinage under present conditions.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN BY MAY 1.

It All Depends on the Stand Taken by the Democrats on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—Said a well-informed Republican Senator today:

If I were to attempt to prognosticate the time of the final adjournment of this session I would preface my prediction with a few statements in the nature of provisos. The duration of the session will depend upon the attitude the Democrats assume. If they shall attempt to force through any radical measures the session will run late into the summer. If, as they say, they desire an early adjournment they will pass the appropriations bills, pure and simple, and await the action of the Senate upon them. If, under these conditions, they send the appropriation bills to the Senate with the allowances for governmental expenses lopped off to the lowest notch, in accordance with the pretentious Democratic demagogic policy of retrenchment and reform, the Senate will not make much of a fight on that issue. The Senate will go ahead in accordance with its own views of the correct policy and amend the bills by providing for such appropriations as may seem proper and send them back to the House. The differences between the two Houses in these matters will be wide and important, but not so radical that they may not be promptly harmonized and adjusted, and an early adjournment, somewhere near the first of July, effected.

SEALS BEING RAPIDLY CAUGHT.

British Vessels Hard at Work—Early Renewal of the Modus Vivendi.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—The Department of State has received detailed information of the operations of the sealing vessels now engaged in killing and taking seals along the American coast. At latest advices the fleet was off Cape Flattery, keeping company with the herd as it moves up the coast on its way to its breeding-grounds on the Pribylov Islands. The American steamer Michigan passed them March 21 and reports the water fairly alive with seals. Between March 14 and 24 reports from fourteen vessels fix they catch at 2,252 seals. Seven more British vessels are now in Victoria and four or five in process of construction, making the total British fleet about seventy, as against fifty-one last year.

Secretary Blaine was at his desk at the State Department today. It is now understood that he is devoting a portion of his time to assisting the President in his correspondence and conferences with the British Minister looking to an early renewal of the modus vivendi. It is probable that there will be an informal reply to Lord Salisbury's note of March 16. It is the general understanding that this government will accept the proposition in that note which provides for a suspension of pelagic sealing with provisions for indemnities.

SINGLE TAX THEORY IN CONGRESS.

Tom Johnson Tells How His People Have Already Scored a Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—The single tax people have already made their demonstration in Congress. The petition was put into the House petition box Friday. Speaking of the presentation, Tom Johnson, the member from Cleveland, says:

The petition will reach the House through the Ways and Means committee. It asks that there be a Congressional inquiry into the practicability of the single tax. The matter of presentation was a simple affair. It consisted of taking one copy of the petition and attaching Henry George's name to it with a note giving the number of other signatures. The petition carries 115,000 signers. It was then sent to the Ways and Means committee, where we are hopeful it will receive consideration, and through it may reach the House. Another big thing came our way Friday. It was the report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on my bill applying the single tax, modified, to the District real estate. Nearly everybody predicted that the Commissioners would condemn the bill outright. This they did not do, but, on the contrary, straddled it, neither approving nor condemning it. This we consider a substantial victory, and taken in connection with the recent victory of the land reformers in London means a great deal.

DARK HORSE SURE TO BE A WINNER.

For Governor of the Soldiers' Home—Lieutenant-General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—The new Governor of the Soldiers' Home will not be Gen. Stanley; neither will it be Gen. Kelton nor any other Brigadier-General. That much is vouched for by a Senator who called at the White House yesterday in the interest of the first named candidate. The place is to go to a dark horse, with lower rank to that of Brigadier-General. To this Senator the President stated that he proposed to give the position to a worthy officer who has been unfortunate in the matter of promotion, and was therefore more entitled to consideration than those candidates who enjoy the benefits of the high rank and pay of a Brigadier-General.

The question of reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General for the benefit of Maj.-Gen. Schofield is being agitated again. Gen. Miles, when he was here a few days ago, put in some good licks among his Congressional friends for the bill. He is quite as much interested in the measure as Gen. Schofield, for in three years more he will be at the head of the army and will then hope to enjoy the same rank himself. If the rank of Lieutenant-General cannot be made a permanent grade in the army Gen. Miles will be quite well satisfied to have the bill passed solely for Gen. Schofield's benefit, believing that the precedent established in favor of that officer will be of service to him when he seeks legislation in the same direction.

IN DEFENSE OF CAPT. HARDENBROOK.

Brief and Argument of His Attorneys in the Court-Martial.

The court-martial which for several weeks past has been considering the case of Capt. Hardenbrook has gone into executive session and is now considering the evidence which was adduced at the trial. The arguments were submitted in writing at the last session, and the defense of the accused in brief is here given:

After citing the charges and specifications, the argument sets forth that to these the defendant has pleaded not guilty and that certain facts must be borne in mind by the court:

First, that the accused is presumed to be innocent of the offenses charged; second, the burden of proof is upon the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused beyond a reasonable doubt; third, all charges should be substantial and made in good faith; fourth, the findings must be according to the evidence.

Charge first, "disobedience of orders," is based upon the last clause of the twenty-first Article of War, which provides for the punishment of any officer or soldier who violates a command of, or offers violence to, a superior officer.

Aside from the testimony on the first and second specifications of the charge—a claim of violation of general order No. 10—no conviction of the accused can be legally had under them or either of them, for the reason that the only construction which can be put upon that article is that the command must be personal by the commanding officer, directly made to the accused, as distinguished from a general regimental order.

It appears from the testimony that Col. Judd nullified order No. 10, and gave full powers to the accused to solicit funds.

The testimony of both Col. Judd and Capt. Hardenbrook shows that they saw each other every few days, and that the raising of funds for regimental purposes, and for a stand of colors to replace those of the regiment—which were not regulation—was a frequent subject of conversation.

It is in testimony by Col. Judd that he very much wanted a regulation stand of colors for his regiment, and he says that he still wants them.

It is in testimony by Hardenbrook that shortly before that conversation Judd gave him a list of names—which has been introduced in evidence—and told Hardenbrook to go to anybody but them.

It is in testimony that, after the first of the year, Hardenbrook, from the letters in evidence and otherwise, was soliciting funds for the regiment.

Under this testimony and the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction you could not say, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the accused willfully disobeyed any lawful command of his superior officer.

Let us now examine the second charge. This charge, with its seven specifications, is based upon the sixty-first Article of War, which reads as follows:

"Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

The gist of the first specification under this charge is that the accused personally solicited from the business firms of Chicago money for the purchase of a stand of colors for the regiment, under the false pretense that the colors had been destroyed by fire. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Gossman were the only men called to prove the charge. Capt. Hardenbrook had no motive in stating the colors were burned when they had not been.

The second specification relates to the order debarring enlisted men from the floor the night of the ball, falsely stating that the men knew of the order before, thereby bringing ridicule upon the service. There is not the slightest evidence that the so-called false statement caused his brother officers to take issue with the accused and be censured in the public press or humiliated the members of his command, or brought reproach and ridicule upon the service.

The third specification charges that the accused stated to his commanding officer that his men had paid nothing to the expenses of the ball, knowing that he had collected $2 from each of his men while at camp for a ball fund.

This specification is merely a statement that the accused told a falsehood in no wise connected with his official duty. It lacks all the elements of a wicked lie and does not show that any wrong has been done to anybody, or that any crime was committed. Capt. Hardenbrook has shown that the fund was for general company expenses and that he has used it for the legitimate expenses of his command.

Specification fourth relates to the embezzlement of $5, camp pay, from Lieut. Coy, and it has been clearly shown that Lieut. Coy had never asked for the pay, as he felt it incumbent upon himself to leave it in the company fund as his share.

Specification fifth charges the accused of contracting a bill of $41.50 for locks and keys which he failed to pay. There is no denial of the fact that the bill was contracted, but there was a dispute regarding the price of the articles. Before the matter was settled the goods were appropriated by another company of his regiment.

Specification sixth charges the embezzlement of $25 belonging to regimental funds. The money in question came in with a number of checks in payment of ball tickets. Before the accused had time to make up his statement and account for this money he was placed under arrest.

The last specification charges him with falsely assuming the functions of Treasurer of the Second Infantry. We are at a loss to know what "the functions assigned to the Treasurer of the Second Infantry" are. The specification does not enlighten us; neither is there a syllable of testimony on this subject. The specification is meaningless, and there is no evidence to support it.

We, therefore, conclude upon the whole case, taking into consideration the animus of Col. Judd, the principal witness, and of the men of Company C, who have testified, as it cropped out in the testimony: That a determination had been formed to get Capt. Hardenbrook out of the company and regiment, and that after these and other parties had arrived at this conclusion they then proceeded to formulate a large number of charges, which include specifications, hoping they might find some "pin-hook" upon which they might induce the court to catch him and ruin his reputation as an officer, by getting him dismissed from the service and thus out of the regiment.

BARNUM & BARNUM and C. O. FRENCH.
Counsel for W. T. Hardenbrook.

WILL SOON HAVE THEIR OWN CHURCH.

Colored Roman Catholics Securing Money for an Edifice.

A number of years ago many of the colored people of Chicago united for the purpose of organizing a Roman Catholic church. About four years ago a lot was purchased by them at Thirty-sixth and Dearborn streets, and since then most of the time has been spent in an attempt to raise a sum of money sufficient for the erection of a church edifice. Their project was laid before Mrs. Patrick O'Neil by the Rev. Father Augustus Tolton, who is the pastor of the colored people. Mrs. O'Neil took a deep interest in the matter from the start and finally promised to donate $10,000 towards a church edifice, provided she could sell her property at Harrison and State streets. This sale was made a short time ago, and now Mrs. O'Neil is prepared to hold good to her promise. It is also said that the Rev. Father Tolton has succeeded in interesting several wealthy South Side men in the matter, and that they have promised to give $10,000 more in case Mrs. O'Neil keeps her pledge. As Mrs. O'Neil is now ready to do this, it is quite probable the colored people who are now holding services in the basement of St. Mary's Church at Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, will soon be able to worship in a church of their own.

The Army of Turkey.

According to the new military laws of the Turkish Empire the Turkish army on a war footing will be increased shortly from 700,000 to 1,000,000 men. With this prospective increase has come the necessity for a new arming of the Sultan's soldiers. Cannon for the new artillery will not be ordered for some time probably, as the army has 1,000 large guns. Only about 400 of these are mounted and ready for the field. The equipment of the other 600 will be begun at once. The Turkish cavalry still has Winchester carbines and will retain them for a short time. The infantry has 500,000 Henry-Martini rifles and 220,000 Mauser rifles of 9.5 millimeters caliber. An order was placed in Austria a short time ago, moreover, for 280,000 Mannlicher rifles of 7.5 millimeters caliber.

HIGH BUILDING PLANS

GEN. SOOY SMITH'S IDEA DISCUSSED BY ARCHITECTS.

W. L. B. Jenney Declares Reputable Builders, Architects, and Engineers Are Free from Criticism as Regards Fireproofing—He Considers Deep Piling Unnecessary—Dankmor Adler Takes the Opposite View—Superiority of Iron or Steel Columns Argued.

Gen. William Sooy Smith's paper on high buildings, read before the class in engineering of the Illinois State University, has created a decided stir among architects and engineers. His proposition to substitute limestone pillars for steel or iron in high buildings has brought forward the greatest degree of comment. His idea of insisting that high buildings should be put on foundations of piles driven from the bottom of pits or wells to the substratum of solid rock is also creating considerable comment.

W. L. B. Jenney, a warm friend and admirer of Gen. Sooy Smith, said yesterday:

"I have not seen Gen. Sooy Smith since he returned, but it seems to me the published account of his paper conveys rather a more sweeping criticism of the present building methods than he really meant. We all know there are some high buildings which are not sufficiently fireproofed or protected against buckling, but we know also that the high buildings put up by reputable builders, architects, and engineers are entirely free from criticism on that score. All good builders will fireproof sufficiently to guard against any heat possible from the materials to be in the building or from the burning of surrounding structures.

A Possibility Without Limit.

"There is almost no limit to the possibility of protection from heat by fire clay. Take for instance the huge blast furnaces used by the great steel companies. They are constructed of iron and steel, protected from heat by fire clay, and in spite of the temperature of 2,000° which rages in them day and night these furnaces last four years before they have to be renewed. We fireproof according to the use to which the building is to be put. For instance, in the Fair or the Leiter Building much greater precaution is taken than if they were to be used as offices instead of for highly combustible merchandise. It is entirely possible to make a fireproof building which would stand the test of a fire from petroleum on every floor. The precaution that we take is enough and there is no use in taking more.

"Now, as for the use of limestone pillars instead of steel. Limestone behaves worse than steel when subjected to heat, and to make it serviceable it would have to be fireproofed as much as steel. It is friable and at a comparatively low temperature turns to lime.

Thinks the Example Given Unfair.

"Gen. Sooy Smith mentions the Minneapolis *Tribune* building as an example of a fireproof steel-frame building which went to pieces in a fire. That is not a fair example, as I have been informed the part that burned was never claimed to be fireproof, and that the part of the building that was fireproof did not burn.

"As to the deep piling, with tops fifteen feet below datum, recommended by the General, while it would, doubtless, be a good thing, it is unnecessary in my estimation, and would be only a waste of money. The great high buildings put up on foundations supported by piles at datum are proving highly satisfactory. For instance, the Home Insurance Building has settled so uniformly that the greatest variation throughout is only three-fourths of an inch. The difficulty with Gen. Smith's proposed subbasement would be that pumps would have to be constantly worked to keep it dry. Chicago sewers are 272 feet above datum and the immense seepage of water into a basement ten to fifteen feet below datum would entail a constant expense for pumping. The whole difficulty with Gen. Sooy Smith's plan is that, while it is excellent in every particular and practical from an engineer's standpoint, it is needlessly expensive. The present method of putting up buildings, if carefully and scientifically followed out, in my opinion leaves nothing to be desired. Gen. Sooy Smith's ideas are above scientific criticism, but I am afraid it would be hard to persuade capitalists to pay the extra money to put them in practice. Nothing but an Eiffel tower would demand them."

A Revolutionary Plan.

Dankmar Adler of Adler & Sullivan said: "I am disposed to think highly of any proposition made by Gen. Sooy Smith, as he is an undoubted authority on engineering subjects. His paper to the boys down at Champaign is a valuable contribution to architectural and engineering science. His plan is so revolutionary, however, in some particulars that I should not like to discuss it until I had given it a thorough study. He is right in saying that piling should be sunk so deep that the tops of the piles are perpetually below the water line. In the German Opera-House, which we are building, the tops of the piles are six inches above datum. Unless the lake itself is lowered this will be deep enough for all time. The bottoms of the piles penetrate a very hard pan which overlies the stratum of rock."

Henry Ives Cobb, the architect of the Owings building, said:

"Gen. Sooy Smith and I have been working on the lines outlined by him to the Champaign students for nearly a year. He is my consulting engineer and I consider him one of the greatest authorities in the United States. I will not vouchsafe any opinion on his proposition except that I have thought enough of it to give it a thorough study."

D. H. Perkins, the manager for Burnham & Root, said:

"I do not like to criticise so great an authority as Gen. Sooy Smith at a moment's notice. I will say, however, that we favor the iron and steel construction and look upon it as the very best there is. All our buildings for 1892 will be built in this way. In my opinion an iron or steel column covered with fire clay will stand more heat than anything yet known. It will take more heat to penetrate this coating of fire clay than will be generated by the combustion of any ordinary merchandise or furniture. As to the piling principle we do not believe in it at all and all our buildings stand on separate columns, which rest on the blue clay. We have not found that piles are necessary and our buildings have not suffered for lack of them. The one peculiar and admirable feature about Chicago soil is that after it has sunk, when the building is first put up, it becomes stationary and will not sink further under any weight thus far placed upon it."

ORGANIZING FOR MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Chicago Retail Druggists Forming a Union to Secure Attention from Jobbers.

Chicago retail druggists are making progress in completing their organization by wards. Last Thursday delegates from each ward met at the Sherman House to receive instructions. Over seventy representative dealers were present. The druggists from the First Ward recently formed a close social organization, and have persuaded their fellow druggists in the other wards to follow their example. It has been found heretofore that when an association of druggists has approached the jobbers but little attention was paid to their requests because the association was too general and vague.

The newly formed [illegible]on of ward clubs will be based on a certain platform, backed by the signature of each member, and whenever the representatives of this union speak they speak with authority, backed by a pledge from 700 druggists. One of the pledges is that no member of the union shall patronize a jobber or manufacturer who supplies goods to cutters, on pain of losing the patronage of 700 Chicago druggists.

This World and the Next.

A Portland physician and a Bath theologian were in the Bowdoin Medical School recently, examining microscopic slides of peculiar glands. The physician began a scientific discussion, and the clergyman, becoming wearied of the subject, exclaimed: "You doctors know so much about the uncertainties of this world that I should think you would not want to live!" Whereupon the physician retorted: "You theologians tell us so much about the uncertainties of the next world that we don't want to die!"

SPORTS IN COLLEGES.

NEW LEAGUE TO BE FORMED BY LEADING SCHOOLS.

Michigan, Wisconsin, Evanston, and Others Are to Unite and Form a Strong Association—Schedule of the Iowa Games—What the Indiana and Illinois Institutions Are Doing—Programs of the Various Field Days—Athletic Interests—Miscellaneous Collegiate Sports.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—The most important step in Western inter-collegiate athletics for many years will be taken April 16 when representatives from the Universities of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Northwestern will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, for the purpose of forming a Western inter-collegiate athletic association. The league will be similar to the leagues of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania, and will include baseball, football, and track athletics. A field day will probably be held in Chicago during the early part of June.

The prospects for a baseball team at the University of Michigan are better this year than last. The infield will be especially strong. There are eleven candidates for catcher and nine for pitcher, yet out of these there cannot be picked two batteries as strong as those of last year's team. Robinson, the twirler who struck out seventeen of Northwestern's heavy hitters last year, is Captain of this year's nine. Pearson and Spetzer, who played at third and shortstop last year, are back, and will play the same positions this year. A Western trip will be taken from April 16 to 25, when Albion, Wis.; Beliot, Wis.; Notre Dame, Northwestern, and Olivet will be played. The Eastern trip will be taken from May 25 to 28, and Pennsylvania, Lafayette, Lehigh, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, and Brown will be met.

The new athletic field which is being constructed by the Board of Regents is being put in shape for the spring games and field day sports. There is a prospect of successfully inducing H. L. Williams, '91, of Yale, the famous half-back and world's champion at the hurdles, to attend the Medical School next year. If he comes he will play on the football team and "coach" them in the fall and train the track athletics in the spring. He is probably the best-known all-round athlete besides Stagg. Capt. Dygert of the football team has had the new men in spring training. A game was played yesterday against the Ypsilanti Normal School, in which the University team was victorious by a score of 46 to 0.

ACTIVITY AT KNOX.

Organizing a Ball Nine and Making Preparations for the Coming Field Day.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The Knox College Athletic Association is making preparations for athletic sports on a more extensive scale than ever before. New tennis and baseball grounds are being laid out and a quarter mile track is contemplated. The association made an attempt to form an inter-collegiate baseball league, but failed. It is now assisting in arranging dates for baseball and tennis games with other colleges.

For two successive years it has held the inter-collegiate tennis championship, owing largely to the superior playing of Fred R. Sanderson and R. C. Smith, who are still in college and intend making tennis a leading feature of its schedule. It will put in the field the same baseball team as last season. This team last year won twenty-four out of twenty-seven games. The association will not send any representatives to the field-day meet of the Western Inter-Collegiate Association at Champaign Friday, May 13. This is because of the feeling that Knox fairly won the inter-collegiate cup at Monmouth last fall and was defrauded of it by Champaign, which refused to deliver the cup over to Knox. The association will, however, send a large delegation to the inter-collegiate contest at Champaign in the fall.

Arrangements are now being made for the observance of Field day, June 3, and preliminary contests will be held as soon as the weather permits. The athletic spirit at Knox is good, and among the students is a large number of promising athletes. Lombard University also has an athletic association which is now organizing its ball nine and making other preparations for Field day.

THE OUTLOOK AT EVANSTON.

Northwestern College Follows Princeton's Plan of Management—The Ball Team.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—College sports at Northwestern University are on a firmer basis this year than ever before, and the outlook for the coming spring season seems bright. The athletic associations of the university have been reorganized and the plans in vogue at Princeton have been adopted, with slight modifications. These plans provide for a President and a Secretary-Treasurer for each of the four organizations, the baseball, football, tennis, and track-athletic associations. These officers are the managers of the respective teams. There is also a university Secretary-Treasurer who has in charge any matter of general athletic interest not coming specially under the other organizations. He is also a member of the committee to audit the accounts of the other Treasurers. A joint athletic committee has power to remove any players on any of the teams for inefficiency. Two alumni are on this committee.

Negotiations are now on foot to form a league for baseball, football, and track athletics of Northwestern University and the Universities of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. A meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, April 16, at which two delegates, one student and one faculty member, from each institution will be present to draw up the plan.

Baseball prospects are promising. Over twenty candidates are training for the team. Fred Poole, who caught Stagg at Yale for four years, is in the law school and will train the team. All the candidates are now taking a thorough course of gymnasium work under the physical director, Prof. Greiner. The Captain of the team is Irvin McDowell, who pitched part of last season. He will pitch this year, and will be assisted by Bert Rich of Ann Arbor's team of '91, also by McGrath of Northwestern's team of last year. Bass, last year's catcher, will catch again. Poole will assist him. Bradley of '91, Ann Arbor, now in the law school; T. C. Moulding, R. R. Kendall, J. F. Oates, Lucas, Williams, Van Sant, and McWilliams are other strong candidates for places on the team.

The contract is let and a large force of men will begin work March 28 on the sod baseball diamond and sod football field, getting them ready for playing. More interest is being taken in athletics than ever before along all lines. Field day this year will probably be an event worthy of the name and the Athletic association will send men to other meets at various places. Altogether the outlook is most promising and bodes well for the success of the University on the athletic field.

ATHLETIC INTEREST AT ILLINOIS.

The Jacksonville College Expect to Do Great Things Next Field Day.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Illinois College is having a decided boom in athletics this spring, and a number of the Illinois inter-collegiate records will be lowered by its men this season. A new gymnasium, costing nearly $20,000, has just been opened, and the men are hard at work in every branch of athletics. The college football eleven is one of the best in the State. In its six match games during the last season its total score was 174 to 4. The only team scoring against it was Quincy, on Thanksgiving-day, when the score was 36 to 4. In baseball the college has refused to join any league and will play two games with each of the leading colleges in the West. The batteries will be Robinson and Lennington and Woods and Fielden. The first match game will be played April 9, with the present Jacksonville team. Later on games will be played with the Jacksonville "I. I." league team.

For the general athletic events Illinois College is training some good men under the direction of J. W. Putnam, director of physical training. These men will be entered in the contests at the University of Illinois, Champaign, May 13, and at the meeting of the Washington University Athletic Association of St. Louis, May 21. Osage orange day, the field day of Illinois College, occurs June 7, when all standard athletic events are contested. The records of the institution in several instances are records for the State, and its 100 yards dash of ten seconds, made by N. Triplett in 1887, is collegiate record for America.

There are nine records which will be lowered field day this spring. The hammer throw will exceed seventy-five feet, putting the shot thirty-five feet. Both of these marks have been reached by C. C. Carter in practice. The 220 and 440 yard dashes and the mile run will also be lowered; the first two by W. D. Robinson, the latter by D. W. Craig. Craig will run his mile close to five minutes. The pole vault and the high jump records will probably be lowered. Arthur D. Black will represent the college in the two-mile bicycle race at Champaign. The long distance running team, composed of ten men, began work last week.

The opening of the new gymnasium has given an impetus to athletics in every branch, which will put Illinois College in the front rank of the Western colleges in the future.

CRICKET AT DEPAUW.

The English Game to Be Introduced—Interest Taken in Baseball.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—The outlook for athletics at Depauw this season is exceptionally bright. Baseball will have prominence, though tennis and cricket will be played to some extent. Prof. Herbert W. Webster, teacher of vocal music, late of Oxford, England, an all-round athlete, proposes the introduction of cricket as a Depauw sport and several teams will probably be organized.

The last few bright days have brought forth the baseball enthusiasts. The fever runs high, nearly all the fraternities have organized teams, and it is between them that the real university struggles occur. Though there is a splendid park here, enclosed and with a grand-stand, the faculty and trustees seem not disposed to furnish the student with an athletic field with proper equipment. In C. L. Mathias, Depauw has the President of the State Athletic Association. Charles L. Sims, late of the University of Virginia, is baseball manager and he already has two full teams arranged for uniform. About forty applications have been made for places on the team, and from this abundant material a splendid first nine will be chosen. The pitchers will be Orton of the season of '90, out of school last year; McMullen, '92; Mason, '95. The series of inter-fraternity games between the nine fraternity teams now being played is developing the men.

Depauw has games arranged at home with Purdue, April 23; Hanover, May 2; Wabash, May 14. Away from home, Butler, at Indianapolis, probably May 9; Rose Polytechnic, Terre Haute, May 21; Indiana University, at Bloomington, May 30. Frank Pullse will captain the team and play second base; the rest of the team will probably be Tompkin and Walkins, catchers; Green, short stop; Matson, Carl, Whitcomb, and Bryson.

An inter-fraternity series of tennis has been arranged, all nine of the societies being represented. Dean Howe of the School of Music will give a series of prizes. Within the last two years athletics has taken an unprecedented boom, many of the new professors being heartily in favor of all kinds of outdoor sports.

The baseball team bids fair to be stronger in batting and battery work than before, though the men are lighter. They confidently expect to win the championship.

WORK AT LAKE FOREST.

The Baseball Players Are Practicing—Prospects for Football.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—Baseball is the leading sport now attracting attention among the Lake Forest University students. A dozen candidates for positions on the team have been in active training in the gymnasium under the eye of Capt. G. W. Ellis since Jan. 7, and last Monday they began outdoor practice on the university diamond, playing a match game last Saturday afternoon with the second team. A second nine has been organized and will play match games with the 'varsity team four times a week, so that if practice counts for anything the team will certainly have it.

They will play their first league game April 30 with Evanston and will by that time be in fine shape. The battery will come from Rush Medical College, Crowe pitching and a new man catching. Most of the bases will also be changed. Sharon, last year's first-baseman, is not playing this year, and King, the former second baseman, has left. The field is stronger than ever, new talent being added, and the whole team is in better shape than ever before.

A strong class league has also been formed, including the four classes in the college and the senior academy class team. They have arranged a regular schedule, each class playing ten games, games to be played Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. In tennis nothing has been done yet as the grounds are too soft, but it is expected to begin practice on them within a week.

A cross-country club containing twenty-five of the best athletes and runners in the school has been organized under the leadership of J. A. Linn and has been in training in the gymnasium all last term and is now taking weekly cross-country runs of from one to five miles.

BITTER WAR AT WABASH.

Factional Fighting and an Adverse Rule Spoil All Chance for the College.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., April 3.—[Special.]—The Athletic Association of the Wabash College is badly demoralized by a bitter spirit of factionalism and by adverse legislation by the State Association which regulates the inter-collegiate contests. The rule passed by the State Association barring from the college baseball teams all who have played as professionals ruins Wabash's chances, which were exceedingly rosy. Harness, now of Ann Arbor, a splendid professional pitcher, together with a professional catcher, was to have entered Wabash this term, but will not, as they are now barred.

In addition to this three-fourths of the remaining players flatly refuse to play, as a faction opposite to the one they happen to follow chose as manager of the team a man distasteful to them besides having no experience. It is likely Wabash may not even be represented in the contest, especially as the schedule of games is decidedly unfavorable to it from a financial standpoint.

Provided the fierce factionalism can be done away with, however, Wabash will sustain its reputation at the State field exercises. In these contests it has never yet fallen below second place, and has the men to win the pennant this year if existing differences can be adjusted.

The football team for next fall is already being organized and the prospects point to the best team since that of '87, when Wabash captured the pennant. At present, however, factionalism holds everything and the rivals charge each other with all sorts of fraud and underhand trickery. Factionalism has always hampered Wabash and from present prospects it always will. At present one side holds the treasury and the other the athletic talent and each seems disposed to hold fast what it has.

LEAGUE OF IOWA COLLEGES.

Baseball Games Have Been Arranged Between All the Leading Institutions.

GRINNELL, Ia., April 3.—[Special.]—The rapidly increasing interest Iowa colleges are taking in athletic sports speaks well for the success of baseball, football, and field day sports. A Western football league has been formed this spring consisting of the Universities of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. An Iowa inter-collegiate baseball league has been formed, consisting of the university at Iowa City, Iowa College, Grinnell, the Agricultural College, Ames, and Drake University of Des Moines. Each team will play one game with each other; team games to be governed by National League rules. The following schedule of games has been promulgated:

April 30—Drake and Iowa College at Marshalltown.
May 13—State University and Drake at Iowa City.
May 14—Drake and Iowa College at Grinnell.
May 21—State University and Iowa College at Grinnell.
May 21—Drake and the Agricultural College at Ames.
May 28—State University and Drake at Des Moines.

State field day is June 3, and the meet will be at Des Moines, Drake having been admitted to membership in the association. In Iowa College more than the usual enthusiasm abounds, the prestige of the institution as champions of the State both in football and field-day athletics being a strong influence in keeping alive the athletic spirit in the college which first introduced these sports in the West. In tennis, also, Iowa College holds the championship, which its representatives will try to retain. Next to field-day sports the real interest among the leading Iowa colleges this spring will be in the football league, for its organization means revival of the national game, which has been giving way heretofore to baseball.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The Madison School Anxious for Stronger Competitors than Beloit and Lake Forest.

MADISON, Wis., April 3.—[Special.]—Under the management of B. L. Warden and J. T. Hooper, the Wisconsin State University baseball team will present a strong front in the proposed new league, composed of the clubs of Ann Arbor, Chicago, University of Wisconsin, and University of Michigan, and possibly Evanston. The club of the Wisconsin University will be well-balanced as far as selected, but it has not yet been determined who will go into the box. The fact of the matter is the university has no man capable of pitching unless one shall be developed during the practice games of the spring term previous to the opening of the league contests the last of April. It is somewhat difficult to foresee the effect of the organization of this new athletic league, but there has long been a desire on the part of the students to raise the standard of college athletics by a union with colleges of better standing than Beloit and Lake Forest. The league is of course an experiment, but there is every indication that it will be a success.

The games at Madison have always paid well and with better teams brought here than have been seen the grounds will be crowded. The Evanston-Madison games drew immense crowds because of the nearly even strength of the two teams, while Beloit and Lake Forest college contests with the State University team were usually too tame. The perfecting of a new league with the teams nearly of equal strength will guarantee good patronage. The league includes other athletics besides baseball—football, tennis, and boating—in all of which Madison will meet the strongest men whom Michigan, Minnesota, or Chicago universities can put up.

In baseball it is thought that the Wisconsin University will be as strong as in the other contests. It is admitted that it will stand less show of winning the pennant than in the old league, this year at least. There has been internal dissensions in the election of the team and managers which cannot fail to in some degree interfere with the success of the club's work. It is alleged by one faction that the team selected is not of the strongest timber to be found in the college.

COMING CONTEST AT URBANA.

The University of Illinois Arranging for a Field Day This Spring—The Program.

URBANA, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—The Athletic Association of the University of Illinois has taken action looking toward the organization of a Western intercollegiate athletic association. A call has been issued inviting all leading Western colleges to send delegates and representatives to the meeting, which is to be held in this city Friday, May 13. The following events will take place at the coming meeting: Fifty-yard dash, 100-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard dash, half-mile run, one-mile run, standing broad jump, running broad jump, hop, step, and jump, pole vault, ball throw, two-mile safety race, 120 yards, forty-two-inch hurdle, hammer throw, sixteen pounds; putting shot, sixteen pounds. All entries must be made on or before May 7, and each college is at liberty to make any number of entries that it may desire. A fee of 50 cents must be sent with each entry and blanks for this purpose can be secured by writing to any one of the following committee: Frank D. Arms, Charles A. Kiler, James D. Phillips. On the evening after the contests there will be a meeting of the delegates for the purpose of completing the organization, and it is hoped that every Western college will send at least one delegate. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be given for the first, second, and third places of each event. The University of Illinois Athletic Association owns a fine athletic park and has solid financial backing. All colleges sending representatives can rest assured of their pleasant entertainment and fair treatment.

HOOK SWINGING IN INDIA.

The Practice Resumed at Festivals in the Southern Part of the Peninsula.

In October last the obsolete practice of hook swinging was revived in Southern India. It was a feature of a religious festival in the large town of Sholavandan. The authorities did nothing to prevent the cruel exhibition. The local government was, in fact, asked to prevent the occurrence, but an evasive answer was returned. The victim of the spectacle was a willing sacrifice, no feeling of religious devotion entering into his performance. He received between 400 and 500 rupees for the exhibition, which lasted more than an hour, but the sum is more than he could earn by hard labor in eight or nine years. He was, in addition, privileged to travel around the country for three months showing the hooks, ropes, etc., and receiving money from the people, few of whom would refuse to give him something. The performance, therefore, was very lucrative for him, and it gratified the people, hardened and brutalized as they are, for Sholavandan is the head center of the Kuller or robber caste, who are guilty of robberies and train wrecking, besides bloody deeds.

Thousands of people flocked to see the revival of the old, fanatical religious custom. The hooks were thrust through the flesh of the man's back and he was suspended about twelve feet in the air. He bore his sufferings with the utmost fortitude, and his face showed scarcely any evidence of the pain he must have endured. A medical man who was present and examined the swinging man sent, at the request of the government, a report of his condition. His impression was that the bodily suffering the man experienced was considerably within the limits of endurance.

It was announced in February last that arrangements had been made for another hook swinging, to take place at Tirasuvenan. The Madras Government proposes to make a thorough inquiry into the whole matter. Of course the Indian Government finds it wise policy to interfere as little as possible with the religion of the natives, and if, after thorough inquiry, it be ascertained that it is a religious practice, and does not entail serious bodily suffering, it may not be prohibited.

The natives gave as the reason for the exhibition last fall that they wished to propitiate the Goddess of Rain, so that they might secure abundant showers. For two weeks, however, before the performance heavy and continuous rain had fallen. The real reason for the exhibition was that the people are great lovers of festivals and care little what the spectacle is, if they only have a gala time. The entertainment was provided chiefly as an amusement for those who wished something exciting and spectacular. Many of the people are very religious, and will worship almost anything if their emotions be excited, and to that class also the exhibition appealed strongly.

Wisconsin's Flim-Flam.

Even a mathematician will get mixed in his calculations sometimes when changing money back and forth. The telegraph operator at the De Soto realizes this fact, and nine men out of ten would have done the same thing that he did without thinking.

One night last week a guest of the hotel handed in a message. The operator counted the words and announced that the charge was 50 cents. The gentleman handed over a $10 bill, which the operator mistook for a $1 bill, and gave him back a half dollar. The gentleman left the hotel without noticing the mistake. Presently he discovered it and returned to the operator's desk.

"Wasn't that a $10 bill I gave you a while ago?" he said.

The operator opened his drawer and looked at the bill.

"Why, yes," he exclaimed, "I thought it was a one. Here it is," and he handed over the bill.

"Now I owe you 50 cents," said the gentleman.

"O, no, you don't," said the operator.

"O, yes, I do," replied the gentleman. "The telegram was 50 cents, you know," and he handed over half a dollar and walked off.

"I'm into that fellow 50 cents," remarked the operator to the bookstand-keeper, "and I can't make him see it."

"Not much," returned the bookstand man. "He's into you 50 cents." And the operator has been trying to figure it out ever since.—*Savannah News.*

Genesis of the Horseshoe.

It is known that the hoofs of horses were protected by boots of leather at a very early period in the world's history—at a time which at least antedates Pliny and Aristotle, both of whom make mention of the fact. These leather boots were sometimes studded with metal nails, but more usually worn without extra trimming, the cheapness of that commodity making it possible for the owner of the steel to "reboot" him at any time. Homer speaks of "brazen-footed steeds," from which we naturally infer that in his day horses were shod with bronze or brass. Two reputable ancient writers tell us that the mules of Nero wore silver shoes. Iron shoes were first nailed to the hoofs of war horses in the ninth century; they were first introduced into England by William II. about the year 1088. At the present day the Japanese use horseshoes made of braided straw, and several European countries use compressed rawhide for the same purpose.

TO PLAY BASEBALL.

LOCAL PREPARATIONS WILL BE PUSHED VIGOROUSLY NOW.

Arrangements Planned for the South Side Grounds—The West Side Elephant—A Snug $15,000 for Rents—Gossip About the Local Press Billiard Tournament—Fight Scheduled for New Orleans Between Johnny Van Heest and George Siddons.

The bright, warm weather of the last week has been followed by a great show of activity in baseball circles. The league club is rapidly completing its arrangements for the coming season. Work will be commenced early the coming week on the improvements at the South Side grounds. It has been decided to place the 25 cent seats in the extreme center field, and access to them will be gained from a gate on Wentworth avenue, to the extreme north end of the grounds. In that way it will not be necessary for the crowd to cross the playing field. The extra dressing-room necessitated by the new league rule compelling the visiting club to dress at the grounds will be built near the new seats. The frost is all out of the ground at the park and the field is rapidly being put into shape for the season.

In the meantime the old West Side grounds are left a prey to the weather. The brick wall around them protects them from the depredations of vandals, but the winter weather has left the fixtures a trifle the worse for wear. The grounds have been abandoned for good, but the local management will not be allowed to forget that it still has them, as there is the modest sum of $7,500 to be paid the coming season for rent and taxes. The local club is not likely to forget the ill-fated Players' League during this season at least, as each month when it reaches into its coffers to pay the rent of the West Side grounds its thoughts will go back to the unhappy moment when the Brotherhood came as a nightmare into its dreams. Before the Brotherhood organized the Players' League the grounds cost the local club $1,000 a year. With the local Players' League club as an active bidder for them the price was raised to $7,500 per annum, and the National League club secured them for three years at that figure. This is the last year of the lease, and when it terminates the grounds will probably be divided into building lots.

In the meantime the Chicago club has these snug little amounts to pay for rent: South Side Grounds, $1,500; West Side, $7,500; Southwest (Polk and Lincoln), $6,000; total, $15,000. There was a time when a ball club could have been carried a season on less than this amount.

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The report that Danny Richardson had capitulated and signed with Washington recalls the fact that ball-players rarely make good a determination to retire from the diamond until their days of usefulness are over. Richardson had declared so emphatically that he would play in New York or nowhere that people had commenced to believe he really meant what he said. The New York players and papers went on to explain that "Danny" was a man of his word, and that, if he said he would not play in Washington, he meant it. While they were busy explaining these points Danny quietly shifts and signs with Washington, leaving them to explain in long essays how all that glitters is not gold.

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The remarkable finish in the local press billiard tournament during the last week may be useful as a precedent. If the tournament had been between professionals with a gate money end to it the public would have been calling "fraud" until the echo would have reached from ocean to ocean. A three-cornered tournament between Ives, Schaefer, and Slosson is one of the possibilities entertained just now, and in such an affair it would be possible for the men to tie several times. The result would be a deal of suspicion which the result of the last press tournament will do much to dissipate. The match between Ives and Slosson will attract widespread attention. It is to be hoped that the young Napoleon will stick to his determination to compel Slosson to play the match here. The latter has managed of late to have his own way in regard to the place matches for the championship were to be played. He should be compelled to come after the championship if he wants it.

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Pugilistic circles are remarkably quiet at present. With the approach of summer the various athletic clubs are showing an expected lack of interest in the sport, as it is a dull season with them. Even John L. Sullivan, with rare perversity, refuses to get drunk and disorderly or in any other way to furnish the world with a sensation. The elevating influence of the stage seems to have reached John's soul, and he is gradually becoming a useful member of society. If he had only whipped Charley Mitchell before the latter left for England all his former transgressions would have been forgiven.

A fight in which there is considerable local interest is set during April at New Orleans. It is between Johnny Van Heest and George Siddons. As both men have performed to some extent here local sports will watch for the result of the battle with the keenest interest. Van Heest should win, his strength and activity being likely to carry him through a short but bloody battle. Van Heest is not a great man, as no fighter who will jump five or six feet towards his man to land on him can be accounted such.

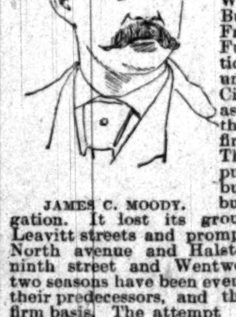
OUTLOOK FOR AMATEUR BASEBALL.

City League Already in the Field with Eight Clubs.

The local amateur baseball season promises to be a busy one in every way. The City League is already in the field with an eight-club league, while the Social League, Dry Goods League, and Boot and Shoe League, and many others will be along in line when the season opens. The Boys' League has changed its name to the Amateur League, and will play Sunday mornings on the City League grounds instead of afternoons before the big games, as heretofore.

Of all the amateur leagues the City is the strongest and best equipped. This season it will own four handsome parks, located at Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue, Clybourn place and Paulina street, Polk and Lincoln streets, and North avenue and Halsted street. Work on the Polk and Lincoln and Clybourn place and Paulina street grounds is being pushed right along and they will be fit for occupancy by the middle of the month. The league has decided to go back to its old price of admission—10, 15, and 25 cents—next season.

The league was organized in the spring of 1884 with the following clubs: Brown Stockings, Prairie Queens, Emmetts, Ætnas, Centrals (West Ends), Stars, Garden Citys, and Whitings. During the first five years the league played its games in the parks of the Chicago Amateur Association with varied success. The association finally succumbed in the fall of 1889, and amateur ball playing was in bad straits. However, on the ruins of the old league a new organization sprang up with the following directory: James C. Moody, President; Virgil Brand, Vice-President; Fred Wirtz, Secretary; John Burke, Treasurer; and Frank Rheims and Phil Furlong. The organization was incorporated under the name of the City League. The league assumed the old leases of the parks and played its first season to big crowds. The league has since been put to heavy expense in building new grounds, but has met every obligation. It lost its grounds at Division and Leavitt streets and promptly built new ones at North avenue and Halsted street and Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue. The last two seasons have been even more successful than their predecessors, and the league is now on a firm basis. The attempt of the American Association to place a club in Chicago cost the league one of its finest grounds, but the securing of the Polk and Lincoln street grounds more than supplied the loss. This park is 600x400 feet, and will be handsomely equipped with a cinder path, bicycle track, bath-rooms, etc.



JAMES C. MOODY.

VIRGIL BRAND.

Exhibition Games Before May 1.

The regular championship season will not open until May 1, but a schedule of exhibition games has been arranged as follows: April 17, Garden Citys vs. Whitings, Brands vs. Lake Views, West Ends vs. Crystals, Franklins vs. Rivals; April 24, West Ends vs. Franklins, Crystals vs. Lake Views, Rivals vs. Garden Citys, Whitings vs. Brands.

The revised roster of clubs is as follows:

Brands—Virgil Brand, Manager; Quigley, Kennelly, Hawkins, Sauter, Houseman, Galivan, Esterquest, McGrath, Morton.

Crystals—George W. Lyon, Manager; Griffin, Norac, Boyd, Meehan, Lyon, Lang, Kelly, and Andrews.

Franklins—Phil Furlong, Manager; Ziegler, Getzein, Frazer, Justi, Anderson, Bartell, Ortman, Harlan, Stein, Gastfield, G. Ortman.

Garden Citys—John Burke, Manager; Harder, Owens, Crowe, Halpin, Glavin, Ryan, Lynch, O'Connor, Noll, O'Meara, Peterson, McAdams, Campion.

Lake Views—John J. Healy, Manager; Quitsow, Gubbins, Heim, Long, Diderich, McCurdy, Spielman, Flynn, Hudson, Boleyn, and Jimmy Andrews.

Rivals—Fred Wirtz, Manager; Boland, O'Meara, McDonald, Baker, Traynor, Zimmer, Posseht, Ball, Sandford, Lynch, and Parker.

West Ends—James C. Moody, Manager; Roxbury, Kinney, Schaffer, Conover, McGinnis, Gubbins, Kinzie, Hanrahoe, McCormick, Sayers, Hartigan.

Whitings—Frank Rheims, Manager; Adams, Honan, Murphy, Hallstrom, Scanlan, O'Brien, Mehrle, Daly, N. Schnur, Rheims, Barrett.

An arrangement will probably be made by which the several football clubs will play their games on the City League grounds immediately after the ball games are over.

Louisville Beat Toledo.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—[Special.]—Before a crowd of 3,000 people the Louisvilles played their first Sunday game of the season and overwhelmingly defeated the Toledos of the Western League by a score of 19 to 1. Clark started in to pitch for the Toledos but was knocked out of the box in the sixth inning Dewald taking his place. Fred Pfeffer umpired. The summary:

Louisville	8	3	4	0	1	0	3	0	*	—	19
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—Louisville, 11; two-base hits—Browne, Kuehne and Seery; three-base hits—Canavan and Zery (2), Weaver; double plays—Taylor and Jennings, Kuehne and Taylor; passed ball—Hurley, 2; struck out—Louisville 4, Toledo 4; time of game, 2 hours; umpire, Pfeffer.

POOR OUTLOOK FOR ATHLETICS.

The New Club Busy with Its House—Prospect of a War.

The local season from an athletic outlook does not promise much. The new Athletic club is too busy with its club-house to take any part in the events of the year on the cinder track, and not much can be expected of it until 1893. Then, besides, during the last few weeks its members have talked over the present state of amateur athletic politics in the country and concluded that for the present it would be better to keep aloof from the warring associations. Fred Jannsen has succeeded in launching his Association of Athletic Clubs in the East, and the result will be a bitter war between it and the Athletic Union. The Chicago club will watch the result from the outside. One or the other of the warring bodies in the East must go down. The Chicago club can afford to wait.

REMARKABLE BEAR STORY.

Started a Locomotive, Blew the Whistle and Saved Several Lives.

When the C. F. and W. W. railroad was built, years ago, four miles of the track passed through an unbroken piece of forest known locally as the Bear Den Woods. The name was due to the fact that a seamed and rocky ledge, extending diagonally across the wild stretch, was a favorite lodging place for bears, which were numerous in that region then, and, in fact, still hold their own here in numbers sufficient to be a source of much annoyance to the farmers who strive for a living on the borders of the wood. The road connected Chilton Forks with the settlements at Wigton's Willows, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and was built to develop the timber and coal resources of the region. I was the engineer of the construction train during the building of the road, and it was a common sight to see bears come out of the woods at frequent points along the road and inspect with ludicrous curiosity the work that was going on in their domain.

There was a long trestle a mile west of Graveley Station, which carried the road over a ravine that was more than 100 feet deep. The track went onto the trestle from a very sharp curve, and the trestle was not entirely finished, so that no train or engine could yet be run over it with safety except with very slow and careful motion.

The day the train was to be run the section foreman discovered that a piece of track near the eastern extremity of the Bear Den Woods could be bettered considerably by a little more filling in and ballasting, and as everybody on the work had to be a sort of general utility man, he sent my fireman and me with a car load of gravel to bolster up the weak spot. The job was a bigger one than it was thought, and when we had finished the work it was almost time for the excursion train to be coming along. In fact, we had heard the locomotive whistling at Cherry Run, two miles east of us. We had also heard the mutterings of one of those fierce storms that were common in the region. By the time we had got on the engine and were preparing to pull out for Gravely's the storm came howling down worse than any I had seen since I had been on the road. We could hear the trees crashing down before it, and as I jumped in the cab a big limb from a hemlock came swooping square on the engine, and pinned me down between the tender and the cab, and held me there as if I were in a vise. The fireman had stepped up on the coal in the tender, and the same fearful gust that bore the limb down on me caught him and whipped him out of the tender as if he had been a bundle of straw, and I heard him drop in the brush off to one side of the track. He didn't come back, and I supposed he was killed. There I lay, perfectly helpless, and knew that the train, with all the officers of the road and their friends aboard, was booming along, and that in less than two minutes it must come dashing at full speed upon my engine. The inevitable result of such a catastrophe was terrible to think about. The storm was now raging frightfully through the woods. Trees were falling on every side, and I could almost feel my hair turning gray. As I lay there struggling to free myself a bear, terror-stricken by the awful commotion in the woods, and hurrying to escape from its fury, came climbing into the cab, and stumbling over the butt of the heavy limb that pinned me to the floor, tumbled against the furnace door. The bear scrambled to his feet and went pawing wildly about in the cab. But I gave no thought to the bear, for, mingling with the tumult of the storm, I heard the rumble and tremor of the approaching train on the rails. Suddenly I heard a familiar click, and instantly the engine started forward with a bound. I turned my head and looked at the lever. The bear, in his aimless clutching about in the cab, had caught it with his paws and had 'pulled her wide open.' The track was down grade all the way to Gravely's, and, great heaven! how we flew! The excursion train was right behind us, I knew, and in a few seconds more would have crashed into my engine. But that great horror was escaped, and, although I was pinned down by the limb and had a bear for a pilot, I almost fainted with joy. Down that grade we flew like the wind that was howling all around us. The thumping and rolling of the locomotive seemed to make the bear wild with excitement, and he pranced about in the cab like a crazy person. Then of a sudden the sharp curve and the dangerous trestle beyond Gravely's flashed across my mind. At the rate we were going, even if we rounded the curve all right, we would strike that trestle at a mile a minute, and down we should go to the bottom of that ravine, a hundred feet below!

With this new horror fresh upon me the engine flashed out of the woods into the open country. Just a mile and a half more to the trestle, and I couldn't see how anything on earth could save us. As we tore by the little station at Gravely's the bear, in his prancing and clutching, caught sight of the whistle cord. That excited his curiosity and he seized it and gave it a lusty pull. The whistle responded with a shriek that startled even me. Its effect on the bear was electric. He tumbled over backward and fell across the butt of the limb that held me down. His weight tipped it up and lifted the other end off of me. The bear rolled out of the cab to the ground and I was freed from the limb. I crawled to the lever, reversed it, and fainted. When I came to I was lying on the ground with men around me. The pilot of the locomotive was half its width on the trestle.

It has always been a sorrow in my life that the bear that saved my life and the lives of many others that day was killed by his fall from the cab. My fireman was badly hurt by his sudden voyage through the air, but lived to run many a trip with me on the old C. F. and W. W.

Value of Mineral Products.

The total value of the mineral products of the United States in 1890, according to the Chief of Mining Statistics, was $652,099,216. In 1880 the production was $369,319,000. The chief gains were in the two important products of pig iron and coal. The output of the former increased from 3,375,912 tons in 1880, worth $89,315,569, to 9,202,703 in 1890, valued at $151,200,410. The value of the coal products, anthracite and bituminous, increased from $95,640,396 in 1880 to $171,866,484 in 1890. Among the other important metallic mineral products are, gold $32,865,000, silver $70,464,645, copper $30,848,797, and lead $14,266,703. The value of the non-metallic products is estimated at $344,765,011.

LITTLE ROCK STARTS.

THE ARKANSAS DERBY IS TO BE RUN FOR TODAY.

A Good Gathering of Horsemen Assemble to Witness the Opening of the Racing Season of 1892—Gossip of the Stable and Paddock—Some Wisconsin People Arrange a Wrestling Match for Small Money—Collection of General News of a Sporting Character.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.—[Special.]—The spring meeting of the Little Rock Jockey club opens tomorrow and continues for four days. The city is crowded with horsemen from all parts of the country, many of whom are the most prominent on the turf. Several of the leading stables of the United States are quartered at Clinton Park and the meeting promises to be the most successful of the association. The great event of the meeting comes off tomorrow, the first day. The first Derby ever run in this State is the third event on that day's program. The following are the entries for tomorrow:

First race, Manufacturers' purse, all ages, three-quarters of a mile—Swagilator, 121 pounds; Little Crete, 119; Ed E. Shelby, 115; Syntax, 114; Jim Dunn, 114; Brazos, 124; Miss Pickwick, 105; Kildare, 121; Borealis, 116; Clifton, 115; Forrest Belle, 115.

Second race, Ladies' purse, 2-year-olds, one-half mile—Bromwood, 115 pounds; Nueffen, 118; Lena Rivers, 115; Red Banner, 115; Goodwood, 115.

Third race, Arkansas Derby, a sweepstake for 3-year-olds, maidens allowed ten pounds, one mile—Arthur Murray, 122 pounds; Wantanga, 122; Miss Pickwick, 107; Little Billy, 122; Tom Elliott, 122; Josephine Cassidy, 117; Critic, 119; Pescandor, 122.

Fourth race, Barbers' Purse, selling, 3-year-olds and upwards, seven-eighths of a mile—Bonton, 121 pounds; Cull, 124; J. T., 115; Betro, 113; Newcastle, 124; Josephine Cassidy, 105.

Josephine Cassidy and Miss Pickwick, candidates for the Derby, will in all probability be scratched. The track at Clinton Park is pronounced by visiting turfmen one of the best in the country. It is in excellent condition.

HOW HANDICAP HORSES PERFORMED.

Brooklyn and Suburban Candidates—How They Ran Their Best Races.

The full list of the contestants in the Brooklyn and Suburban, together with the weights allotted in the Brooklyn, their records, the years when the records were made, the weights then carried, and the condition of the track, is given below. In the cases where the horses have made no record at one mile and a quarter their records at the next longest distances are given if possible, and if they have no record at such longer distances their records are given at the next shorter distances:

Horses—Ages.	Pounds	Best record	Distance	When made	Pounds	Track
Banquet, 5	112	2:03¾	1¼	1890	108	F.
Ban Chief, 5	114	2:06½	1¼	1891	115	F.
Kingston, 8	125	2:06½	1¼	1889	122	F.
Eon, 6	120	2:06½	1¼	1891	112	F.
Bermuda, 4	116	2:07	1¼	1891	113	F.
Loantaka, 6	118	2:07	1¼	1891	110	F.
Tenny, 6	127	2:07¼	1¼	1890	123	F.
Longstreet, 6	128	2:07½	1¼	1891	124	F.
Judge Morrow, 5	116	2:08 4-5	1¼	1890	118	F.
Raceland, 7	120	2:09	1¼	1891	136	Fa.
Cassius, 6	108	2:06	1¼	1890	124	G.
Portchester, 4	112	2:09	1¼	1891	108	Fa.
Reporter, 6	106	2:09¼	1¼	1890	106	H.
Pessara, 5	115	2:09 2-5	1¼	1891	118	Fa.
Sir John, 5	110	2:09 2-5	1¼	1890	112	F.
Russell, 4	114	2:10	1¼	1891	122	Fa.
Castaway II., 6	108	2:10	1¼	1890	100	Fa.
Strathmeath, 4	114	2:10 3-5	1¼	1891	108	G.
Uno Grande, 4	105	2:10 3-5	1¼	1891	104	Fa.
Allan Bane, 4	100	2:11¼	1¼	1891	96	F.
Kingmaker, 5	97	2:11 2-5	1¼	1891	100	H.
Kimberley, 5	100	2:11½	1¼	1891	108	F.
Beansey, 4	100	2:12½	1¼	1890	112	Fa.
Longford, 5	108	2:15	1¼	1891	122	Fa.
Picknicker, 4	114	2:22¾	1 5-16	1891	125	H.
Montana, 4	112	2:25	1⅜	1891	122	G
Rey del Reyes, 4	114	2:38	1½	1891	117	G
Reckon, 4	112	2:40	1½	1891	124	Fa
San Juan, 4	108	2:41¾	1½	1891	117	H
Reclare, 5	108	2:03	1 3-16	1890	119	H
Clarendon, 5	114	1:54½	1⅛	1891	112	G
Madstone, 6	108	1:55	1⅛	1891	112	F
Terrifier, 4	114	1:55¼	1⅛	1891	108	Fa
India Rubber, 4	100	1:57	1⅛	1891	101	H
Major Domo, 6	112	1:59½	1⅛	1889	117	F
Ambulance, 4	112	1:59¾	1⅛	1891	117	G
Celia, 4	97	1:49	1 1-16	1891	88	F
Yosemite, 4	106	1:49¼	1 1-16	1890	97	F
Vortex, 4	100	1:51½	1 1-16	1891	112	F
L'Intriguante, 4	112	1:40½	1	1891	117	F
Ja Ja, 5	106	1:41	1	1891	107	F
George W., 4	100	1:43	1	1891	96	F
Peter, 4	105	1:45¼	1	1891	95	G
Bolero, 4	105	1:45¾	1	1891	113	H
His Highness, 3	110	1:11½	¾	1891	128	F
Nomad, 3	105	1:13	¾	1891	121	F
Fairview, 4	100	1:16½	¾	1890	113	H
Zampost, 3	90	1:17	¾	1891	112	Fa
Alturos, 3	90	1:06	⅝	1891	106	H
Owen Roberts, 5	100	*	.....	.....	.....	.....

*No record at any distance.
F, fast; Fa, fair; G, good; H, heavy.

Today's Entries.

The Guttenberg entries for Monday are:

First race, purse $400, maidens, selling, five furlongs—Patrick, 111 pounds; Home Run, 109; Brevier, 107; Frankie T., 107; Index, 105; Lavinia, 105; St. Laurent, 103; Glenavon, 102; Shepherdess, 102; Debonair, 100; Miss Fox, 96; Lazetta, 95; William M., 94.

Second race, selling, four and a half furlongs—Illspent, 107 pounds; Canteen, 107; Anomaly, 107; Nominee, 104; Adolph, 100; Ballad, 100; Pardon, 100; Endova, 97; Bob Arthur, 97; Mamie B. B., 97.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—San Ardo, 103 pounds; Moonstone, 100; Little Grand, 100; Bolivar, 100; McKeever, 100; Cora Tanner, 100; Silver Mint, 100; Alarm Bee, 100; Alma T., 85.

Fourth race, selling, five furlongs—Uncertainty, 106 pounds; Coldstream, 106; Zenobia, 103; Servitor, 103; Gladiator, 100; Blanche, 100; Johnnes, 100; Innovation, 97.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Rambler, 125 pounds; Ely, 103; Duke John, 103; Iceberg, 99; John Hickey, 82.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Centaur, 114 pounds; Pearl Set, 107; Character, 107; Climax, 107; Crispin, 107; Brussels, 110; Rinfax, 110; Inferno, 110.

Monday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, six and a quarter furlongs—Shakspeare, 112 pounds; White Nose, 108; Lita, 107; Ketchum, 107; Tappahannock, 104; Jim Clare, 104; Garwood, 102; Cornelia, 99; Majella, 96; Gold Digger, 94.

Second race, three and a half furlongs, maidens, 2-year-olds—Alva, 103 pounds; Little Madam, colt, 100; Alexander Jr., 94; Athlene, filly, 94; Lost Mars, 94; Little, 88.

Third race, one mile—Gardner, 111 pounds; Bravo, 111; The Forum, 111; Birthday, 111; Raleigh, 111; Ed McGinniss, 111; Florimer, 111; Illin, 93.

Fourth race, three-fourths of a mile—Garrison, 112 pounds; Guard, 109; Dickens, 109; Sequel, 109; A. Q. N., 106; Merry Duke, 109; Barthena, 98.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs—Foxhill, 118 pounds; Sunday, 112; Count Mein, 110; John Lackland, 109; Anarchist, 109; Boughrum, 109; Vance, 106; Kilkenny, 106; Tartar, 106; Prince Albert, 106; Sterling, 106; Young Lottery, 103; Llewellyn, 103; Milledan, 97; Cæsar, 97.

Sixth race, six and one-half furlongs—John Atwood, 110 pounds; Favorite, 110; Rustic, 110; Marty B., 110; Aquasco, 110; Park Ridge, 109; Frank S., 103; Gen. Gordon, 103; Bill Barnes, 103; Our Own, 103; Rhody Pringle, 103; Monroe, 103; Richard K. Fox, 100; Vandyke, 100; Darling, 98.

Pierre Lorillard's Select Stable.

Pierre Lorillard's racing string is fitting at Jobstown, N. J., under John Huggins and is made up of the following horses:

Killdeer, b. f., 4 yr. o., by Darebin—Lou Lanier.
La Tosca, ch. f., 4 yr. o., by St. Blaise—Toucques.
Equity, ch. f., 4 yr. o., by Bend d'Or—Equipoise.
Johnny Heckscher, ch. c., 3 yr. o., by Faustus—Can Dance.
Curt Gunn, ch. c., 3 yr. o., by Onondaga—Sophronia.
Kilkenny, br. c., 3 yr. o., by Darebin—Katrine.
Stalactite, br. c., 3 yr. o., by Emperor—Staccato.
Julien, br. g., 3 yr. o., by Darebin—Lydia.
Kirsch, br. c., 3 yr. o., by Emperor—Wauculla.
Vestibule, br. c., 3 yr. o., by Emperor—Vestella.
Lorimer, b. g., 3 yr. o., by Emperor—Kitty Koerber.
Yeoman, ch. g., 3 yr. o., by Alarm—Hira.
Addie, br. f., 3 yr. o., by Iroquois—Babee.
Jay, br. f., 3 yr. o., by Duke of Montrose—Gladness.
Darforgalia, ch. f., 3 yr. o., by Onondago—Elsinore.
Phillippi, b. f., 3 yr. o., by Darebin—Bessie Peyton.

L. U. Sluppee's Californian Lot.

L. U. Sluppee, the Stockton, Cal., breeder, has a lot of thirteen racehorses to be sent here for the Washington Park meeting. The horses are:

Take Notice, b. h., 5, by imp. Prince Charlie—Nota Bene.
Lodowic, b. c., 4, by Longfellow—Carrie Phillips.
Nineveh, b. f., 3, by John A.—Nina W.
Currency, br. c., 2, by imp. Greenback—Aquito.
Gratitude, br. f., 2, by imp. Greenback—Gazalia.
Oakland, b. c., 2, by John A.—Almeda.
Progression, ch. c., 2, by Wildidle—Ernestine.
Chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Friar Tuck—Nina W.
Chestnut filly, 2, by imp. Friar Tuck—Aradne.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Joe Hooker—Louisa D.
Bay filly, 2, by John A.—Miss Flush.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Wildidle—Agnes B.
Brown filly, 2, by Wildidle—Flibbertigibbet.

Matt Storn's Racing String.

In Matt Storn's California racing string, which is destined for Chicago racing, are these animals.

Marigold, 5, by Milner—Katy Pease, the famous long distance mare.

Mystery, 4, by Three Cheers—Mistake.

Centella, 3, by Joe Hooker—Katy Pease.

Topgallant, 3, by imp. Mariner—Lady Clare, by Joe Daniels.

Horshell, 3, by Springbok—Genera, a full brother to Guano.

Hermitage, 2, by Friar Tuck, a son of the Hermit, out of Mistake.

Phœbe Ann, 2, by Friar Tuck—Arethusa, by Joe Hooker.

All the horses are winners, except the 2-year-olds.

Jim Young's 1892 Stable.

J. M. Young & Co.'s Kentucky stable is in training at Louisville. The horses in it are:

Marion C., ch. m., 6, by Harry O'Fallon—Zuma.
Little Annie, ch. f., 4, by Harry O'Fallon—Miss Nelson.
Speth, ch. c., 4, by Hindoo, dam by Exile.
Frank Einsman, ch. c., 3, by imp. Rossington—Etha.
Extract, ch. c., 2, by Expert—Fuchsia.
Emma Mack, ch. f., 2, by Macduff—Zuma.
Bessie Bivens, ch. f., 2, by Banvan—Bettie Magruder.
Viola E., b. f., 2, by Volturno—Esmeralda.

Little Rock Handicap Horses.

Two stakes are to be run at the Little Rock, Ark., meeting which opens today. Beside the Arkansas Derby of one mile, with $1,000 added, the entries to which were printed in Saturday's TRIBUNE, the Little Rock Handicap, one and one-eighth miles, with $750 added, is to be run this week. Eligible to it are: Chimes, Brazos, Wantago, Gayoso, Miss Pickwick, Boro, Wildwood, Little Billy, Tom Elliott, Miss Effie, Syntax, Carter B., Good Bye, Cyrena, Bonnie Byrd, Mary Sue, Prince Kinney, Lizzie English, Faithful, Pescador, May Hardy, John Treat, and Critic.

Monmouth's Opening May Be a Bluff.

NEW YORK, April 3.—[Special.]—Now that James R. Keene and Jacob Ruppert deny the report that they are members of the so-called syndicate that has recently purchased the major portion of the stock of the Monmouth Park Racing Association it would greatly interest the public to learn who are the real purchasers. The coupling of the names of Keene and Ruppert with the supposed Monmouth Park deal is a suspicious circumstance, and lends color to the statement of the Guttenberg managers that the proposed reopening of Monmouth Park is nothing more or less than a bluff.

Resolved to Redeem Himself.

Jake Schaefer has challenged the winner of the Ives-Slosson match to play him for the championship. Jake is resolved to redeem himself and win back if possible the trophy he lost so unexpectedly to Ives. He laughs at Slosson's claim that he is retrograding. He has deposited $250 with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company to bind the match with the winner of the coming match between Slosson and Ives.

Budd Has Made Two Matches.

GRINNELL, Ia., April 3.—[Special.]—The Grinnell Gun club will give a shooting tournament in Grinnell, April 26, 27, and 28. Among the attractions is a match at 100 blue rocks each between Budd of Iowa and Marshall of Illinois, and a hundred live bird match between Budd and Grimm of Cedar Lake.

Thistles Lose at Braidwood.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., April 3.—[Special.]—A small crowd stood in a drenching rain this afternoon and witnessed a poorly put-up game of football between the Braidwood eleven and the Chicago Thistles. The Braidwoods defeated the Thistles by a score of 2 to 0.

Wrestling Match Made.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 3.—[Special.]—Articles have been signed for a catch-as-catch-can wrestling match to take place here April 30 between T. M. Manning of Buffalo and Martin Welden of this city. It is for $150 a side and entire receipts. A forfeit of $50 has been posted.

Turf Notes.

Houri, 2:17, has lost her foal by Axtell, 2:12.

The brood mare Jennie Flood, by imp. Billet, dam Catina, died at Lexington last week.

At Moscow trotting races are started at 9 o'clock in the morning and kept going until midnight.

J. B. Ferguson has been offered the position of starter at the San Francisco meeting, commencing April 7.

The widow of G. W. Hancock, the Frankfort, Ky., breeder, has decided to sell the entire lot of stock at auction.

Marvin does all his own jogging to a skeleton wagon. He says he can see better what the youngsters are doing.

Budd Doble has a fast yearling pacer in his string at Terre Haute. It is by Jersey Wilkes out of Grace L., by Electioneer.

L. J. Rose of California owns a grand looking bay colt by Sir Modred, dam Teacher, that has shown very fast trials, and by some experts is deemed the best 2-year-old that will come East this year.

A Cleveland, O., blacksmith has been experimenting with aluminum shoes during the last few weeks. He finds that a two-ounce plate is the same size as a nine-ounce steel shoe, and that one of them can be made hard enough to wear through a race.

Eugene Leigh has sold to W. R. Roller the chestnut filly Azrael, 3 years old, by Forester—Albatross, and has purchased from W. H. Timmons the bay colt Bob Arthur, 4 years old, by Saxom—Pearl Tyler, and the bay colt Monterey, 4 years old, by Duke of Montrose—Patti.

The stable of Robinson & Rutledge of Winchester, Ky., composed of Hispania, Annorean, and four other good ones, is at Lexington. Isaac Murphy has been engaged to ride the promising filly Maid Marian, 2 years old, by Great Tom, dam Sudie McNairy, in the McGrathiana Stakes at the spring meeting.

Baseball Notes.

Pitcher Gruber is still looking for a job.

League contracts went into effect April 1.

Catcher Berger will probably sign with Buffalo.

Cincinnati will sell a limited number of season tickets at $38.50.

Charley Bastian signed with the Philadelphia club of the Eastern League.

Boston has now decided to release none of the four pitchers under contract.

Comiskey was given an ovation on the occasion of the opening game at Cincinnati.

Pittsburg's grounds are said to be in bad shape, and it will take a deal of work to fit them.

Mullane slid into Newell in a game at Cincinnati Thursday and cut a gash an inch long in his chin.

Tom Brown has been chosen Captain of the Louisville baseball club, with Harry Taylor as assistant.

The amateur baseball season is well on at St. Louis. The clubs have not commenced to organize here yet.

It is said that an average of 500 people to a game will enable Eastern League clubs to make expenses this year.

Willie McGill refuses to sign with Cincinnati at the salary offered him, and Duryea may be signed in his stead.

The Bostons will play Yale Fast Day, and that will be the only game at home until the championship season opens.

Poor Cleveland! It tries to make itself believe that the winning of a few exhibition games from Chicago squares last year's accounts.

The Pittsburg club has given Pitcher Woodcock leave of absence until June 29 in order that he may complete his studies at Brown University.

Cycling Notes.

The regular club run season opens about April 15.

April 29 the Cook County wheelmen give a minstrel show at Van Buren street.

Ten Pizen club men will comprise the two weeks' touring party this summer, leaving Chicago July 2.

Flinn wins the Lincoln club's billiard tournament, having won all seven games played and two by forfeiture.

T. R. Johnson, once Chicago's best amateur trick rider, has returned to Chicago and will again join the Lincoln club.

The five-mile safety championship of the Lake View 'Cycling club will be contested June 19 over the North Side course.

June 11 is the date set for the first of a series of three five-mile handicap road races to be given by the Lake View club this season.

In the Æolus club's handicap pool tournament Olson and Roth are leading. Both have played twelve games, Olson losing one and Roth two.

The Cook County wheelmen have secured ground on Robey street, between Congress and Van Buren, and work will be commenced at once on a fine club-house, 40x80 feet.

Ground is broken and by July 1 the Columbia wheelmen will be located in a $15,000 club-house at No. 311 West Division street. It will be 26x80 feet, three stories and basement.

General Sporting Notes.

Jack Burke is talking of entering the ring again.

Mike Daly of Bangor, Me., and Andy Bowen may be matched to fight at Augusta, Ga., for a $2,500 purse.

The members of the Board of Directors of the California Athletic club have been assessed $50 each to pay Joe Goddard's expenses to America.

H. A. Bashford, the champion wing shot of Central California, is out with a challenge to shoot any man in America for $1,000 or $2,500 a side.

William O'Connor of Toronto, the single-scull champion oarsman of America, has issued a challenge to row the winner of the Sullivan and Stansbury race, either in England or America, for $5,000 and the championship challenge cup. O'Connor agrees to row either Sullivan, McLean, or Stansbury three miles, with a turn or straightaway, on any suitable course in America that may be agreed upon, or over the Thames championship course in England. O'Connor has deposited $500 with Richard K. Fox to prove he means business.

Only Old Theories Rediscovered.

Last fall the *Star* brought before the general public the fact that the theory of the circulation of the blood was discovered by the Arabians in Spain centuries before Harvey's discovery and was afterward stated in outline by Dante in "The Divine Comedy." Now comes a reported find at Helsingfors, Finland, of an ancient chest with contents the most startling imaginable. It is said that the curious iron machinery and parchment documents which it holds are the work of the famous Abbe Suger, of the twelfth century, who was in the service of two French kings, and that they show the possibility of applying steam to mechanics. The report, if confirmed, will stamp the period of the revival of civilization and learning as more important in the scientific sense than the world has heretofore thought. In letters, architecture, domestic arts, government, and other respects the twelfth and thirteenth centuries have been the great precursors of the modern age. With the discovery of the circulation of the blood and the application of steam to locomotion it seems that the period was the morning star epoch of science.—*Washington Star.*

In a Terrible Rage.

Chappie—"Dickie made a dweadful wow at the club yesterday. He even fwied to get up a fight."

Cholly—"What did they do?"

Chappie—"The President telegraphed home for his governess and had her remove him."—*Life.*

VALUE OF CLEANNESS.

ANDREW YOUNG ON ITS USE IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

He Shows That the Merchant Whose Store and Windows Are Clean and Whose Goods Are Kept in Order Makes More Money than the Slovenly Shopkeeper—Retail Value of Property in Neat and Filthy Quarters of Chicago—Indifference of Individuals to Public Dirt.

While cleanliness is of great importance to health, it has aside from that a pecuniary value which is taken into consideration by all careful men in all kinds of business. But when it comes to cleanliness in a public sense these same men, who comprehend its value in their private enterprises, seem to fail to understand its importance. It is for this reason, that men seem inclined to consider that which affects their pocketbooks most and first of all things else, that I choose here to consider the money value of cleanliness to Chicago. And it may be well to note in passing the importance given to the value of cleanliness by about all classes of private business undertakings. If a man has under his control, or owns a plant where machinery is used, it is worthy of note to see with what dislike the smallest litter or dirt is beheld. Even the dust is brushed off daily and cleansers with rags and brooms and mops are kept busy attending to this very important matter of cleanliness. Every journal, every wheel, every pulley, in short everything connected with his machinery, is wiped and kept in presentable order at all times. This work is done not only to increase the efficiency of the machinery, to prevent it from wearing out much sooner than it otherwise would, but from the fact that the presence of cleanliness has an invigorating and industrial influence on the employés. But if the machinery and the rooms about it were allowed to be kept in a slovenly manner, and oil and soot, rags, filth, and the general litter of the work-room allowed to accumulate in a clumsy and unsightly manner the workmanship of the employed would soon partake of the surroundings, and this would become apparent in the quality of goods produced. A cheaper grade of manufactures, bringing a smaller price on the market, undesired by consumers, would inevitably result. This would follow, to say nothing of the time that would be lost by the employés in hunting for their tools among the rubbish and the general dilatoriness that such scenes would produce. Hence the employer finds that cleanliness in more ways than one becomes an important factor in the management of his business. It has a money value of which he is quick to conceive and ready to institute plans for the carrying of it into execution to the fullest extent.

Appealing to the Eye.

Take the merchant with his store and show-windows full of wares. He knows the value of cleanliness, and you will find the successful merchants always clean and tidy in every part of their building. Not only are his goods well arranged and kept in proper shape, but the floor, the walls, and the ceiling present an inviting appearance, and something tells you that there are thrift and enterprise which bespeak the quality of his goods. He understands the art of appealing to the eye, and has employed window-dressers to arrange his goods in his windows in the best and most attractive order possible. His sidewalks and window-glass are kept neat and his whole establishment has an air about it that gives one a desire to call again. This is the effect of cleanliness, for take the same store, put slovenly tenants into it, let the dirt and dust accumulate, and general disorder reign and how soon will it become patronless except by those who visit it expecting to find the cheaper class of goods? Here is a case where cleanliness and order amount to almost everything in the way of a successful business, for without these the merchandise would soon depreciate in value and the amount of sales would daily become lessened, and the man trying to do business in this unhappy manner would soon become a bankrupt. Cleanliness must be observed even into detail in order that his business should meet the measure of success to which it is reasonably entitled.

Take any calling, whether it embraces the professional, business, or the tradesman, and they all know, or will soon have to learn, that our people fully understand the value of cleanliness and demand it. We have a few, a very few, examples of successful men whose personal habits and everything about them were distasteful to decency and even in some respects disgusting, but we have no example among them showing that with cleanliness, decorum, and order they would not have been much more successful. Cleanliness is of so much money value that our successful men find it pays them well to expend much money in keeping their places clean and in an inviting and pleasing condition.

Indifference to Public Untidiness.

The question still remaining is: Why is it that men, who are so quick to recognize the value of cleanliness when it is applied to their own private enterprises, regard it with such loose consideration when it comes to applying it to the great public good? When it comes to cleaning our streets, our alleys, our yards, and the city generally they turn a deaf ear and seemingly do not understand the primary value of a clean city. They see our garbage and street offal scattered broadcast, presenting a most disagreeable and uninviting scene. They see that part carted away taken in open beds, the ashes and dirt flying over and rendering everything in a most unkempt and most untidy condition, and yet fail to see the money value to them of keeping the streets, and alleys, and yards clean and neat as their places of business are. They do not seem to comprehend that the scoops of wind blowing the dirt and litter about on the streets blow them in on them and make double diligence in cleaning necessary. They do not seem to understand that if these piles of ashes, dirt, and refuse of the streets were carefully gathered up, placed in carts whose beds had the means of holding them, and promptly hauled away, it would result in the employing of a less force to keep their buildings and merchandise clean. They fail to note that the same nature of cleanliness to which they attach so much on the inside of their building is of just as much value on the outside. They should be brought to understand that cleanliness is cleanliness whether in their place of business or in the city in which they are situated. The one difference is that cleanliness about their business affects directly them much more than it does any one else, while cleanliness of the city in general affects every one—those who live in it and those who visit it or journey through it. Its effect is never lost and not a day passes by without some one being taken of the muddy, dusty, or dirty streets, the dilapidated and uncared-for garbage boxes, the ash piles, the refuse, and filth of man and beast, all going to make up a scene from which decency must turn in disgust.

Financial Value of Cleanliness Shown.

If any one doubts the value of cleanliness to the city let him value the property in some of our disreputable slums and compare it with that found in those portions where some show towards decency is made. He will soon find that by investing the little necessary to keep those places clean and presentable would make a fair profit on the money invested, to say nothing of the feeling of pride, of order, and the natural refinement that should be taken in this great and profitable work of keeping clean. Take North State street a few years ago, when it was almost as bad as any of our slums, and the value of property there was low in comparison. But now, it having been cleaned out, built up with fine residences, and the streets and alleys kept in some kind of order, the value of property has risen in a ratio far exceeding the cost. Take Wabash avenue and the same facts are found to prevail. Along it were dilapidated buildings mingled with fairer ones, but they were enough to depreciate the better class of buildings in value. They were torn out and respectable buildings erected, the places made to respond to the desire for cleanliness on the part of the people, and the value of property rose in corresponding ratio. Take any place in our city where enterprise has entered with its hands of thrift and spirit of improvement and the same change of value will be found. It lies in the cleanly condition of those portions of our city. The same cause that led the merchant to keep his stock of goods in a cleanly, presentable appearance in order that he may sell them at the prices his business may warrant, will operate to keep the property situated in any part of the city up to the value that it may be reasonably expected to attain. This has been found to be true in all places where the work has been performed, and what has been true in one case will be very likely to follow like conditions in others. When will men see this as clearly as they do the necessity for keeping in a presentable condition the premises about their own private enterprises?

Never Try to Remedy the Disgrace.

There are places in this city where no man would go for the purpose of establishing a reputable business. A casual glance at the streets, at the sidewalks, the general surroundings, the dirt and filth washed up and piled up about it is sufficient to settle the matter in his mind. He knows full well that the decent people upon whose patronage he would depend would never trade amid such surroundings. Yet there are those who are well acquainted with the existence of such a state of affairs and whose duty it is to see that such places are kept in some respectable order, but never open their mouths or turn a hand intended to remedy this great evil of dirt and filth, which is daily preying upon values and spreading ruin all about. What the result is can be seen by considering that no change should be made in these quarters, but that they should go from bad to worse until finally the last vestige of civilization would be swept away. The values would naturally grow less from day to day until no value remained. A change or an alteration that does not operate as an improvement is little better than if no effort had been put forth. What these places need is a thorough cleaning up which should extend to and embrace some of the better portions of our city. Then a better appearance will be presented and better values will be realized. This should induce the expenditure of sufficient means to secure the desired end. All this is demanded for the sake of better values, and that is saying nothing about that far greater reason, the health of the people. Of this I will have something to say in some future article.

Andrew Young.

RAN IN THE SAME CHANNEL.

Great Minds of Congressmen Campbell and Belden.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Printing is confronted with a grave problem. It is the custom to print handsomely-bound volumes of the eulogies on deceased members made up from the *Congressional Record*. By some sort of unconscious cerebration Timothy J. Campbell of New York City and James J. Belden of Syracuse delivered eulogies on Gen. Spinola which are almost identical in form and substance. As nobody ever pays any attention to the eulogies when they are being delivered, the coincidence was not noticed until the speeches of Messrs. Campbell and Belden appeared in the *Record*. Then there were some decidedly amusing queries. Tim Campbell has long been noted for the elegance and classic style of his remarks on deceased colleagues. As he is not a French scholar no one has ever charged him with diving, like John James Ingalls, into the depths of funereal thought, which are found in the works of the great French preachers of two centuries ago. Mr. Belden is a business-man and not much given to literary ornamentation. But his flowing periods over Gen. Spinola reach a high-water mark of literary perfection. In internal evidence it might be adjudged that he, unconsciously, read the thoughts of Mr. Campbell. But it is understood that Mr. Belden does not believe in Mark Twain's theory of thought transfer. Nor does he take much stock in unconscious cerebration. He says the address was his own and that is all there was to it. Mr. Campbell's explanation is that he loaned the manuscript of his speech to a friend, and that probably the friend, unintentionally, modeled the speech for Mr. Belden after it. It is stated that Mr. Belden is furious at this suggestion. The men around Congress who sometimes do write speeches for Congressmen for a consideration all profess to be mystified.

The problem before the Committee on Printing is which eulogy to insert in the permanent memorial. It is a delicate matter, for neither Mr. Belden nor Mr. Campbell can be approached on it. They both claim to have written their own speeches, and any suggestion that either should have his remarks omitted would be taken as a personal affront. It would imply a confession that the member agreeing to have his remarks left out did borrow them from some source. Yet there would be something ridiculous in the Government Printing Office turning out a volume in which two members of Congress appear as making the same eulogy on Gen. Spinola.

BOTH SIDES WORKING HARD FOR VOTES.

Progress of the Annexation Contest in Cicero.

Both Annexationists and "Antis" in Cicero are canvassing their town closely for votes. A prominent supporter of annexation, a resident of Austin, says if the people of Oak Park who do not wish their territory annexed are wise they will vote in favor of annexing Austin, "for," he continued, "if their votes defeat annexation for Austin this time we will effect a thorough organization and petition for annexation of the entire Town of Cicero and educate the people up to favoring it, and at the next opportunity we will vote in the entire Town of Cicero. If, on the contrary, they will help us to annex Austin, the chances are they can preserve their separate government in Oak Park until the majority there is prepared to come in."

Another Austin resident worded the matter thus: "We annexationists desire to serve notice now on the Water Works officeholders and the electric railway wire pullers of Oak Park that if they prevent the people of Austin from being annexed next Tuesday by their intimidating tactics and cajoling their employés a permanent organization of Austin citizens will be formed at once and that our next fight will be made for the annexation of Oak Park, Clyde, and Hawthorne, and that may be done when the ring methods are rendered powerless by honest voters. Here is another instance of our town misgovernment. H. F. Frink, President of the Austin Bank, L. R. Cody and M. B. Southard, owners of the block at Park avenue and abutting the railroad track, desired to build a bank on the corner, which is now reached only by a five-foot path, and petitioned the Town Board to open Park avenue across the Chicago and Northwestern tracks. The board adopted the resolution so to do, when one of the Town Special Assessment committees opposed to the opening, probably in the interest of the railroad company, went to the Town Board and insisted so strongly that the resolution be rescinded that the board meekly acquiesced. O, we are staying with them in the fight and still have hopes of carrying annexation. The people are learning that the Town Board and its small army of parasitical officeholders and job-grabbers are expensive to tax-paying residents."

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS OF CHICAGO.

Some of the Guests of the City's Big Hotels.

Sherman—Samuel W. Small, Atlanta; C. H. Henderson, Boston.

Tremont—Clara McKay, Grand Rapids; L. M. Westlake, Pittsburg; M. Howard, Bangor.

Grand Pacific—John C. Spooner, Hudson, Wis.; K. G. Cooper, Denver, Colo.; Graham Fraser, Nova Scotia; James Rogers, New York.

Wellington—Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Cremer, Omaha; Fred A. Conklin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ferguson, San José, Cal.

Leland—Arthur E. Miller, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bundy, Bessemer, Mich.

Richelieu—Comte de Juliecourt, Paris; Frank Sartoris, England; Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Stone, St. Paul; R. G. Peters, Manistee.

Auditorium—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ijams, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo.

Palmer—G. M. Gordon, Silver City, N. M.; A. C. Buell, Rochester, N. Y.; George W. Bain, Lexington, Ky.

Refused to Amend an Attachment.

In refusing to amend an attachment writ Saturday Judge Adams decided against a practice that has been common to the courts for twenty-five years. Vinnedge Bros. took out an attachment against the Chicago Parlor Frame company, and the notary before whom the affidavit was made was the same person who appeared as the attorney of record. Attorney L. O. Levinson attacked the affidavit because the law provides that it shall be made before a disinterested party, and he argued that the attorney was disqualified for this reason. Judge Adams sustained this position. It has been a common practice for lawyers who are notaries and who are alone in their offices to take affidavits in their cases.

Love in a Palace.

Mrs. De Style—"So Miss D'Avnoo is going to marry Mr. Billion? I thought she would take Mr. Million."

Mrs. De Fashion—"She did intend to, but Mr. Billion rushed in at the last moment and bid $50,000 higher."—*New York Weekly.*

66th WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE

Globe Savings Bank,

225 DEARBORN-ST.,

At the Close of Business April 2, 1892.

ASSETS:

Secured time loans		$93,135.48
Real estate loans		104,060.00
Stocks and bonds		65,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		4,215.94
Collections		1,339.05
Cash Assets:		
Secured demand loans	$86,800.00	
Due from banks	105,397.45	
Cash and cash items	14,017.28	
		206,214.73
Total		$473,954.55

LIABILITIES:

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		2,459.15
Savings deposits	$162,613.59	
Checking deposits	102,764.39	
Certified checks	5,889.44	
Cashier's checks	208.05	
		271,495.40
Total		$473,954.55

Will remove to Monadnock Building, cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts., about May 1st.
C. W. SPALDING, Prest. J. P. ALTGELD, 2d V.-Prest.
EDWARD HAYES, V.-Prest.
W. S. LOOMIS, Asst. Cashier.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE PREFERRED STOCK (8 PER CENT) OF THE A. J. JOHNSON CO. IS OFFERED FOR SALE AT PAR. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS THE COMPANY, 11 GREAT JONES-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

M. M. Jamieson. I. H. Waggoner.
R. C. Nickerson. H. F. Billings.

JAMIESON & CO.,
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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Private wires to New York and Philadelphia.
STOCKS—BONDS
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margins.
CORRESPONDENTS:
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LOANS ON IMPROVED Chicago property. Building Loans made.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

PARTNER WANTED,
With $75,000 to $100,000, in an old and well-established Wholesale Clothing Business. One who can take an active part preferred. For particulars address S 98, Tribune office.

FOR RENT.
FINE LARGE STORE.
Positively best location west of Halsted-st., 90 feet front, 105 feet deep, 20 lights of glass 18 feet high. 944 to 950 West Madison-st., on corner.

BUENA PARK.
Choice vacant and improved residence property.
C. U. GORDON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, March 11th, 1892.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn-av. and Tenth-st., Pittsburgh, Pa., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12th, 1892,
At 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1891, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 23d, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1892. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

T. G. DICKINSON & CO.
(Formerly Snow & Dickinson),
House Renting.
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE MINING CO., 33 Wall-st., New York, March 22, 1892.
—At a meeting of the Directors of the Enterprise Mining Co., held this day, a monthly dividend was declared of 2 per cent, 10 cents per share, amounting to $50,000, payable Tuesday, April 5. Transfer books will close April 1 and will be reopened April 6. GEORGE CRAWFORD, Sec'y.

$17,000.
Desirable opportunity offered young man of ability—½ interest and cashier's position in safe staple mfg. business. Address V 76, Tribune office.

YOU
Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 188 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

BUSINESS.

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

It is needless to disguise the fact that the general business situation is unsatisfactory. There is a lack of vigor and a general apathy toward the extension of old enterprises or the promotion of new ones that is discouraging. The revival in speculative affairs that was expected to follow the defeat of the Free Silver bill did not come. Perhaps that is because people do not feel secure in the hope that it is definitely put down. Senator Stewart will call up the Senate bill today and the ground is likely to be all gone over again in the Senate. Scarcely no one, it is true, believes that there is now any chance of such a bill becoming a law, but the continued legislative agitation of the subject does not permit of a settled feeling. The price of silver is still going downward, and it has now reached a point where people begin to see that the silver in a coined dollar soon may not be worth more than 50 cents. The fear of a continued decline of silver even under the action of the present law is one of the chief elements of uncertainty in the situation.

The business situation in Chicago presents some peculiar features. If one takes the bank clearings as a guide the only conclusion would be that the situation is eminently satisfactory. The clearings for March were $404,000,000, against $333,000,000 for March, 1891. This is an increase of 21 per cent, which would certainly seem to be a long way from meriting any grumbling. But the view of the situation which these figures present is not borne out by the actual conditions. Business men are unanimous in saying that trade is discouragingly dull. Bankers agree that they have not had so little business before them in several years. No one is borrowing money. The bank vaults were never before so full. There is a stagnation which is hard to explain. If this condition of affairs be granted the heavy increases in the bank clearings at a time when there is almost complete absence of speculations is perplexing. The growth of Chicago itself might be taken as an explanation of that, and it seems likely that is the most plausible explanation. A single bank reports that its books show an increase of 700 in the number of depositors during March.

The spring demand in mercantile quarters is fair but is not entirely satisfactory. The mercantile agencies report material improvement throughout the country, but that improvement is not yet manifest here to any great extent. Merchants are generally taking a hopeful view of the situation, however, for with the country so full of money as it is now they can see little chance for anything but a good demand as soon as spring trade fairly opens.

So far as the speculative markets are concerned the general public is absolutely apathetic. The New York stock market has been extremely dull. There is still much apprehension about the foreign situation. The very indefiniteness of the fear adds to its effect in determining speculation. It is evident that satisfactory progress has not been made in all cases in the liquidation of South American and African ventures which proved disastrous. There is still the same dread that has long hung over affairs, a dread that there may still be some exposure of weakness which will be startling. Whether or not such a fear is warranted it is certain that the foreign situation is now deplorably dull and that we cannot at present look for any aid from that quarter toward a revival here. While the practical settlement of the silver question was expected to work to the advantage of the stock market there has still been left a number of disturbing uncertainties. Richmond Terminal reorganization affairs are decidedly mixed, the Northern Pacific situation is full of uncertainty, and the legality of the Reading combination is still unfixed. The practical effectiveness of that combination has been demonstrated in Chicago, however, by a peremptory order to advance the price of coal.

Railroad earnings as a rule are coming in with large increases. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy statement for February leads the list with an enormous increase in both gross and net. Officers of the road say they expect to show a gross increase of $1,000,000 in a single month before the year is over.

It has been a week of extreme dullness in the local stock market. There has been an almost complete absence of buying orders from the public, but there has been nearly as complete an absence of selling orders. The natural result is that quotations have shown little change. The market now has and has for some time had all the incentive toward activity that cheap money can give it, so it is useless looking for any activity from that source.

In the speculative grain markets traders are badly mixed on the situation. There is no confidence on either the bull or bear side. A market in which more than half of the wheat in the elevators is held at a stiff premium over the May price ought hardly be called weak, and yet there is a failure to satisfactorily respond to bullish influences that is extremely discouraging to holders of property. The outside speculators have been good buyers of wheat under 80c for May, but the local crowd is not at all satisfied that there is to be a permanent rally. The week showed an excellent demand for cash wheat, and large sales were made, with but little influence on the speculative futures. Advices from abroad continue in a depressing strain, and reports of the European crops are contradictory enough to make it impossible to say just what the outlook is. As to our own crops, the government will make a report on condition next Saturday, and the immediate future of prices will largely depend on the character of that report. The trade realizes that wheat went into the winter in very poor shape, and knows also that, as a rule, the condition April 1 is much below that of Dec. 1. But a considerable element looks for a condition above that reported last December, and believes that with figures indicating a fair average crop prices will go considerably lower. On the other hand figures indicating a condition below 85.3 reported last December will be apt to advance the market. It is the belief in the lowered condition and the knowledge that millions of bushels in the spring wheat country will never see a market that encourages buying at present prices. Prospects for spring work in the best parts of the Northwest are not promising. The ground is under water in many sections and plowing is impossible. Roads are bad everywhere and it now looks as if the seeding would be very late.

Corn has attracted more or less attention because of the impression that there is a deal in it, and bad roads, light receipts, and poor grading have been favorable to higher prices. The traders who are supposed to be in the deal have raided the market when it looked strong on two or three occasions for the purpose of "shaking out" small holders, and have succeeded in making the crowd exceedingly nervous. Reports from Nebraska and Iowa indicate that the corn cribbed last fall that is now going through the sheller is turning out a very good quality, and in the hope that an improvement in the roads will be followed by liberal receipts of grade corn shorts are slow about covering. Provisions have not been particularly attractive. Light receipts of hogs have given some strength to the speculative futures, but on every advance there have been liberal offers by several of the larger traders who are known to have a great deal of long property, and no permanent strength has developed. Pronounced weakness in the grain market has been followed by depression in hog products, and the continued weakness in cotton has curtailed the cash and speculative demand from the South.

FINANCIAL.

Deposits at most of the banks are at a higher point than ever before. Private accounts and the accounts of country banks are both up to the high-water mark. As an illustration of this situation in the last month the deposits of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank have increased nearly $2,000,000 and are by long odds up to the highest point ever reached. This increase is not to be altogether accounted for by the increase in the line of deposits of old customers, however. In the last month the number of depositors at that bank has increased 700. This is an excellent illustration of Chicago's growth. In spite of admitted dullness in every line of business the aggregate business of the city is still larger than ever before, but it is the growth of the city and not the comparative activity in the individual lines of trade that is accountable for this increase.

The New York bank statement showed only comparatively insignificant changes. The footings are as follows:

	March 26.	April 2.	Changes.
Loans	$490,435,300	$489,725,100	Dec. $ 710,200
Deposits	530,120,700	528,447,400	Dec. 1,673,300
Circulation	5,600,300	5,569,000	Inc. 35,300
Legal tend.	49,318,900	48,235,300	Dec. 1,083,600
Specie	301,218,700	101,894,500	Inc. 675,800
Reserve	150,537,600	150,129,800	Inc. 407,800
R'serve req.	132,530,175	132,111,850	Dec. 418,325
Surplus	18,007,425	18,018,950	Inc. 10,525

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Apr. 2	Closing—Apr. 1
Atchison	9,020	35⅜	34⅞	35¼	35½
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	900	36½	36⅜	36½	37
Do pfd	150	73	72½	73	72
Amn. Sug	1,221	93	91½	92½	93
Do pfd	566	96½	96	96½	96
A. C. pfd	400	96½	95¾	96½	......
B. & O.	500	98	97½	98	......
C., B. & Q.	4,160	107½	106⅞	107½	107½
Canada So	2,050	60¼	59⅞	60¼	60⅜
Cen. Pacific	40	31	31	31	......
Ches. & Ohio	501	23¾	23	23¾	23⅝
Do 1st pfd	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	......
Colo. Coal	1,400	31⅜	30½	31⅜	30½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,430	69¾	68⅞	69¾	69½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	111
Chicago Gas	2,900	74½	73⅞	74	74⅜
D., L. & W.	9,020	155⅜	154	154¼	155½
Del. & Hud	3,425	140	138⅞	140	140
Den. & R. G. pfd.	1,100	51⅛	51	51⅛	51⅜
Dist. & C. F. Co.	2,720	47⅜	46¾	47⅜	47¼
Erie	10,320	29⅜	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
Do pfd	670	72⅝	72¼	72½	72⅜
Iowa Central	400	11	11	11	......
Jersey Cent.	205	136½	135⅞	136½	136⅜
Kan. & Texas	200	16	16	16	......
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	300	27½	27½	27½	27¼
Laclede Gas	400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	......
Lake Shore	2,730	131	130¼	130½	131
Louis. & Nash.	4,700	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝	72
L. E. & W.	500	25	25	25	25
Do pfd	100	74¼	74¼	74¼	75
L., N. A. & C.	300	24⅜	24	24	24¼
Lead Trust	174	32	32	32	......
Mo. Pac	4,500	58⅜	57⅞	58⅜	58½
Michigan Cen.	100	110	110	110	110
Manhattan	400	118¼	118	118¼	119
Mob. & O.	200	37½	37½	37½	37¼
Northwest	1,400	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜	118⅜
New England	27,890	42⅜	46⅛	41⅞	42¼
Nor. Pac.	400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
Do pfd	3,420	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛	61⅛
Nor. & W.	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	......
Do pfd	100	49	49	49	......
N. Y. Cent.	800	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
N. Y., Sus. & W pfd	100	57	57	57	......
Nor. Amn. Co.	745	14⅛	14	14⅛	13⅝
Nat'l Cordage	3,510	98⅜	97¾	98⅜	98
Do pfd	100	108	107	107	108
N. Y. & N. pfd	100	37	37	37	......
Ont. & W.	900	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
Omaha	200	46½	46½	46½	46⅜
Pacific Mail	100	35	35	35	35
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	......
Reading	127,320	55	53⅞	54⅛	54⅝
Rich. Term'l	2,377	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
Do pfd	210	59	59	59	60½
Rock Island	3,120	85⅜	84⅞	85⅛	85⅜
St. Paul	6,735	76⅝	75⅞	76⅛	76
Do pfd	100	122	122	122	122½
Silver Bullion	54,000	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	87⅜
So. Pac.	750	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜
St. P. & Dul.	100	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜	......
St. L. & S. W. pfd	550	16	16	16	......
Tex. Pacific	120	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	200	23	23	23	23
Tenn. Coal	600	44¼	44	44¼	44⅜
Union Pac	2,606	43⅜	42⅞	43	43⅜
W. & L. E.	400	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜	33⅜
Do pfd	240	74	73⅝	73⅞	74
Wabash pfd	110	26¼	26⅛	26¼	26⅜
Western Union	856	87⅜	87	87⅜	87⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	143
American	117	United States	43

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	116	U. S. 2s reg	100
U. S. 4s coup	116		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

47000 Atch 4s	82⅛@82¼	5000 NYC&StL 4s	95⅜
25000 Atch inc 5s	57@57⅛	3000 NYE 1 1st	113½
5000 BHT&W 5s	100	1000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp	93
4000 BCR&N 1st	103	5000 NP cn 5s	77½
2000 C&O cn 5s	104¼	1000 O&M gn 5s	98
15000 CB&Q-Neb 4s	89½	1000 OSL 6s	105½
22000 CB & Q con 5s	110½@111	1000 P of Mo 1st 4s	98
22000 C&E I gn 5s	101⅛@102	7000 PD&E 2d	71
8000 C&N Pac 1st	76⅜@76½	5000 PG&F C 2d	100
5000 C R I & P 5s reg	104	4000 P&R 1st pfd inc	73¾
7000 CCC&I con	132@132½	5000 P&R 2d inc	64½
10000 D&RG 4s	82	46000 P&R 3d in	54@54¼
1000 EG&F of C 1st	97½	6000 P&R gm 4s	86
8000 Ft W & D C 1st	100¼@101	20000 P & R defd inc	17½@17⅜
9000 GH&SA-WD 1st	97½@98	49000 R&WP col tr 5s	51¼@51½
20000 H&TC 1st W&NW	110	2000 Rio G W 1st	78¼@78⅜
5000 H&T C 4s	62	2000 SWAO cn	112½
3000 I&GN 1st cp off	110	5000 SLI&C 1st gt	101½
3000 Iowa C 1st	92½	1000 S&W 1st	[illegible]
10000 LE&W 2d 5s	96½	10000 S P Cal 1st con 5s	101
3000 L&WB con	111	7000 SP N M 1st	106
2000 LNA&C con	98½	10000 T P 1st 5s	[illegible]
2000 MLS&W 1st	13½	48000 TP 2d inc	30⅜@31⅛
1000 M&SP 1st C&M	125½	4000 TSL&KC 1st	80½
2000 M&SP 1st-SMD	117	15000 UP-D&G 1st	74½@75
1000 M&SP 8s 1s	119	15000 Wab 1st	105⅛@105⅜
13000 MK&T 1st	81@81½	10000 Wab 2d	81
5000 MK&T 2d	50	5000 W S gtd 4s	103⅜
5000 M&O g m 4s	61½@61¾	1000 WNY&P 2d	33
		1000 W&LE 1st	104

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,500	35⅛	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛
Am. Sugar	1,345	92⅝	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Bell Tel. rights	616	13⅜	14	13⅛	13⅛
Bell Telephone	98	194	194	193¾	194
C., B. & Q.	550	107½	107½	106⅝	107½
Erie Telephone	25	45	45	45	45
Thomson-H. pfd	25	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Do series D	50	8	8	8	8
Union Pacific	475	43⅜	43⅜	42⅞	42⅞
Westinghouse pfd	4	45	45	45	45

Bond transactions were:

500 C B & M 5s	102	6 U P n 6s	95½@95⅝
56 Atch inc	57@57⅜	22 CB&Q con 5s	110½
18 Atch 4s	81½	5 K C & F S 6s	107½
1 C & W Mich 5s	98	5 Chgo Junc 5s	94⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 2.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅛@55; Reading, 27⅛@27⅜; Lehigh Valley, 56⅛@56⅜; Reading mortgage, 85⅛@86; general 4s, first inc., 73⅛@73⅜; do second inc., 65 bid; do 3d inc., 55@55⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 2—4 p. m.—Closing—Consols—Money, 96 3-16; do account, 96¼. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 34½; Canadian Pacific, 90¼; Erie, 30½; do seconds, 108½; Illinois Central, 106½; Mexican ordinary, 29; St. Paul common, 77½; Pennsylvania, 56; Reading, 28⅛. Bar silver, 40d. Money, 2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 1⅛@1¼ per cent.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £10,000.

PARIS, April 2.—Three per cent rentes, 96f 75c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Mining shares: Best and Belcher, $2.10; Caledonia B. H., $1.05; Chollar, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.75; Deadwood T., $2.00; Eureka Consolidated, $1.95; Gould and Curry, $1.25; Hale and Norcross, $1.30; Homestake, $13.00; Horn Silver, $3.00; Ontario, $41.00; Plymouth, $1.65; Savage, $1.85; Sierra Nevada, $1.45; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, $1.35; Yellow Jacket, $1.00.

BOSTON, Mass., April 2.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $1.00; Atlantic, $12.50; Boston & Montana, $42.75; Calumet & Hecla, $265.00; Franklin, $15.00; Kearsarge, $13.50; Osceola, $31.00; Santa Fe Copper, $140.00; Tamarack, $165.00; Butte and Boston Copper, $15.25.

THE MARKETS.

The leading markets at Chicago were not particularly active Saturday and ruled lower all around. The decline in wheat was attributed to the fact that the foreign advices were not as strong as the traders generally expected them to be. The weather, too, was against the price, and local short sellers improved the opportunity to raid the market. Corn sold off under liquidation by some of the longs, and provisions sympathized with the grain markets.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

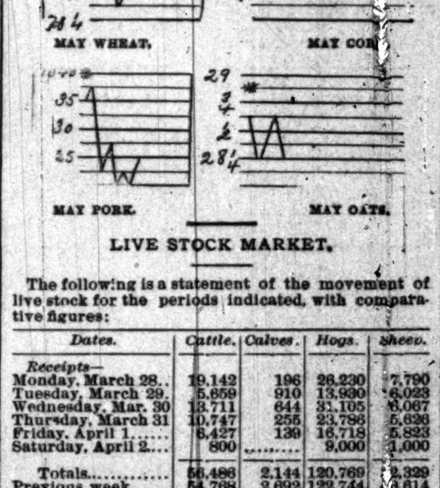
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 79⅜	$ 78⅛@ 79¼	$ 78⅜
July	80⅛	79 @ 79⅞	79
CORN.			
May	40¼	39½@ 40¼	39⅞
July	38⅜	37½@ 38¼	37½
OATS.			
May	$ 28½	$ 28¼@ 28⅜	$ 28½
June	28¼	27⅞@ 27⅞	27⅞
MESS PORK.			
May	$10.40	$10.20 @10.37½	$10.22½
July	10.52½	10.35 @10.50	10.35
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 6.27½	$ 6.22½@ 6.25	$ 6.22½
July	6.37½	6.32½@ 6.35	6.32½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 5.72½	$ 5.62½@ 5.70	$ 5.65
July	5.85	5.75 @ 5.85	5.80

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	April.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 1.02⅜	$ 1.03⅜	$ 1.02
No. 2 corn	....	67⅛	64⅛
No. 2 oats	....	53⅜	51⅛
Mess pork	....	12.50	12.92½
Lard	....	6.70	6.95
Short ribs	....	6.00	6.32½

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork April 2. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



MAY WHEAT. MAY CORN. MAY PORK. MAY OATS.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 28	19,142	196	26,230	7,790
Tuesday, March 29	5,659	910	13,930	6,023
Wednesday, Mar. 30	13,711	644	31,105	6,067
Thursday, March 31	10,747	255	23,786	5,626
Friday, April 1	6,427	139	16,718	5,823
Saturday, April 2	800	....	9,000	1,000
Totals	56,486	2,144	120,769	32,329
Previous week	54,768	2,692	122,744	[illegible]
Same week, 1891	49,598	1,900	123,828	[illegible]
Shipments—				
Monday, March 28	4,971	4	12,867	1,717
Tuesday, March 29	3,346	....	6,778	814
Wednesday, Mar. 30	3,727	....	12,322	1,098
Thursday, March 31	5,319	13	12,813	1,353
Friday, April 1	3,354	62	11,640	1,483
Saturday, April 2	1,000	....	4,500	400
Totals	21,717	79	60,920	[illegible]
Same p'r'd last week	20,292	229	71,433	[illegible]
Same period 1891	17,481	184	70,522	[illegible]

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 24,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 26,230 hogs, 19,142 cattle, and 7,790 sheep one week ago, and 31,658 hogs, 10,667 cattle, and 12,591 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Only 800 cattle arrived Saturday, half of which were Texas, including 390 consigned direct to a local slaughterer. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,800 lbs	$4.35@4.95
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,600 lbs	3.65@4.30
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.35@3.80
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,000 lbs	3.00@3.55
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.50@3.20
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.35@2.55
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.30@3.15
Feeding steers, 900@1,050 lbs	3.20@3.90
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@4.75
Taexs steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.60@3.75

HOGS—The market opened 5@10c higher Saturday most of the offerings sold at that much advance, but later the feeling weakened and the few late arrivals sold at Friday's prices, and the finish was weak, with everything sold. Hogs sold at $5.00 again, and most of the offerings went at $4.75@4.90. Comparatively few hogs sold below $4.60, but scattering lots of tail end rough heavy sold as low as $4.15@4.40. Light sold largely at $4.85@4.95. Pigs sold at $4.00@4.85.

SHEEP—There was no change in this branch of the trade. Lambs averaging 68@84 lbs sold at $6.55@6.80. Kansas sheep averaging 70@78 lbs at $5.90, and 115@127 lb Westerns at $6.05@6.15.

OTHER MARKETS.

Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200 head; shipments, 1,200. Steers 10c lower; cows steady to easy; feeders quiet and steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,000 head; shipments, 1,600; market active, steady, and 5c higher; extreme range, $3.50@4.50; bulk, $4.42½@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,600; shipments, 900; steady, unchanged.

Omaha, Neb., April 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,250; market dull and 10@15c lower; common to fancy steers, $4.75; Westerns, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,850; market steady to 5c higher; light, $4.55@4.62½; heavy, $4.50@4.57½; mixed, $4.50@4.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 553; market active and strong; fair to good natives, $4.50@5.50; fair to good Westerns, $4.00@5.75; common and stock sheep, $2.50@4.00; good to choice, 40@90-lb lambs, $4.50@6.50.

St. Louis, Mo., April 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 250; shipments, 400. Market steady; fair to choice native steers, $3.00@4.60; Texas and Indian steers and kinds, $2.40@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,445; shipments, 3,272. Market higher; fair to prime heavy, $4.65@4.80; mixed, ordinary to good, $4.20@4.75; light, fair to best, $4.65@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 120; shipments, none. Market firm at unchanged figures.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, April 2.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Supply poor; prime Western, fine, 58s 9d, strong; do medium, 53s 9d, firm. Lard—Supply of spot is poor and holders offer futures moderately; spot and April 33s 6d, steady, May and June 33s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; No. 2 red winter dull, 7s 5½d; spring unchanged. Flour—Holders offer moderately; prices unchanged. Corn—Holders offer spot freely and futures moderately; spot is 3½d, dull; April, 4s 2½d, steady; May, 4s 1¾d, steady; June, 4s, steady.

New York, April 2.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 6 11-16c; middling Orleans, 7 1-16c; sales, 67 bales. Futures closed steady; sales, 41,000 bales; April, 6.42c; May, 6.51c; June, 6.60c; July, 6.69c; August, 6.77c; September, 6.87c; October, 6.97c; November, 7.07; December, 7.17c; January, 7.27c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 68,250 bu; sales, 2,250,000 bu. Declined ⅜@⅝c on easier cables, reacted ⅛@⅜c, with foreign buying fairly active; April, 93⅞@93⅜c; May, 90⅛@91⅜c; June, 89⅞@89⅝c; July, 89⅛@89⅝c; August, 88⅞@89⅛c; September, 88⅜@88⅞c; December, 91@91⅞c.

RYE—Quiet; Western, 88½@91⅜c.

BARLEY—Limited demand; No. 2 Milwaukee, 68@69c.

CORN—Receipts, 10,007 bu; sales, 760,000 bu; less active, ⅛@⅜c lower, weak; No. 2, 48⅜@50c; mixed, 48⅜@49⅞c.

OATS—Receipts, 44,075 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; dull and easier; Western, 34@40c.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Quiet and unchanged; extra mess, $7.50@8.50; family, $9.50@10.50. Pork—Steady, moderately active; new mess, $11.00@11.50; old mess, $9.50@10.00; extra prime, $11.50. Lard—Quiet and easier; steam-rendered, $6.57½.

BUTTER—Receipts, 4,736 pkgs; light demand, easy; Pennsylvania creamery, 29c; Western dairy, 18@22c; Western creamery, 20@29½c; Elgins, 29c; imitation creamery, 17@24c; rolls, 16@21c.

EGGS—Receipts, 6,106 cases; quiet, steady; Western, 13⅞c.

SUGAR—Raw, dull, steady; fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅜c. Refined firm, inactive; crushed, 5@5⅜c; powdered, 4⅝@4⅞c; granulated, 4⅜@4⅝c.

TURPENTINE—Moderate inquiry, steady; 38@38½c.

COFFEE—Contracts opened at 5 points decline to 5 points advance and closed steady at 10@20 points advance on local buying, although the cables were generally lower. Spot Rio dull and lower; No. 7 offered at 14c.

Duluth, Minn., April 2.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Prices opened weaker today at ⅛c off on first sales in May No. 1 Northern and ⅛c off on first sales in June No. 1 Northern. The market was a dull and waiting one and the tendency was toward weakness, May having eased off ⅛c before 11:30 a. m. There were several causes for the early weakness. An estimate of the increase in wheat stocks in store places it at about 1,100,000 bu for the week. June wheat had a fair demand but there was little trading in cash wheats. Very large receipts of wheat are expected here next week. Just after 12:15 p. m. the market took a little spurt to 78⅛c and 78⅝c on May, but closed weaker and dull at about ⅛@1c off yesterday's closing figures, as follows: Cash No. 1 hard dull at 78⅛c; track wheat ruled dull, closing ⅛c off at 79c. Cash No. 1 Northern ruled dull and closed at 76⅛c. Track wheat closed dull at 77⅛c, ⅛c off yesterday's figures. Cash No. 2 Northern ruled dull, closing neglected at 70⅛c. Cash No. 3 spring closed dull, no trading at 63c. Rejected wheat was a drug and took a tumble of 2c to close at 57c. April No. 1 hard closed dull, ⅛c demand, ⅛c off at 76⅛c. April No. 1 Northern closed dull and neglected at 75c. May No. 1 hard ruled dull, closing neglected at 80⅛c sellers. May No. 1 Northern sold early at 79c, dropped to 78⅛c, spurted to 78⅝c, and weakened to close at 78⅛c; sellers exactly the same figure Chicago closed. June No. 1 hard ruled dull, closing at 81⅛c, 1c off yesterday's close. June No. 1 Northern sold early at 80⅛c, eased off, selling at 79⅜c, and recovered to 79⅞c at close, 1c off yesterday's figures. July No. 1 hard had no demand, closing dull, 1c off at 82⅛c. July No. 1 Northern had no sales, closing dull, 1c off at 80⅛c.

MILLSTUFFS—Closed dull and unchanged at $12.25 for bran and middlings in 200 lb sacks.

FLAX—Closed dull at 92⅛c for cash, and 93⅛c for May. Cars on track—Wheat, 378; last year, wheat, 89; cars inspected, 32.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 144,804 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,014 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 2.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red in export elevator, 96⅛c; No. 2 red, April, 96⅛@96⅛c; May, 93⅞@94⅛c; June, 90⅞@91⅛c; July, 91⅛@91⅛c. Corn—Options weak and lower; car-lots steady but quiet; No. 4 mixed in grain depot, 45⅛c; No. 3 in export elevator, 42⅛@43c; steamer in do, 44⅛@45c; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 48c; No. 2 in export elevator, 45⅜@46c; No. 2 first half of April, 46c; No. 2 mixed, April, 45⅛@46c; May, 45⅛@45⅛c; June, 44⅛@44⅛c; July, 44⅛@44⅛c. Oats—Car-lots firm but quiet; No. 3 white, 36⅛c; No. 2 white, 38c; No. 2 white, April, 37@37⅛c; May, 37@37⅛c; June, 37@37⅛c; July, 36⅛@37⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 139,900 bu; oats, 3,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 69,000 bu; corn, 24,220 bu; oats, 15,100 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 2.—WHEAT—There was not much life to the trading today. The conditions were generally bearish. May wheat opened at 75⅛c and at 1 o'clock it was but little changed. That had been the highest point and 75⅛c was the lowest. There was a good demand for cash wheat, No. 1 Northern selling around 78c, fully 2c above May. Low grades were not wanted, and had to be urged a little. Receipts here were 229 cars and 378 at Duluth and Superior. Close for No. 1 Northern, April closing 75⅛c; May, opening 75⅛c, highest 76c, lowest 75⅛c, closing 75⅛c; July, opening 78⅛c, highest 78⅛@78⅛c, lowest 77⅛c, closing 78⅛c. On track, No. 1 hard, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 72@74c.

Baltimore, Md., April 2.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot and April, 95@95⅛c; May, 92@92⅛c; June, 90⅛c; steamer No. 2 red, 90c asked; receipts, 27,803 bu; shipments, 32,000 bu; stock, 783,012 bu; sales, 905,000 bu. Corn easy; mixed spot and April, 45⅛@45⅛c; May, 45⅛@45⅛c; June, 45c asked; July, 44⅛c bid; steamer mixed, 44⅛c bid; receipts, 21,331 bu; shipments, 174,193 bu; stock, 962,618 bu; sales, 219,000 bu. Oats dull; No. 2 white Western, 36⅛@37c; No. 2 mixed do, 34⅛@35c; receipts, 3,000 bu; stock, 170,545 bu. Rye quiet, easier; No. 2, 88c; receipts, 2,762 bu; stock, 143,883 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., April 2.—GRAIN—Wheat broke from the start this morning, but more than recovered later and quite firm till near the close, when another break came, and the finish was ⅛@⅛c below yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 84⅛c; May closed 83⅛c; July, 87⅛c. Corn was weak all through, and closed ⅛c below yesterday. No. 2 cash, 34⅛c; May, 34⅛c; July, 35c. Cash dull and lower; No. 2 cash, 28⅛c; May, 28⅛c. Rye; no sales. Barley, quiet; Minnesota, 47⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull, and only a small jobbing trade was done.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 104,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

Toledo, O., April 2.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, firmer; No. 2 cash and April, 88c; May, 88⅛c; July, 83⅛c; August, 82⅛c. Corn dull steady; No. 2 cash, 39⅛c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 37c. Oats quiet; cash, 30c. Rye dull; cash, 80c. Clover-seed dull, steady; prime cash, $6.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,677 bu; corn, 20,040 bu; clover-seed, 130 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 25,300 bu; rye, 900 bu; clover-seed, 303 bu.

Boston, Mass.—April 2.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped 39⅛@41c; No. 2 white, 38⅛@29c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 55c; steamer, 54c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 28@29c; extra firsts, 26@37c; firsts, 22@26c; western June extra, 22@26c; dairy, western firsts, 17@19c; dairy, western seconds, 15@16c; western imitation creamery firsts, 22@24c; western imitation creamery seconds, 18@20c; western ladle packed firsts, 20@21c; western ladle packed seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan and western extras, 14c.

TO PASS ON A TRUST.

Question of the Validity of the Milk Combine.

The Circuit Court is called upon to pass upon the validity of the Chicago Milk-Shippers' Association in a bill filed by Edwin Oakley Clapper, a milk dealer, for an accounting and to restrain the association from entering judgment on a note. Clapper says he gave a bond, with Horace Alsip as surety, to protect the association for purchases. The association claims that complainant owes it $343 and threatens to enter up judgment. Clapper says the amount is about $250, and he insists that the method of transacting business of the association is illegal. He says a combine has been formed to limit and fix the price of milk, which is contrary to public policy.

Sues for $200,000.

Philisbey E. Stanley Saturday entered suit in the Superior Court for $200,000 damages against the banking and brokerage firm of Meadowcroft Bros. The plaintiff claims that the bank was carrying for him $70,000 worth of North Chicago Street railway stock and $230,000 worth of West Chicago Street railroad company stock. Stanley alleges that the bankers wrongfully sold him out March 6, and he brings suit to recover damages.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,362—William Deering vs. The Walter N. Wood Harvesting Co. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for sheaf carriers for self-binding harvesters. Banning & Banning & Payson, solrs.

21,363—William Deering & Co. vs. Same. Same solrs.

22,364—Same vs. Same. Same solrs.

22,365—Same vs. Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Same. Same solrs.

22,366—Same vs. Same. Same solrs.

22,367—Same vs. Same. Same solrs.

22,368—Heaton Peninsular Button Fastener Co. vs. M. T. Shandowski. Bill to enjoin infringement of patent for button fastening machines. S. A. Wight, solr.

Superior Court—New Suits.

139,115—Peter Mecetich vs. Chicago City Ry. Co. Trespass, $5,000. A. N. Linscott, atty.

139,116—Samuel Schwartz vs. Fireman's Ins. Co. Asst., $2,000. S. S. Fallass, atty.

139,117—Frank Murphy vs. John D. Parker et al. Bill to correct description. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

139,118—Simon Straus vs. Frank Cymansky. Appl.

139,119—Joel Fettenstein vs. Georgie A. and John G. Mead. Conf. of judgt. C. M. Boerman, atty.

139,120—Frederico Ansolai vs. Guiseppo Vota. Same, $395.10. Cratty Bros., McLaren & Jarvis, attys.

139,121—Case. Suppressed.

139,122—Same.

139,123—Same.

139,124—August Tidholm vs. Neander N. Cranholm. Case, $20,000. Thornton & Chandler, attys.

139,125—People, etc., ex.-rel. Elizabeth L. Berkson, vs. James H. Gilbert. Petn. for habeas corpus. Blum & Blum, attys.

139,126—M. J. Hans vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. J. F. Waters, atty.

139,127—Philiskey E. Stanley vs. Robert Meadowcraft, et al. Case, $20,000. Tewksbury & Culver, attys.

139,128—Bernard Heeney vs. Francis E. Halligan. Asst., $1,000. James Maher, atty.

WITHHELD SUITS—139,097—John Losimecki, et al., use of Elisha A. Robinson vs. Pacific Loan and Homestead Co. Garn., $602.84. Walker & Lowden, attys.

139,098—Ryerson W. Jennings, use of Samuel Hope Morley, et al., vs. Emmanuel Mandel, et al. Same. Osman Bros. & Burgell, attys.

139,114—Charles F. Kleutz, use of E. W. Blatchford & Co., vs. Albert C. Berndt. Same. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

101,876—Emilie Edwards vs. Charles Hassenforder. Appeal.

101,877—Asst. Suppressed.

101,878—Same.

101,879—Wertheimer & Co. vs. E. Pincus. Repln., $500. Byam, Weinschenk & Herschl, attys.

101,880—Carrie Odom vs. Baker Odom. Bill for divorce. Dr. Gooding, solr.

101,881—Petition of the city to open California avenue across right of way of the C. and N. W. R. R. Co. John S. Miller, atty.

101,882—Same, Albany avenue. Same atty.

101,883—Same, Francisco avenue. Same atty.

101,884—Same, Otto Street. Same atty.

101,885—Emilie Bisseret vs. Rosa Bisseret. Bill for divorce. M. R. Harris, solr.

101,886—Mary Hoebing vs. Fritz Hoebing. Bill for divorce. Henry M. Coken, solr.

101,887—Albert Grosvener vs. Thomas E. Doyle. Appeal.

101,888—Hermann Reuss vs. John Klein and Andrew Maass. Case, $1,000. Otho D. Swearingen, atty.

101,889—Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. Co. vs. D. M. McKindley. Asst., $1,500. Williams, Holt & Wheeler, attys.

101,890—Edwin Oakley Clopper vs. Chi. Milk Shippers' Assn. Bill for inj. V. V. Hunt, solr.

101,891—People, ex rel. Annie Johnson, vs. House of Good Shepherd. Habeas corpus. L. L. Harris, atty.

101,892—Meline & Co. vs. James L. Swan. Appeal.

101,893—R. E. Robinson et al. vs. John S. Clark. Case, $5,000. N. M. Plotke, atty.

101,894—Wm. H. Rice, use Edward H. Turner, vs. City of Chicago. Asst., $4,000. Consider H. Willett, atty.

101,895—Sulah R. Bickley vs. American Legion of Honor. Asst., $10,000. M. R. Freshwaters, atty.

101,896—Annie Bernstein vs. David Bernstein. Bill for divorce. Blum & Blum, solrs.

101,897—Bill. Suppressed.

101,898—Replevin. Suppressed.

101,899—Mary E. Bates vs. Thomas Bates. Bill for divorce. Emil A. Meyer, solr.

101,900—James M. Yale vs. W. Mead Walter. Bill to remove cloud. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

101,901—In re est. Edwin Bean. Appeal from Probate Court. Francis W. S. Brawley, atty.

101,902—Same.

101,903—Bill. Suppressed.

101,904—Same.

101,905—Joseph Rezabek Jr. vs. Maxwell Dominick. Trespass, $5,000. Cross & Jindrich, attys.

101,906—Frances Levingston vs. Arthur T. V. Stubbs et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $600. Albert H. Loeb, solr.

WITHHELD CASES—101,853—Vernon Bros. & Co. vs. German Republican Pub. Co. Attch., $878. Cratty Bros., McLaren & Jarvis, attys.

101,855—Freda Hamilton vs. Louis Blum. Case, $25,000. A. E. Case, atty.

101,860—Elsie Johnson vs. Carl Alfred Johnson. Bill for separate maintenance. Robert Beckington, solr.

County Court—New Suit.

9,846—Chicago Carving Machine and Mfg. Co. to Hannibal H. Chandler. Vol. assgt. Lia. $4,000, assets less.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—2,519—Peck vs. Hendrickson; $981.48.—3,230—Urbanske vs. Armour; on findg., $2,200 and sat.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—3,721—Huennerkopf vs. Bailey. On ver., $69.—3,141—Start vs. Pierce. On ver., $115. Figura vs. Illinois Steel Co. By agt., $420 and sat.—4,194—Klonowske vs. Same. By agt., $400 and sat.—5,849—Zandiak vs. Same. By agt., $250 and sat.—5,720—Garewski vs. Same. By agt., $350 and sat.

JUDGE BAKER—4,213—Seeberger vs. Fish; on ver., $1,079.40.—5,734—Kinsley vs. Barrett; on ver., $111.50.—4,278—Wilson vs. Wolf Mfg. Co.; on ver., $5,000.—5,324—Szabados vs. Holenbek; on findg., $200.—5,325—Same vs. Same; on findg., $100.—12,302—Drefrees vs. Heyl; on ver., $186.—13,370—Simon vs. Karasick; on ver., $2.50.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—16,090—Sperling vs. Kissen; on ver., $200—16,091—Caldwell vs. Menzie; on ver., $75.

JUDGE ADAMS—14,233—Milmine & Bodman vs. C. O. Dodd: on ver., $1,501.66—16,600—Ross vs. Wagner; on ver., $35.

JUDGE SCALES—9,357—Cook vs. Hagenow et al.; on ver., $42.80.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—2,382—Bayley vs. Bronson; decree.—2,407—Same vs. Same; same.—139,117—Murphy vs. Wheeler; decree.—1,669—Dreyer vs. Skinner; decree sale.—1,493—M. and T. L. S. B. Assn. vs. McManus; decree sale.

JUDGE HORTON—6,126—Equitable S. L. and H. Assn. vs. Prescott; decree sale.—Divorce—5,792—Joseph Mark from Margareth Mark.

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LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING OF THE OFFICE of the buildings and grounds of World's Columbian Exposition.

Chicago, April 2, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 7th day of April, 1892, for all the labor and material required to do the plumbing of the office of the buildings and grounds at Jackson Park in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and inclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
D. H. BURNHAM.
Chief of Construction World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.
1143 The Rookery.

PROPOSALS FOR EJECTOR PITS FOR THE World's Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, April 2d, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m. on the 8th day of April, 1892, for furnishing the labor and material required to build the ejector pits for the World's Columbian Exposition in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in this office and which may be had on application.

Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The Chief of Construction reserves the right to reject any or all bids. D. H. BURNHAM,
Chief of Construction, World's Columbian Exposition. 1143 "The Rookery," Chicago.

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DON'T WAIT—COME IN AT ONCE.

ASHLAND-AV. AND 47TH-ST. Some genuine bargains in this subdivision. Houses of 4 to 7 rooms each will sell at $1,000 to $1,700; cash payment $100 to $170; monthly payments $10 to $15; two lines of street cars to property; steam cars only 2 blocks; fare 5 cents. Take State-st. cable or Halsted-st. car and transfer to 47th-st. car; get off at Ashland-av.; or take Archer-av. car and get off at 47th-st. Branch office on property corner of Ashland-av. and 47th-st. Open every day.

GROSSDALE. THE BEAUTIFUL. This is the most beautiful suburb on the line of the C., B. and Q. R.R. 25 minutes' ride from city. A few choice houses left; from 6 to 8 rooms each; prices $2,400 to $4,500 each; cash payments $300 to $450; monthly payments $25 to $40; 2 full sized lots to each house; only 3 blocks from depot; call and see photographs and plans of these houses and be taken to see the property.

DAUPHIN PARK. On the Illinois Central R. R. One house of 7 rooms and basement, with 37½ feet of ground, 35 minutes' ride from the city and but 5 minutes' ride from the World's Fair. Call at main office and be taken free to see the property.

Now stop giving away your money and let the monthly payments you are making for a place to live in apply on your own home. Many have paid out thousands of dollars for rent and don't own a house yet. Better to buy than to rent.

S. E. GROSS.
S. E. GROSS.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.
S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.—FACTORIES AND SITES—WAREHOUSE, DOCK, and storage property for sale or lease; will build to suit tenant.
"VAN VLISSINGEN."
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FREE! FREE! FREE! The finest illustrated real-estate catalogue ever printed, containing complete plans and description of spring bargains in houses and lots.
FREE! FREE! FREE!
World's Fair souvenir containing views of the principal buildings and bird's eye view of the grounds.
Call or write for same. S. E. GROSS, S. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—4501 LAFLIN-ST., WELL-BUILT house and large lot; price $1,500; very easy terms. Will take Grossdale or Dauphin Park lots in part pay. W. A. CHRISTY, N. E. Cor. Ashland-av. and 47th-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW AND MODERN RESIDENCE.
4436 BERKELEY-AV.—ONLY ONE LEFT.

Three-story, 10 rooms besides bath-room, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; raindrop brown Rock faced stone front, with stone bay windows; first-class in every respect; finished in selected red oak; has polished plate-glass front; beautiful console in parlor; sideboard (built in) in dining-room; mantels and hot and cold water on every floor; walls all tinted and principal rooms hand-decorated; incandescent electric light and two kinds of gas; tiled vestibule; speaking-tubes and electric bells with annunciator in kitchen; best of plumbing.
Open every day, including Sunday.
Price $11,000; terms about ⅓ cash; $5,000 in 3, 4, or 5 years, or longer; balance monthly if desired; interest 6 per cent.
M. L. SWIFT, Builder and Owner, 1023 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BLVD.—NO. 4245. The elegant new brick and stone residence, with 2-story brick barn, all new; the house is first-class and modern in every respect; was built for a home and is not of the built for sale class. The finish is cabinet work in fine woods, mantels in all rooms, recessed sideboards, electric bells and spark lighting, paneled wainscoting in hall and dining-room, nicely decorated throughout; latest improved sanitary work and plumbing, with nickel-plated fixtures, tile floors, etc.
The barn has room for four horses and carriages and is finished in hardwood.
Might consider exchange for well located clear vacant. For further particulars see
M. W. DUNNE, 86 Wabash-av.,
Or C. V. ARNOLD, architect and builder, 2925 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
PAY NO MORE RENT.
I have a number of MODERN NEW STONE AND BRICK DWELLINGS, north of 39th-st. and east of State-st., that I will sell on easy terms; $500 down and balance on easy monthly payments; prices $7,500 to $9,500. WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN OWN A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?
For particulars call on or address
CHAS. P. MITCHELL, Owner, 12 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAIN ON SOUTH SIDE in a new 10-room house.
$1,000 BELOW THE MARKET.
We have sold 17 of these houses and have only one left. We have large interests in other directions and will close this out at
A BARGAIN THIS WEEK.
PRICE $7,650—ONE-HALF CASH,
Balance long time at 6 per cent.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE. On Washington-av., between 57th and 58th-sts., east front lot 50x150; only 2½ blocks from South Park Station, on Illinois Central R. R.; this fine home can be bought at a bargain on easy terms.
HEPER & MUELLER, Exclusive Agents, Room 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE——MICHIGAN-AV.——
Between 12th and 13th-sts.; 50, 75, or 100 feet. We can deliver this property at a bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 41ST-ST., 120 ft. on Prairie-av. (the only 100-foot street on the South Side); lot 160 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; three frame houses thereon.
WALLACE HECKMAN,
Tel. 2611. Room 62 Merchants' Bldg.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY EVER offered, South Side avenue, vacant, at $45 to $65 per foot; worth $100; near new elevated road, cable, and all other lines; must have money. Address X 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 36TH-ST., 2 stone front houses, 11 rooms; modern improvements. Inquire of M. L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST., TWO stone-fronts, 11 rooms.
MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE; 9 rooms; on Park-av., near Homan-av.; or will exchange equity of $3,500 for good inside vacant.
HEPER & MUELLER, Exclusive Agents, Room 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000; A BARGAIN, 2-STORY FLATS, Anderson pressed brick, 6 and 7 rooms; rented $600 per year; good location. 1033 Adams-st. See owner, 1029 Adams-st.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—$7,500; FINEST MODERN HOME ON the West Side at the price; Anderson pressed brick; square bay; south front; 10 rooms, with brick barn. See owner in house, 1029 Adams-st.; terms easy.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FULTON-ST., NEAR SACramento-av., $1,500 each; improvements paid; positive bargains. HEPER & MUELLER, R. 22, 169-175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A STRICTLY MODERN RESIDENCE.
1809 FREDERICK-ST.—A 2-story and cellar brick residence; 8 large rooms; all modern conveniences; price only $7,500; two adjoining houses sold last month; permit to inspect the interior given on application. Possession May 1st.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY STONE-FRONT modern residence, No. 537 La Salle-av.; price low and terms easy. WM. DICKINSON, 470 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND CELLAR MODERN stone-front residence on Garfield-av., near Clark-st. Apply to PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NINE HANDSOME BRICK AND stone-front houses on 47th-place, between Drexel-blvd. and Cottage Grove-av.; six and eight rooms; oak finish, open plumbing, electric lights, decorated; price $5,500 to $7,200; easy terms.
W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ST. LAWRENCE-AV. AND 49th-st., 100x128; price $125; might trade for house or flats worth about $6,000, clear, South Side.
OSCAR DAUBE, 2115 Prairie-av.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD HOME.
Completely furnished, constructed of brick and slate, finished in oak and cherry, 11 rooms, contains every convenience, heated by steam, cement cellar, laundry, etc.; large barn, 28x38, 6 stalls, nice driveway; lot 50x188.
LOCATED ON KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., THE VERY BEST PORTION OF KENWOOD. WILL BE SOLD MUCH BELOW ACTUAL VALUE.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS, 156 and 158 La Salle-st. 3920 Cottage Grove-av. Tel. main 976. Telephone Oakland 828.

FOR SALE—200X128; SEIPP-AV., CORNER OF 72d-st., finest site for World's Fair Hotel; will lease. Owner. OSCAR DAUBE, 2115 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV., near 55th-blvd; 100x179 feet. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Bldg., Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41ST and 42d-sts.—Comfortable 8-room cottage, 40 feet front, 160 feet deep to 20-foot alley, within one and a half blocks of Lake Shore-blvd. trains; at a low rate and on reasonable terms.
WALLACE HECKMAN,
Telephone 2611. 62 Merchants' Building.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN LIQUOR DISTRICT, World's Fair grounds—Prices from $100 per foot and upwards. We have several choice hotel and boarding-house locations. GILES & RALSTON, 120 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ROSALIE-CT.—30X113 FT., EAST front, one block from main entrance to Jackson Park; improved with modern frame house; a big bargain; $6,750. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. BARGAIN—25 FT., E. f., near 42d-st.; concrete walk and street macadamized; $125. H. L. RANKIN, 87 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
LAKE VIEW RESIDENCE LOTS.
MEAD & COE'S SHEFFIELD-AV. ADDITION.
ADDISON-ST. — SHEFFIELD-AV.
WILTON-AV. — ROKEBY-AV.
Some fine residences are already erected and many more are now in the contractors' hands.
We invite inspection to the handsome houses in this subdivision.
All lots 50-ft. front, with building restrictions.
Prices from $60 per foot. Easy terms.
Money loaned to build.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.
Branch office s. e. cor. Clark and Addison.

FOR SALE—131 BUENA-AV., BUENA PARK, 10-room stone house in perfect order; lot 50x220 ft.; price $13,000. Also 1549 Alexander-av., 8-room brick house; price $6,750; easy terms; both houses open to inspection. HENRY J. PEET, 306 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—I AM BUILDING A very pretty cottage, Queen Ann style, 2 stories, 6 rooms, hall and bathroom, on lots 37½x125. Prices range from $2,575 to $2,875. Terms $200 down; balance $15 monthly; 6 per cent interest.
SAM. BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—AWAY FROM turmoil of World's Fair; a beautiful home; all conveniences; grounds 2 acres. D L 152, Tribune.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM HOUSE AND TWO LOTS at Grossdale; price $2,400; easy terms; will take Grossdale lots in part pay. S. E. GROSS, s. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses; all conveniences; best situation; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., R. 28.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—SNAP IN LOT 100x270 ft., sewer and water in; two blocks from depot. Address T 158, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—POSITIVE BARgain, new eight-room house, all modern conveniences; block from depot. Address T 157, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE ACRES—BLOCK OF 24 lots; will sell all or half; bounded by 100th-st. and Michigan-av. and Indiana-st. W. T. J. PLUMMER, Exclusive Agent, 162 Washington-st., R. 48, or 1850 N. Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL build your house on monthly payments; contracts solicited. Chicago Mill and Building Co., 19 Quincy-st., Suite 515.

WANTED—CONTRACTING AND BUILDING—Balances on lots paid off and buildings erected. GEORGE H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—VACANT or poorly improved, corner preferred, in good location, to improve; from owners.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

$100,000 WORTH OF PASADENA, CALIfornia property for Western lands, or Western lands for California property; no incumbrance. A. C. LIGHTON, Ottumwa, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FIRST MORTGAGE on Chicago Real Estate. Money loaned to build or to pay loans now due.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st., 2d floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. JOHN S. WOOLLACOTT, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property.
EDWIN F. GETCHELL,
Tel., Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bldg.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate, building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOW RATES ON COOK County real estate. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, loan dep't. mgr., La Salle and Madison.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 percent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON BRICK stores and flats in Hyde Park, worth $40,000. Address X 138, Tribune office.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce.

$15,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON city property; 6 per cent without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson-sts.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE; money on hand in sums of $2,500 and up. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor). First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriages on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 153 MONROE-ST.,
Before dealing elsewhere.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

ADVANCES— LOANS
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

A BANKER WILL LOAN ANY SUM ON FURNIture, pianos, and all personal property. Room 17, 152 and 154 East Madison-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Hanna's—This is the only school which thoroughly teaches the Munson system, makes a specialty of phrase writing and has a department for supplying business houses with stenographers. Advanced dictation class, all systems. $2 per week. Remington, Caligraph, Smith Premier, Yost in use. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM—"PEOPLE'S COLLEGE." Athenæum Bldg., 18-26 Van Buren-st.
Day sessions and five evenings a week; thorough instruction; 28 teachers; fine library and gymnasium. Address Superintendent for Illustrated World's Fair Catalogue.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

HOUSES—MAY 1.

312 W. Monroe-st., 16 rooms, modern brick	$83.33
380 Claremont-av., 8 rooms, modern brick	30.00
309 Warren-av., 10 rooms, modern brick	45.00
374 W. Monroe-st., 10 rooms, modern brick	60.00
403 W. Taylor-st. 10 rooms, modern brick	35.00
404 W. Congress-st., 10 rooms and barn, modern brick	55.00
553 W. Monroe-st., 10 rooms, modern brick	65.00
128 Loomis-st., 10 rooms, modern stone front	40.00
313 N. Robey-st., 6 rooms, modern brick	15.00
735 W. Harrison-st., 8 rooms, modern brick	45.00
93 Kedzie-av., 8 rooms, modern brick	20.00
356 Hermitage-av., 8 rooms, frame	25.00
362 Marshfield-av., 10 rooms, modern brick	35.00
529 Washington-blvd., stone front, 10 rooms and barn	65.00
304 and 306 Washington-blvd., double stone fronts, 14 rooms each	180.00

FLATS—MAY 1.

51 S. Ann-st., second floor, 7 rooms	$35.75
51 S. Ann-st., third floor, 7 rooms	32.50
112 S. Peoria-st., first floor, 7 rooms	30.50
166 Throop-st., first floor, 6 rooms	26.50
359 W. Congress-st., second floor, 6 rooms	20.50
421 Marshfield-av., second floor, 7 rooms	29.00
19 S. May-st., first floor, 7 rooms	28.50
147 S. Peoria-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	32.50
466 W. Van Buren-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms	22.50
191 S. Green-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	25.50
12 So. May-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	28.50
933 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms	27.50
1166 Wilcox-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms	20.00
145 S. Peoria-st., 1st floor, 7 rooms	33.00
545 Warren-av., bast., 7 rooms	14.00
282 Claremont-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms	21.00
18 So. Ann-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	15.00
196 Winchester-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	35.00
357 Hermitage-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	22.00
108 S. Peoria-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	25.50
291 W. Lake-st., 3d floor, 5 front rooms	22.50
720 W. Madison-st., 3d floor, 5 front rooms	15.50
319 W. Monroe-st., 3d floor, 8 rooms	35.50
235 S. Sangamon-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	18.50
11 S. Curtis-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms	20.00
39 S. Sangamon-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	31.50
19 Silver-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	12.50
74 S. Peoria-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	30.00
343 Fulton-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	20.50
178 Park-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	21.00
336 W. Madison-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	27.00
306 W. Monroe-st., 1st floor, 10 rooms	40.50
183 S. Morgan-st., 1st floor, 7 rooms	30.50
431 Irving-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms	20.00
306 W. Monroe-st., 2d floor, 10 rooms	50.75
503 Marshfield-av., 2d floor, 8 rooms	25.00
77 Seeley-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms	20.00
79 N. Oakley-av., bast., 6 rooms	15.00
517 W. Polk-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	25.00
183 S. Morgan-av., 2d floor, 6 rooms	30.50
503 Marshfield-av., 1st floor, 7 rooms	25.00
164 W. Jackson-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms	13.00
401 W. Van Buren-st., 2d floor, 7 rooms	25.00
552 Park-av., 1st floor, 6 rooms	10.00
181 S. Morgan-st., 3d floor, 7 rooms	27.50

An extensive list of others varying hourly.

TO RENT—927 AND 933 MONROE-ST., MODern houses, with every convenience; desirable neighborhood; possession May 1. For permit to inspect apply to H. POTWIN, Rooms 43 and 44, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCES, 208, 210, and 212 Lincoln, corner Jackson-blvd.; $50, $55, and $60. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

South Side.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN STONE and brick dwellings, with all modern improvements, in elegant neighborhood on South Side, east of State and north of 39th-st. For particulars call at MITCHELL & CO., 8 Pacific-av.; would prefer to sell these houses on easy payments; price $7,500 to $9,500. WHAT IS THE USE OF PAYING RENT WHEN YOU CAN BUY A HOME OF YOUR OWN BY PAYING A LITTLE MORE EACH MONTH?

FOR RENT—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY—52 OAKwood-av., a first-class residence of 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern conveniences; near Oakland station Ill. Cent. R. R. and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; stable if desired. For particulars apply to FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st., or to janitor in rear 3920 Lake-av. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4. p. m.

FOR RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED dwelling in Groveland Park; 10 rooms, brownstone front; possession May 1 or sooner. Rent $1,800. Address X 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, PRAIrie-av.; possession to suit. E. WHITE, R. 809, 324 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$75—CHOICE, MODERN, 10-ROOM brick, put in perfect order, 354 Oakwood-blvd.; d. r. and k. parlor floor. Owner, 322 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE WITH barn, furnished, to small family until Sept. 1st. 3269 Groveland-av.

North Side.

FOR RENT—219-221 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF Clark, 15 minutes from Court-House, 2 modern houses, all conveniences, 8 rooms each, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; splendid condition, with laundry, etc. See janitor at 213 Schiller-st.

TO RENT—13-ROOM HOUSE IN FIRST-CLASS order, long lease; $70; 242 Chestnut-st. Inquire 260 La Salle-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PARTY HAVING LARGE HOUSE would like to rent 8 rooms to some refined people with small family (no small children), who would board owner and wife; no boarding or room-renting allowed; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; references given and required. A 7, Tribune.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—4500 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY frame, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, with barn and grounds; rent $60 per month.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO., Formerly Snow & Dickinson, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW STONE FRONT houses on 50th-st., near Madison-av., and several in Madison Park. A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
THE MECCA APARTMENT BUILDING, State, 34th, and Dearborn-sts.

Apartments of 4 rooms (only 3 left)	$40
Apartments of 6 rooms	50
Apartments of 7 rooms	60
Apartments of 8 rooms	65

All oak finish, steam heat, electric light, gas ranges, sideboards, refrigerators, ice, passenger and freight elevators, shades, screens, marble entrances, private park, etc.; elegant cafe in building; convenient to cable and elevated roads; ready for occupancy May 1. Agent at building from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and 3 to 5:30 p. m.
ALLEN, OPDYKE & ALLEN,
Tel. 5123. 29-30, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE 6-ROOM FLATS, WITH all improvements, in second floor of new brick building, 5548 and 5550 State-st.; no other tenants on the floor. Inquire at 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, all light, janitor service, freight elevators, laundry, electric lights; 2 blocks from station on R. I. and near cable; $25, $30, and $35 per month.
D. W. REED & CO., 814 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LAKE FRONT—DESIRABLE FIRST and second flat. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—"THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd., one six-room flat, $85; electric light, steam heat; finest apartment building in Chicago.

West Side.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM OUTSIDE FLATS, 963 Washington-blvd., $28 and $30; six and seven room, Nos. 1008 and 1010 Washington-blvd., modern, furnace and barns to each, $25, $30; five-room flats, 535 Park-av., modern, $20.
JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 4-ROOM FLATS AT 277 AND 279 Ogden-av. from May 1, $21. E. L. STEWART & CO., 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND THIRD FLAT, 7 ROOMS, large bathroom, etc.; rent $45 and $40. 619 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE 7-ROOM AND bath flats, $22.50, $25, and $30; Harrison-st. car, half block, Van Buren and Ogden two blocks; references required. Apply at N. E. Cor. Leavitt and Flournoy-sts. 1 to 5 p. m., or to W. W. WARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3 ROOMS EACH, IN THOMPson Block; well arranged for light housekeeping; estate of William Hale Thompson, Thompson Block, 227 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—BEST BARGAIN IN CITY, NEW, DElightful 7-room flat, corner Leavitt and Flournoy-sts.; owner there 1 to 3 p. m.; references required; rent $30; every room sunny; Van Buren-st. and Ogden-av. cars two blocks; Harrison-st. half block. Other information inquire W. W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle.

TO RENT—THE BEST FLATS FOR THE MONEY in Chicago at 1301 to 1309 Milwaukee-av.; all improvements, including steam heat; new building; man on the premises daily to show flats; prices from $16 to $24 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
$10 TO $15 APARTMENTS,
TO SELECTED TENANTS OF SMALL FAMILIES.
MITRE COURT BUILDING,
Entrance No. 590 North Clark-st.
3 to 4 rooms each.
This building has just been completed and every arrangement made for light, cleanliness, etc.
MODEST HOMES AT MODEST PRICES.
T. G. DICKINSON & CO.,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.,
Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—AT 409 SEDGWICK-ST., NEW AND modern 5 and 6 room flats, $20 to $27.
F. W. BALSMYDER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—213 SCHILLER-ST., EAST OF CLARK, near cable cars, 15 minutes from Court House, fine neighborhood, handsome new and modern 7 and 8-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, side boards, shades; rooms large and well lighted; janitor service. See janitor on premises.

TO RENT—5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS; HEAT, JANitor and elevator service. Apply at office, 18 Bellevue-place.

Lake View.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT CORNER WOOD AND Melrose-sts., opposite Gross Park depot; rent $8 per month. S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOM FLATS, 4530 Calumet-av., modern, hard wood finish, gas range, decorated walls, $35 to $40. Seven-room flats, No. 808 51st-st., east of Halsted, all modern conveniences, with barns, $18.
JOHN S. THOMAS, 536 Park-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM low to permanent party; everything first-class. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS; CALL personally. The "Home" Directory, No. 302 Tacoma.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—FURNISHED BED AND sitting-room, with or without board; private family. Address X 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE FOR BARBER-SHOP, UNder Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE, up-stairs.

FOR RENT—A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT with four living rooms in new brick building No. 5548 State-st. Inquire at 4738 State-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 108 FT. deep, 376 State-st., with or without rooms over the same; possession May 1; call at 12 or 6 p. m. JOEL BIGELOW, 2449 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—STORE—FOR BARBER-SHOP, UNder Hotel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson-sts., opposite Postoffice. E. GRACE, up-stairs.

West Side.

FOR RENT—1301 TO 1309 MILWAUKEE-AV., fine located stores; price, $35 to $45 per month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM, 304 OPERA-HOUSE Building.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—DESK AND DESK ROOM, AT 302 Tacoma-bldg.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OFFICES; ALSO ½ of 3d floor, Owings Bldg., cor. Dearborn and Adams.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN MERchants' Building, n. w. corner La Salle and Washington streets. Possession May 1. Low rent to good tenants. WALLACE HECKMAN,
Telephone 2611. 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—HALF PRICE—SPLENDID OFFICES at both 167 Washington and 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LIGHT, DRY CORNER BASEMENT, 40x100 ft., with space under sidewalk; elevator, gas, and water.
First floor, with two street and alley entrances, 20x70 and 20x50 feet, with good high ceiling, water, and gas, at low prices; will rent entire or divided, to suit tenant. Address
SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—AT 85 FIFTH-AV., SPACE, LARGE OR small, for printing and light manufacturing, with power, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, and excellently lighted; possession at once or May 1. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Building. Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.; 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. LA SALLE AND WASHington-sts., basement, 151 Washington-st., 30x150; this basement is unusually well lighted, and the corner is one of the busiest in the city; will subdivide. Merchants' Building Company, 62 Merchants' Bldg.

TO RENT—HOTEL 27 ROOMS ON MADISON-ST., near Halsted. All outside rooms; steam heat. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE HALSTED-ST. THEATER, WITH seating capacity of 800 to 1,000; cheap rent to a good party.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines, 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—PRINTERS, ETC.—TAYLOR BUILDing, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 6th floor, 90x190, steam power and heat, freight and passenger elevators, and beautifully lighted; possession at once. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE NEWS, FRUIT, AND CANDY stand; low rent to desirable tenant. W. HECKMAN, 62 Merchants' Bldg., Tel. 2611.

TO RENT—LARGE SECOND FLOOR, WABASH-av.; central location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings, and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING ON MADISON-ST., BEtween La Salle and Clark. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SOME GOOD MANUFACTURING space, with or without power.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.

TO RENT—HOTEL; PROMINENT CORNER Michigan-av., south; restaurant 35x60; 75 rooms. GOULD & SEEBERGER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY LIGHT SHOP FLOORS; CHEAP. 107 5th-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—RENTS TO COLLECT, property to manage. We do business in a business-like manner; two offices; try us.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 155 Washington-st., Main Floor.
DOTY BROS. & CO., 574 Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—THE TROTting and family gelding Prince Wilkes, 15¾ hands high, 7 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; was sired by Red Wilkes, he by Geo. Wilkes, dam Ida May, by Red Jacket; was bred by W. H. Siebold and when purchased by late owner trotted in 2:29 and repeated in 2:28½; he is pure gaited, needs no boots or weights, has great endurance, can road 12 miles inside the hour easily, is fearless of all street obstacles; he cost late owner when purchased 2 years ago $1,250; he will now be sold for $200 and guarantee him sound and kind and to trot a mile in 2:35; he is safe for a lady to drive at speed, having been used almost exclusively past year for family driving, for which purpose he has no superior and few equals. Also Brewster wagon and harness, too; only reason is on account of death of owner. Full particulars of groom at owner's private stable 3300 Wabash-av.

ON ACCOUNT OF GIVING UP KEEPING horses, I will sell my bay combination horse; he is suitable for any general use, either in light or heavy harness. Also my business or driving mare, Fanny. She has been used principally by the lady folks and also under the saddle. She can trot in 3 minutes or better, and any reasonable trial can be had of either one. The carriages are a fine family surrey, ladies' phaeton, and a top buggy. 2 sets of fine single harness and one set of double harness, lady's and gent's saddles and bridle, horse cloths, lap robes, etc. They can be seen by applying at my barn, 151 North State-st., North Side.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING RUN away, the finest gentleman's road horse in the city; 7 years old, 15½ hands high, sound in every particular; can trot better than 2:30, sired by Santa Claus, 2:17¼, the sire of San Mateo, 2:8¾, and 19 others in the 2:30 list will be sold subject to any veterinary inspection; has always been gentle until recently, and could not have been bought for $1,000 only for having run away from becoming frightened at a street-sweeping machine while being driven by a lady. Can be seen at owner's private residence 2259 Calumet-av. Price, $175.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE WILL SELL 7 horses and mares, the property of the late Mr. Wheeler; these horses weigh from 900 to 1,450; suit farmers, groceries, express, truckmen, or any other business; will be sold at half value; no reasonable offer refused; 10 days' trial allowed responsible purchasers. Apply at stable 355 33d-st.

HORSES FOR SALE AT CAR BARNS, CORner of Ogden-av. and 12th-st. Inquire for Foreman.

HORSES BOARDED NEAR CITY, PASTured, stabled, grained, called for; returned free; $1.50 per week. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A PRETTY 6-YEAR-old pony; been ridden by a small boy. Barn No. 6 E. 13th-st.

AT PRIVATE SALE—A HANDSOME EXtension-top surrey; the latest style; standard make; used few times by private family; a chance rarely offered to secure a fine carriage for half its value. Private barn, 24 E. 23d-st.

FOR SALE—LADY'S ELEGANT PHAETON; used few times; not injured in any way; cost $250; will be sold for $150. Private barn, 28 E. 23d-st., near South Park-av.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT TOP BUGGY of superior make; fully equal to new; also set fine harness; a bargain that merits notice. 2259 Calumet-av., barn in rear.

CLOSING OUT SALE BEFORE REMOVAL May 1—Top buggies, $50; spring wagons, $50; road wagons, $30; express wagons, $60. Everything on wheels very cheap. W. C. FOGELMAN 15 and 17 W. Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LOW—A FINE LADYS' phaeton; latest style and little used; selling, as I have no use for it. Apply to coachman, rear of 1261 Michigan-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

19 35TH-ST., OPPOSITE DOUGLAS STATUE—Gentleman and wife or three or four gentlemen can have nice airy rooms, with good board.

North Side.

135 DEARBORN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board; hot and cold water; two closets.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Cozily-furnished warm rooms, $2 a week, 50c a day; with board, $5 per week, $1 a day.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARBORN-st., corner Van Buren, central location, lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c. per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE ROCKFORD—224 SOUTH CLARK, OPPOSITE Postoffice, newly furnished; American and European; $1 to $3 per day; same block Grand Pacific. WM. TEAGUE, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

Hyde Park.

KENWOOD—FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT WITH board; private family. Address X 57, Tribune.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, apply WM. REED & CO., Tacoma.

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A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE ADvertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

CASH PRICES FOR GENTS' CAST OFF CLOTHing. Orders by mail attended. N. B., 3405 State.

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

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LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.
400 PIANOS. 400 PIANOS. 400 PIANOS.
Magnificent stock in all styles of the following makes:
STEINWAY & SONS', THE A. B. CHASE, C. KURTZMAN & CO.
Choice designs in prima vera, rosewood, maple, English oak, mahogany, walnut, etc.
Over 400 pianos to select from. Prices and terms to suit all buyers.
In addition to our regular stock we have
SOME BARGAINS IN UPRIGHTS.
1 Weber,
1 Mason & Hamlin,
2 Knabe,
1 Lyon & Healy,
2 Chickering,
1 Hallet and Davis.
Also a good assortment of SQUARES at $50 and upwards, and a number of FINE GRANDS from $200 to $500.
Excellent opportunity to purchase a good grand but little used. Over 400 pianos to select from.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
THE A. B. CHASE PIANOS.
KURTZMAN PIANOS.
GEO. W. LYON PIANOS.
Inspection invited. Goods as represented.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.
LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Attention is called to our large variety of second-hand pianos offered for sale this week, which, at prices marked, are GREAT BARGAINS.
About 100 pianos of different makes, many of them but slightly used.
Uprights, $125, $135, $150, etc. $10 down, $5 to $10 per month.
Squares, suitable for beginners, $25, $40, $50, $75, etc. $5 per month.
Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call.
A careful inspection of our entire stock of Kimball, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and other makes is solicited.
New Pianos to rent.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Tuning and repairing in all its branches.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av., Near Jackson-st.

YOU CAN BUY A PIANO FOR
$ 50.
100.
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200.
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300.
350.
450.
500.
600.
You can pay for a piano in monthly installments of
$ 5.
10.
20.
25.
For further particulars inspect the bargains in our salesrooms.
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WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WEBER—WEBER—WEBER.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK—WHEELOCK.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN—LINDEMAN.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT—STUYVESANT.
Are the pianos we ask you to examine before concluding a purchase. We can supply every demand. New and fully warranted upright pianos from $225 upward. RELIABLE GOODS AT FIRST HANDS. You can save money by dealing with the manufacturers direct. Investigation will satisfy you that this advice is sound.
Branch for the sale of Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.
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BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
UPRIGHT PIANOS. UPRIGHT PIANOS.
SOME NEARLY NEW.

1 Steinway	$135
3 Vose & Sons	$140, $165, 200
3 Chickerings	$100, $135, 160
2 Emersons	$150, 175
1 Weber	185
4 Hallet & Davis	$140, $150, $180, 200
1 Fischer	165
3 upright pianos, each	100

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT, ($4, $5 per month.)
PAYMENTS TO SUIT BUYERS.
CALL AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BARGAINS—

9 upright pianos	$125, $135, $145, $165
4 Vose & Sons	$150, $175, $190, 200
4 Kroeger & Sons	$175, $200, $225, 250
1 Chickering & Son	165
4 Schaafs	$135, $165, $175, 200
1 Mathushek	140
3 Deckers	$175, $200, 285
3 uprights, each	100
11 squares, all makes	$20, $50, $75, 105

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
SALESROOMS OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE.
For Decker Bros. Pianos.
For Estey Pianos.
For Camp & Co. Pianos.
For the best line of second-hand pianos and organs at PRICES and TERMS that make them sell at sight. We are offering better prices for Squares in exchange. It will pay you to see us.
Artistic tuning and repairing.
233 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP. 49-53 Jackson-st.

$175—BURL WALNUT NEW ENGLAND UPright Piano, 7⅓ octaves.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

EIGHT LEADING MAKES OF PIANOS ON ONE FLOOR. Unequaled opportunity to study piano values afforded in the warerooms of LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

GREAT REMOVAL SALE!
Our contemplated removal to 255 and 257 Wabash-av. in April makes it absolutely necessary that we dispose of our unusually large stock of second-hand upright pianos at prices ranging from $100 upwards. Call early and be convinced that we have some remarkable bargains.
BRADBURY PIANO WAREROOMS, 237 State-st. and 55 Jackson-st.

100,000 MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ANNUally are produced at our factories opposite Union Park. Salesrooms, State and Monroe-sts. LYON & HEALY.

THE MARVELOUS ÆOLIAN—THE PERfect parlor orchestra—can be played with one week's practice. Request program daily. You are cordially invited to examine. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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POPULAR FISCHER PIANOS—OVER 90,000 in actual use; are fairly entitled to the honor of an inspection by all seekers of a medium-priced instrument. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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$10—SECOND-HAND ORGANS. NEW INstruments from $25.00 upward. Lyon & Healy Parlor Organs are matchless for tone and durability. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$50—UPRIGHT GILBERT PIANO. ALSO choice of several Square Pianos. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$425—NEW STECK PARLOR GRAND PIANO. Also other remarkable values in Parlor Grands. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO—A fine instrument, good as new, and at a bargain. Apply to GEO. IRREDALE, 520 Sherman-st., Evanston, Ill.

$275—STEINWAY UPRIGHT IN GOOD condition. Also two practically new Steinway Uprights at prices much under regular quotations. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, Ernest Gabler & Bro. Pianos, Newby & Evans Pianos — ARE SOLD only by The Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

$125—UPRIGHT PIANO OF WELL-KNOWN make, in good condition. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$100—ELABORATELY CARVED SQUARE Piano, good tone and action.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

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FOR SALE—LARGE TILE PLANT—THE AMERIcan Encaustic Tiling company (Ltd.) being about to remove to its more extensive works offers for sale at a great sacrifice its present large plant at Zanesville, O., having machinery and 11 kilns adapted for any clay industry or any other manufacturing business. Everything in first-class order. This property includes extensive clay beds; other fine clays are in immediate vicinity, of which we have and can furnish an exact analysis.
For information and permits to inspect property apply to
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FOR SALE—STOCK AND GOODWILL OF CLOTHing and merchant tailoring store; established 12 years; good reasons for selling; will take cash or exchange for good real estate. W 99, Tribune.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT, 117 W. 12th-st., from 20 to 30 meals per day. Will sell cheap; call at once.

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STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE; RESIdence store building; grain elevator, clear title; together or separate; good location. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

SEND US A DESCRIPTION OF ANYTHING YOU have to sell or rent. HOLMES & HASELTINE, Room 305, Stock Exchange Building.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $25,000 OR MORE TO invest in an entirely new valuable invention; reliable references required for energy, honesty, and business ability. Address C 21, Tribune office.

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ROBERT S. WEST, Cleveland, O.

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DESKS— DESKS. DESKS.
Special bargains in office desks chairs, and show cases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

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FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Teeth extracted free whether you have any other work done or not. No pain extracting with vitalized air. Free where Artificial Teeth are Inserted.
FULL SETS——$8——BEST TEETH.
We guarantee a perfect fit in all mouths where other dentists have failed or NO PAY.
GOLD FILLINGS, $1 UP. CROWNS, $2.
Specialists in all branches. Open nights

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S S CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70 to $125; II. cabin, $50; steerage low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken.

Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Sat.,	April	16	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Elbe,	Sat.,	June	11
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2
Elbe,	Sat.,	May	14	Lahn,	Tues.,	July	5
Spree	Tues.,	May	17	Elbe,	Sat.,	July	9
Aller,	Sat.,	May	21	Spree,	Tues.,	July	12
Trave,	Tues.,	May	24				

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN DIRECT.

America, April 13, 7 a.m.	Braunschweig, Apr. 27, 7 a.m.
Darmstadt, May 4, noon	Nurnberg, May 11, 6 a.m.
Hermann, May 18, 10 a.m.	Stuttgart, May 25, 6 a.m.
Munchen, June 1, 10 a.m.	Braunschweig, June 8, 5 a.m.

Cabin, $60, $75, $90. Steerage, low rates.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

Fulda, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., July 2, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., May 7, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., July 23, 10 a.m.
Fulda, Sat., May 28, 10 a.m.	Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m.
Werra, Sat., June 18, 10 a.m.	Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m.

Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?
Cooks high-class conducted excursions leave New York by steamer "Majestic" April 27, "Etruria" May 4, "Teutonic" June 8, "Majestic" June 22, etc., etc. We are daily booking members for these parties.
TICKETS FOR INDEPENDENT TRAVEL, available for one or more persons, at any time, by any route.
For particulars of above see illustrated program or Cook's "Excursionist," by post 10c.
THOS. COOK & SON, General Passenger Agents and Foreign Bankers, 234 Clark-st., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 13-16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent. Spring sailings:

Normannia ...... April 21	Columbia ...... May 26
Columbia ...... April 28	Fuerst Bismarck ...... June 2
Fuerst Bismarck ...... May 5	Augusta Victoria ...... June 9
Augusta Victoria ...... May 12	Normannia ...... June 16
Normannia ...... May 19	Columbia ...... June 23

Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen. Pass. Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET CO.—
Fastest time to London and the Continent.
First sailing of the season.
The most magnificent twin screw steamer "NORMANNIA."
From New York, Thursday, April 21st.
Hamburg American Packet Co., General Passage Offices:
37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY CONDUCTS A GENERAL EXPRESS BUSINESS TO AND FROM EUROPE BY ALL FAST STEAMERS.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE.
FIRST BOAT for GRAND HAVEN, MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, etc.,
Will leave Chicago Monday evening, April 4th, at 7:30, and tri-weekly on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at same hour.
The magnificent new Steamship
"CITY OF RACINE"
On the route. Connections with all Railroads for Central and Northern Michigan.
Daily boat about April 15th.
Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denv'r	* 1:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:00 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City, Denver	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	b 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:00 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm.
a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave	Arrive
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm; * 6:00 pm; *10:30 pm; *10:40 pm	[illegible]
Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth	* 6:20 pm; *11:15 pm	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am; *11:15 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am; *11:30 am; † 3:00 pm; † 5:00 pm; † 7:30 pm; *10:30 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	* 7:00 am; † 8:30 am; * 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	† 5:00 pm; *10:30 pm	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	† 3:00 pm; † 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	[illegible]

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	[illegible]
Iowa and Minnesota Express	* 1:30 pm	[illegible]
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	* 1:30 pm	[illegible]
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex. via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lin.	*10:00 pm	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	[illegible]
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lin.	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	‡10:30 pm	[illegible]
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth. Ex.	*11:00 pm	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	11:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE-ST. and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	[illegible]
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	[illegible]
St. Louis and Texas Express	§ 8:35 am	[illegible]
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	[illegible]
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	[illegible]
Springfield Express	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	[illegible]
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	* 4:10 pm	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	* 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
Dubuque & Rockford Express		[illegible]

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. [illegible] except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily [illegible] Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, [illegible] Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	[illegible]
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	[illegible]
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:25 pm	[illegible]
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	[illegible]
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
California Fast Express	* 7:50 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	* 7:50 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City Express	*11:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Ex.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	[illegible]
St. Louis "Palace Express"	* 9:00 pm	[illegible]
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Springfield & St. L. Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommoda.	† 5:05 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	[illegible]
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:20 pm	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	[illegible]

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st., and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 pm	[illegible]
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:00 pm	‡11:00 am
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:00 pm	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm daily; 7:30 am, ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 am and 11:45 pm.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:15 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:25 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 3:15 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'a Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:55 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

x Daily. o Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 7:37 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw.	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:30 pm
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 9:30 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 am
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 9:30 am
Night Express	*10:25 pm	* 9:30 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:20 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 7:25 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:25 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.		
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:30 pm	7:20 am

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm; *10:45 pm	[illegible]
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm; x10:45 pm	[illegible]
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	* 8:00 am	[illegible]
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †7:05 a. m., †9 a. m., †3:25 p. m., *4:55 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:55 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo, ‡3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:45 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive †6:50, *7:05, *7:55, †11:15 a. m., †3:55, †5:25, †7:55, *9 p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Monday